

Basic Study

MiR-19a promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition through PI3K/AKT pathway in gastric cancer

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Abstract

AIM: To investigate the mechanism by which miR-19a is up-regulated in gastric cancer (GC), which plays an oncogenic role.

METHODS: In the present study, we investigated the role of miR-19a in gastric tissues as well as two GC cell lines. *In vivo*, we detected the basal expression level of miR-19a using real-time reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR), and the relevance between expression of miR-19a and clinicopathological information was analyzed.

In vitro, miR-19a was ectopically expressed using overexpression and knock-down strategies.

RESULTS: Overexpression of miR-19a was significantly associated with metastasis of GC and inferior overall prognosis. However, no significant correlation was found between miR-19a expression and other characteristics such as age, gender, tobacco, alcohol or tumor size. Cell proliferation, migration and invasion assays showed that overexpression of miR-19a promoted the proliferation, migration and invasion, and that overexpression of miR-19a promoted the epithelial-mesenchymal transition through activating the PI3K/AKT pathway. Blocking the PI3K/AKT pathway could cancel the effect of miR-19a.

CONCLUSION: All together, our results suggest that miR-19a could be used as a promising therapeutic target in the treatment of GC.

Key words: Gastric cancer; MiR-19a; PI3K-AKT; Epithelial-mesenchymal transition

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Core tip: We found that miR-19a modulates epithelial-mesenchymal transition by activating the PI3K/AKT pathway. This miR-19a-PI3K/AKT axis sheds new light on the mechanisms of oncogenic roles of miR-19a in gastric cancer.

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INTRODUCTION

Despite a substantially declining incidence of gastric cancer (GC), it still is one of the most frequent malignancies worldwide, accounting for 700000 deaths annually^[1]. The carcinogenesis of GC is complicated, and most patients experienced asymptomatic presentation in the early stage, resulting in metastases at diagnosis. Surgical intervention, chemotherapy and radiotherapy remain to be the most curative treatment options for metastases, but the results of these therapies always lead to incidence of post-operative relapse, metastasis and clinical responses^[2,3]. To improve the clinical outcome of GC treatment, it is important to clarify GC pathogenesis and to investigate the genes responsible for the progression and metastasis of GC^[4].

Recently, microRNAs (miRNAs) have emerged as a major research focus in the field of tumor suppressors^[5,6]. MiRNAs (approximately 17-25 nucleotides) are a group of small non-coding RNAs, which can bind to the 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) loci of their target mRNAs, leading to target mRNA degradation or translational suppression^[7]. Increasing evidence suggests that miRNAs act as central mediators in networks that establish regulatory circuits in cancers and contribute to the carcinogenesis of GC^[8,9]. The oncogenic miR-17-92 cluster was originally described to be overexpressed in human B-cell lymphoma samples. Later, it was identified as a key oncogenic component in many cancers, highlighting the crucial role of this cluster^[10,11]. Recently, genetic dissection of the individual miRNAs of this cluster has demonstrated that miR-19 is the most significant miRNA of this cluster^[12].

Compared with the study of miR-17-92 cluster, little research involves miR-19 and gastric cancer. Ueda found that miR-19a is up-regulated in GC tissues compared with adjacent normal tissues by miRNA microarray analysis^[13]. Wang *et al.*^[14] showed that miR-19a/b could promote the multidrug resistance of GC cells by targeting PTEN. When this paper was under preparation, Wu *et al.*^[6] reported that miR-19 modulate the metastasis of GC cells by targeting the tumor suppressor MXD1. However, the exact function and the potential mechanisms of miR-19 in GC have not been fully clarified.

Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) is a fundamental process in embryonic development and considered an important step leading to tumor invasion and metastasis^[15-17]. The most observed characters of EMT are that the cells turn to be spindle-like morphology, and loss of epithelial cell markers, including E-cadherin and vimentin^[18]. Recent reports have highlighted the importance of miRNAs as a powerful regulator of EMT in cancer cells^[19,20]. In this study, we investigated the relationship between miR-19a and the pathogenesis of GC, and demonstrated that overexpression of miR-19a promoted cell

proliferation, migration and invasion in gastric cancer. Additionally, we found that the PI3K/AKT signaling pathway might be involved in EMT in GC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Tissue samples and cell lines

Specimens of GC and corresponding normal tissues were collected from 50 patients who were diagnosed and underwent gastrectomy surgery in Zhangjiagang First People's Hospital, Suzhou University. Non-tumor samples from the macroscopic tumor margin^[21] were isolated at the same time and used as the matched adjacent nonneoplastic tissues. After resection, all specimens were snap frozen in liquid nitrogen immediately and then stored in a -80 °C refrigerator. Written informed consent had been obtained from all the patients, and the protocols used in the study were approved by the Hospital's Protection of Human Subjects Committee. Human GC cell lines SGC7901 and NUGC-3 were obtained from the Academy of Military Medical Science (Beijing, China), and human gastric mucosa cell line GES-1 was obtained from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). All of the cells were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum at 37 °C with 5% CO₂ in a humidified incubator (Forma Scientific, Marietta, OH, United States).

RNA extraction and real-time RT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted from frozen tissues or cells using an mirVana™ miRNA Isolation Kit (Ambion), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Total RNAs yields were determined by A260 measurement using the ND-1000 NanoDrop spectrophotometer (NanoDrop, Wilmington). MiR-19a was quantified by a two-step real-time PCR using the miScript-Reverse Transcription Kit and a standard SYBR Green PCR Kit (Toyobo, Osaka, Japan) in an Applied Biosystems 7300 Real Time PCR system. All of the primers were purchased from uGCT Inc. (Beijing, China). U6 and β -actin were used as an internal control for miRNAs and mRNAs, respectively, and each sample was analyzed in triplicate. Data are presented as fold differences based on calculations of $2^{-\Delta\Delta CT}$.

Transfection assay

The lentiviral system with eGFP-expressing lenti-miR-19a (miR-19a mimic/inhibitor) and the negative control lenti-vector (miR-19a NC) were purchased from Cyagen (Cyagen Biosciences, Guangzhou, China). GC cell lines SGC7901 and NUGC-3 were infected with lenti-miR-19a or lenti-vector according to the manufacturer's instructions. The stable cells were isolated by flow cytometry to sort eGFP-positive cells.

Cell proliferation assay

For evaluation of cell proliferation rates, 5×10^4

SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells were seeded in 96-well plates and incubated overnight. After infection with miR-19a mimic or miR-19a NC, 20 μ L MTT (St. Louis, MO, United States) was added to each well, and plates were incubated for 4 h at 37 $^{\circ}$ C. Then, the reaction was stopped by 150 μ L DMSO and optical density was detected with a microplate spectrophotometer (ELx800, Bio-TEK, Winooski, VT, United States) at a wavelength of 490 nm on a microplate reader. Assay was performed in triplicate, and each experiment was repeated three times.

Cell migration and invasion assay

Migration and invasion assays were performed as described previously^[4]. Cells were starved with serum-free RPMI 1640 medium for 24 h, and 1.5×10^5 transfected cells were then seeded to the upper compartment of transwell chambers (Corning, 24-well plate with 8.0 μ m pores) uncoated or coated with Matrigel (BD Biosciences, 0.7 mg/mL). DMEM containing 10% FBS was used as a chemoattractant, and added to the lower chamber. After 24 h incubation, cells on the lower surface of the filter were fixed with methanol and stained with 0.5% crystal violet. Cells which had migrated or invaded to the lower membrane were counted using five-spot-sampling method with a microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

Small interfering (si)RNA transfection

Gene silencing by siRNA duplex specific to AKT was used to down-regulate AKT expression. The siRNA was synthesized by Invitrogen, and the siRNA sequences used were as follows: AKT siRNA, 5'-UUCAGGUACUCA AACUCGUUCAUGG-3' and 5'-CCAUGAACGAGUUUGAGUACCGAA-3'. Scrambled siRNA duplex was used as a non-specific control. Transfection was done using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen), following the manufacturer's instructions.

Western blot analysis

Log phase cells were harvested, washed twice and lysed in RIPA lysis buffer. Total proteins of the transfected or control cells were isolated and resolved by 12% SDS-PAGE, and then blotted onto PVDF membranes (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, United States). Membranes were probed with primary antibodies overnight followed by incubation with HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies. Protein expression was assessed using a chemi-luminescence kit (ECL-kit, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.). The densitometry was quantified using Bio-Rad Quantity One software. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Anti-AKT, anti-phospho-AKT, anti-E-cadherin, and anti-vimentin antibodies were purchased from Abzoom Biolabs, and β -actin (Santa Cruz) was used as an internal control for protein loading. Antibodies were diluted 1:500 with BSA before experiment.

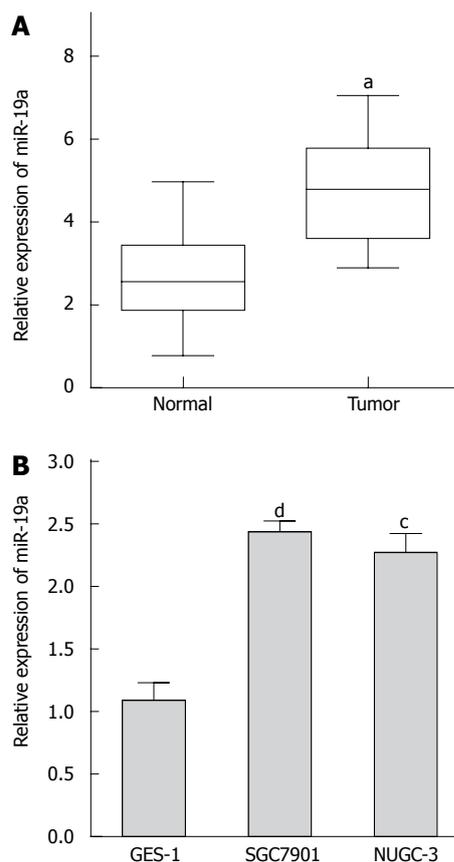


Figure 1 Expression of miR-19a is up-regulated in gastric cancer tissue samples and cell lines. A: Expression of miR-19a in 50 gastric cancer (GC) tissue samples and matched non-tumor tissue samples is detected by qRT-PCR, $^{\circ}P < 0.05$ vs adjacent normal tissues samples; B: Expression of miR-19a in SGC7901, NUGC-3 and GES-1 is detected by qRT-PCR. Values are the average of triple determinations with the SD indicated by error bars, $^{\circ}P < 0.05$, $^{\circ}P < 0.01$ vs human gastric mucosa cell line.

Statistical analysis

All data are presented as mean \pm SD from at least three separate experiments. Statistical significance was analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) or two-tail Student's *t*-test with SPSS 14.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, United States). Differences were deemed statistically significant when $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Expression of miR19a is significantly up-regulated in GC tissues and associated with lymph node metastasis and TNM stage

To assess the role of miR-19a in GC, we first tested the expression of miR-19a in GC tissues by real-time PCR. As shown in Figure 1A, miR-19a was significantly increased by more than 2-fold in 50 randomly selected GC patient tissue samples compared with adjacent normal tissues samples. MiR-19a was also remarkably increased in two GC cell lines, SGC7901 and NUGC-3, compared with the human gastric mucosa cell line GES-1 (Figure 1B). The relationship between miR-19a

Table 1 Expression of miR-19a and clinicopathological characteristics of patients with gastric cancer *n* (%)

Variable	Total (<i>n</i> = 50)	Expression of miR-19a	
		mean \pm SD	<i>P</i> value
Age			
< 60	23 (46)	3.58 \pm 2.87	0.54
\geq 60	27 (54)	3.42 \pm 3.01	
Gender			
Male	38 (76)	2.90 \pm 3.02	0.48
Female	12 (24)	3.15 \pm 2.96	
TNM stage			
T1/T2	19 (38)	2.62 \pm 2.63	< 0.05
T3/T4	31 (62)	5.43 \pm 1.89	
Lymph node metastasis			
Positive	30 (60)	5.04 \pm 2.30	< 0.05
Negative	20 (40)	2.09 \pm 2.54	
Tumor size (cm)			
< 5	24 (48)	3.36 \pm 2.65	0.66
\geq 5	26 (52)	3.23 \pm 2.72	
Tobacco			
Yes	28 (56)	3.26 \pm 2.43	0.18
No	22 (44)	2.97 \pm 2.61	
Alcohol			
Yes	32 (64)	3.35 \pm 3.12	0.31
No	18 (36)	3.08 \pm 2.94	

expression level and clinicopathologic information of GC is summarized in Table 1. A statistically significant correlation between miR-19a expression levels and metastasis of GC was observed in this study. The relative expression of miR-19a increased more significantly in patients with lymph node metastasis or with stage I / II disease than in patients without lymph node metastasis or stage III disease ($P < 0.05$). However, no significant correlation was found between miR-19a expression and other characteristics such as age, gender, tobacco, alcohol or tumor size.

MiR-19a promotes the proliferation of GC cells and regulates migration and invasion in GC

Lentivirus infection was used to construct a stable miR-19a mimic or inhibitor cell line. The miR-19a overexpression in SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells stably transfected with miR-19a mimic was confirmed by qRT-PCR ($P < 0.01$) (Figure 2A). qRT-PCR also showed that the SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells transfected with the miR-19a inhibitor had decreased expression of miR-19a mRNA ($P < 0.01$) (Figure 2B).

To explore the effect of miR-19a on cell growth, SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells infected with miR-19a mimic or inhibitor were used to examine their growth curves. As shown in Figure 2C, MTT assay showed that overexpression of miR-19a promoted SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cell growth compared with their corresponding controls (data not shown). Accordingly, miR-19a inhibitor treatment suppressed growth of SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells (data not shown).

To investigate the mechanism by which miR-19a promoted metastasis. MiR-19a or control mimics (pre-miR-19a, pre-miR-NC, miR-19a-inh, or miR-inh-NC)

were transfected into SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells, and migration and invasion assays were then performed *in vitro*. It was found that the transient transfection of miR-19a precursors significantly increased the migration and invasion abilities of GC cells compared with negative controls ($P < 0.01$) (Figure 2D and E), while the inhibition of miR-19a expression remarkably impeded cell migration and invasion compared with negative controls ($P < 0.01$). Such results indicate that miR-19a regulates SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cell migration and invasion.

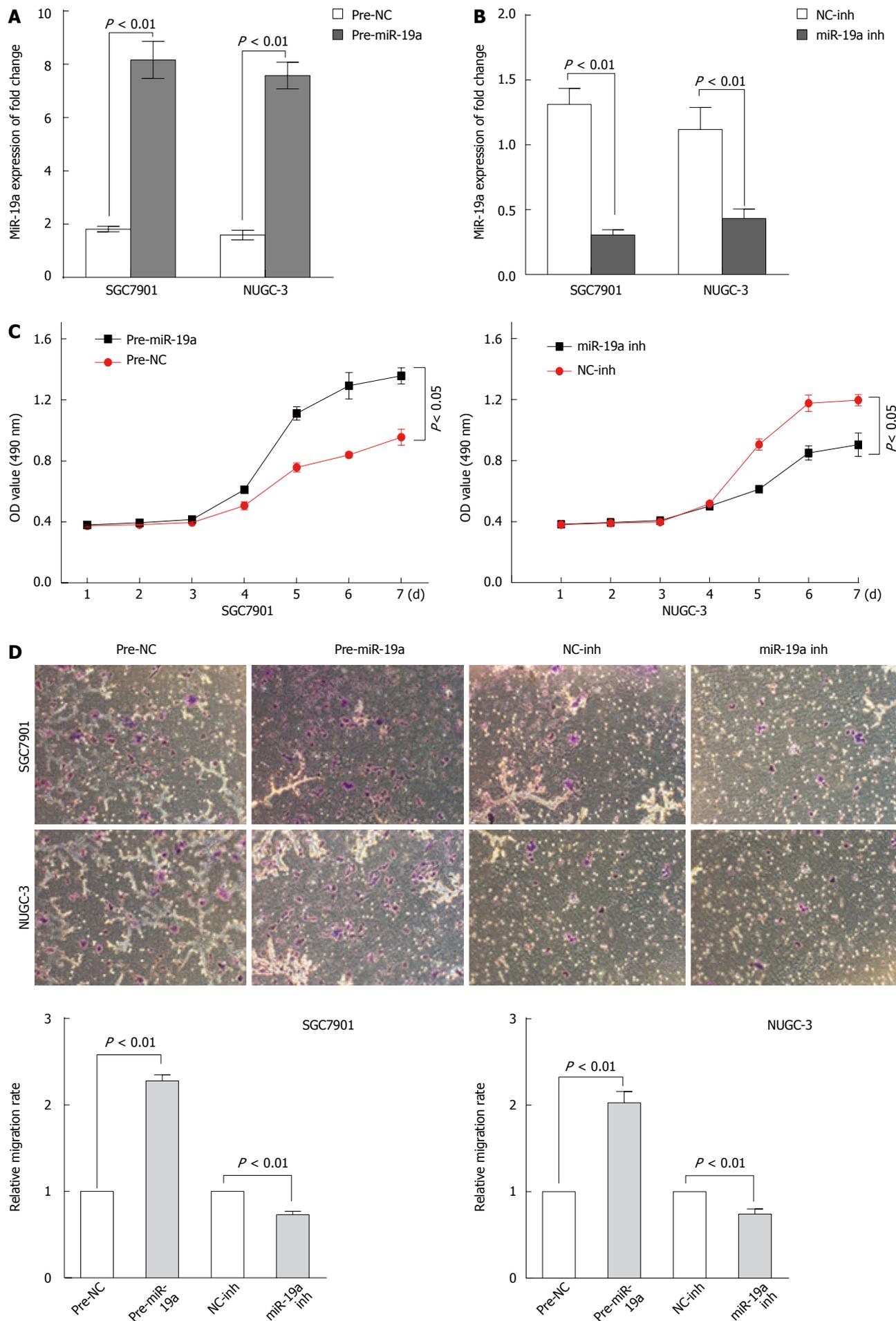
MiR-19a induces an EMT phenotype

Because miR-19a is overexpressed in GC tissues, along with the fact that miR-19a promotes the migratory and invasive abilities of GC cells, we speculated that miR-19a overexpression induced migration and invasion might be associated with EMT. To validate these, we initially evaluated the morphological changes in the two cell lines treated with miR-19a mimics. We found that cells overexpressing miR-19a exhibited a spindle-like or fibroblast-like morphology, and the percentage of such cells was significantly increased compared with control cells which often show an epithelial-like appearance ($P < 0.01$) (Figure 3A).

EMT is often associated with a decrease or loss of epithelial markers such as E-cadherin, and a gain of mesenchymal markers such as vimentin. We then detected the transcripts of EMT-associated genes. Concomitant with the change in phenotype, up-regulation of miR-19a level was associated with the increase of ZEB1, ZEB2, Slug, and vimentin transcripts (Figure 3B), whereas epithelial marker E-cadherin mRNA showed decreased levels in these cells, demonstrating that up-regulation of miR-19a can promote EMT in GC cells. These differences were further confirmed at the protein level using Western blot analysis (Figure 3C).

MiR-19a promotes EMT by activating the PI3K/AKT pathway

To determine whether miR-19 mediates the activation of PI3K-AKT pathway, PI3K/AKT protein expression levels in controls and SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells overexpressing miR-19a were analyzed by Western blot. Overexpressing miR-19a promoted phosphorylation of PI3K-AKT. However, there was no change observed in the expression of total AKT, irrespective of the presence of miR-19a. Densitometry results showed that the p-AKT/AKT ratio of SGC7901 cells transfected with miR-19a mimic was significantly higher than that of normal control cells ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 4A). To further confirm the effect of miR-19a on the expression or kinase activation of AKT, we transfected cells with miR-19a inhibitor and then performed Western blot for p-AKT and AKT. Contrary to the cells transfected with miR-19a mimic, phosphorylation of PI3K-AKT was blocked and the



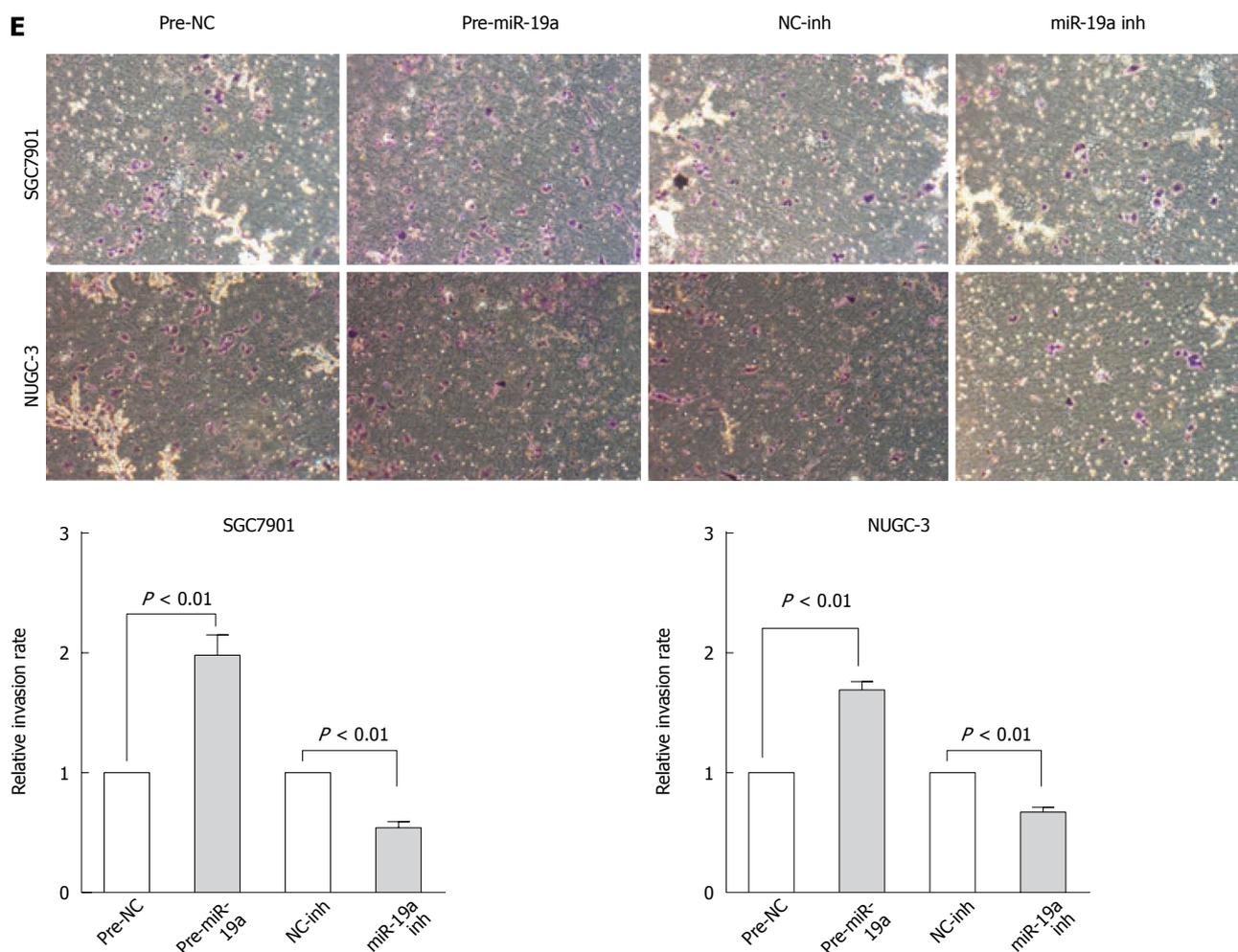


Figure 2 MiR-19a promotes the proliferation of gastric cancer cells and regulates migration and invasion in gastric cancer. A, B: Expression of miR-19a mRNA in SGC-7901 cells transfected with miR-19a mimic/inhibitor vector (indicated as pre-miR-19a and miR-19a inh) or negative control vector (indicated as pre-NC and NC-inh); C: Cell proliferation assay of SGC-7901 cells transfected with miR-19a mimic/inhibitor vector. The OD values are measured each day at the same time point. Data are expressed as mean \pm SD from three experiments; D: Representative images of migrated cells on transwell plates that were originally plated with 10^5 cells. MiR-19a precursors or inhibitors regulate gastric cancer SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cell migration relative to NC group (*t*-test); E: Representative images showing cells that invaded through transwell and the numbers of invaded cells. MiR-19a precursors or inhibitors regulate gastric cancer SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cell invasion relative to NC group (*t* test). Each experiment was repeated at least three times. Error bars correspond to the mean \pm SD.

p-AKT/AKT ratio of SGC-7901 and NUGC-3 cells transfected with miR-19a inhibitor was significantly lower than that of the normal control group ($P < 0.01$) (Figure 4B), suggesting that miR-19a plays a critical role in AKT activation in GC.

To clarify the effect of kinase activation of AKT in EMT of GC, the cells were treated with PI3K-AKT pathway inhibitor Ly294002, and we found that in response to Ly294002, spindle-like or fibroblast-like morphology in SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells treated with miR-19a mimic was blocked (Figure 4C). Concomitant with the change in phenotype, loss of E-cadherin and high expression of vimentin by miR-19a were reverted in SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells when the PI3K/AKT pathway was blocked by Ly294002 (Figure 4A). To further elucidate the role of AKT activation, AKT siRNA was established and their activity was impaired. The Western blot showed that expression of AKT siRNA (Figure 4D) reduced the ability of miR-19a to promote

phosphorylation of PI3K-AKT compared with the cells transfected with control siRNA. Taken together, these findings show that miR-19a modulates the EMT of GC cells through PI3K/AKT signals, especially the activation of AKT.

DISCUSSION

In the present study, we sought to characterize the contribution of miR-19a in the control of EMT driven metastasis in GC. We first observed that miR-19a was overexpressed in the randomly selected GC samples. Further analysis of the relevance between expression of miR-19a and clinicopathological information indicated that overexpression of miR-19a was closely associated with lymph node metastasis in GC patients. This was supported by *in vitro* transwell migration and invasion assays with two GC cell lines SGC7901 and NUGC-3. In addition, the relationships between miR-19a and

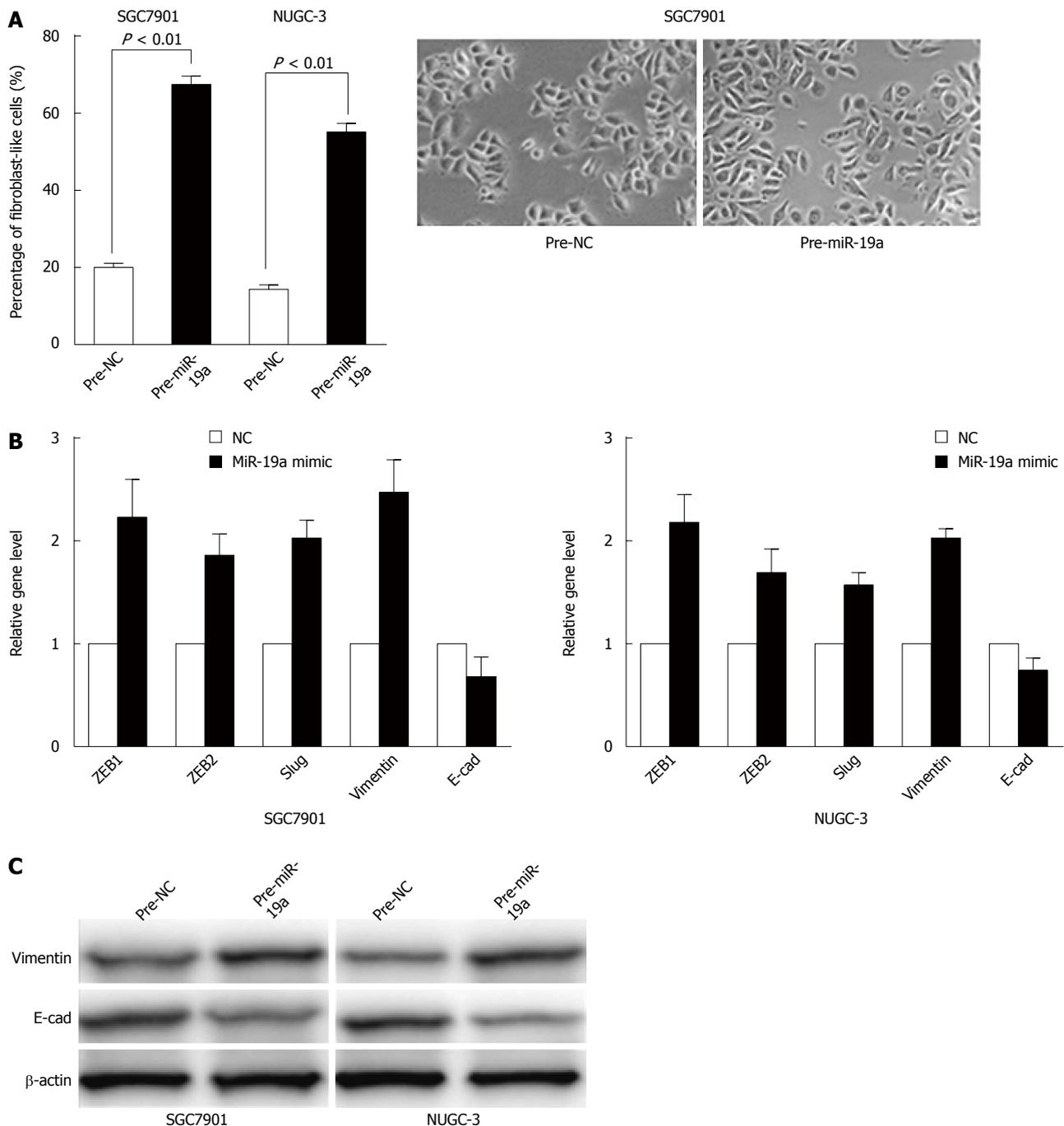


Figure 3 MiR-19a induces an epithelial-mesenchymal transition phenotype. A: MiR-19a induces an epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) phenotype in SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells; B: Epithelial and mesenchymal markers ZEB1, ZEB2, Slug, vimentin, and E-cadherin are measured by qRT-PCR in miR-19a mimic or negative control (NC)-transfected SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells. The results are shown as fold change compared with negative control. Data are the means \pm SD of three independent experiments; C: The E-cadherin and vimentin protein levels are measured using Western blot analysis. β -actin protein serve as an internal (loading) control.

EMT were analyzed, and our *in vitro* experiments strongly demonstrated that miR-19a promotes EMT of GC. Furthermore, we found higher phosphorylation of AKT when we tested the EMT hallmark E-cadherin and vimentin in GC cells transfected with miR-19a mimic. Interestingly, blocking the PI3K/AKT pathway cancelled the effect of miR-19a, which may provide a more comprehensive picture of the molecular network that miR-19a promotes EMT through activating the

PI3K/AKT pathway in metastasis of GC.

Dissemination of tumor cells entails an orderly sequential steps, including tumor cell mobilization, intravasation, and subsequent metastasis, that ultimately lead to the colonization of a secondary site^[22]. EMT is believed as a crucial mechanism in initial step of acquisition of migratory and invasive capability. Dysregulation of miRNAs is implicated in EMT modulation^[23]. It has been reported that miRNAs, such

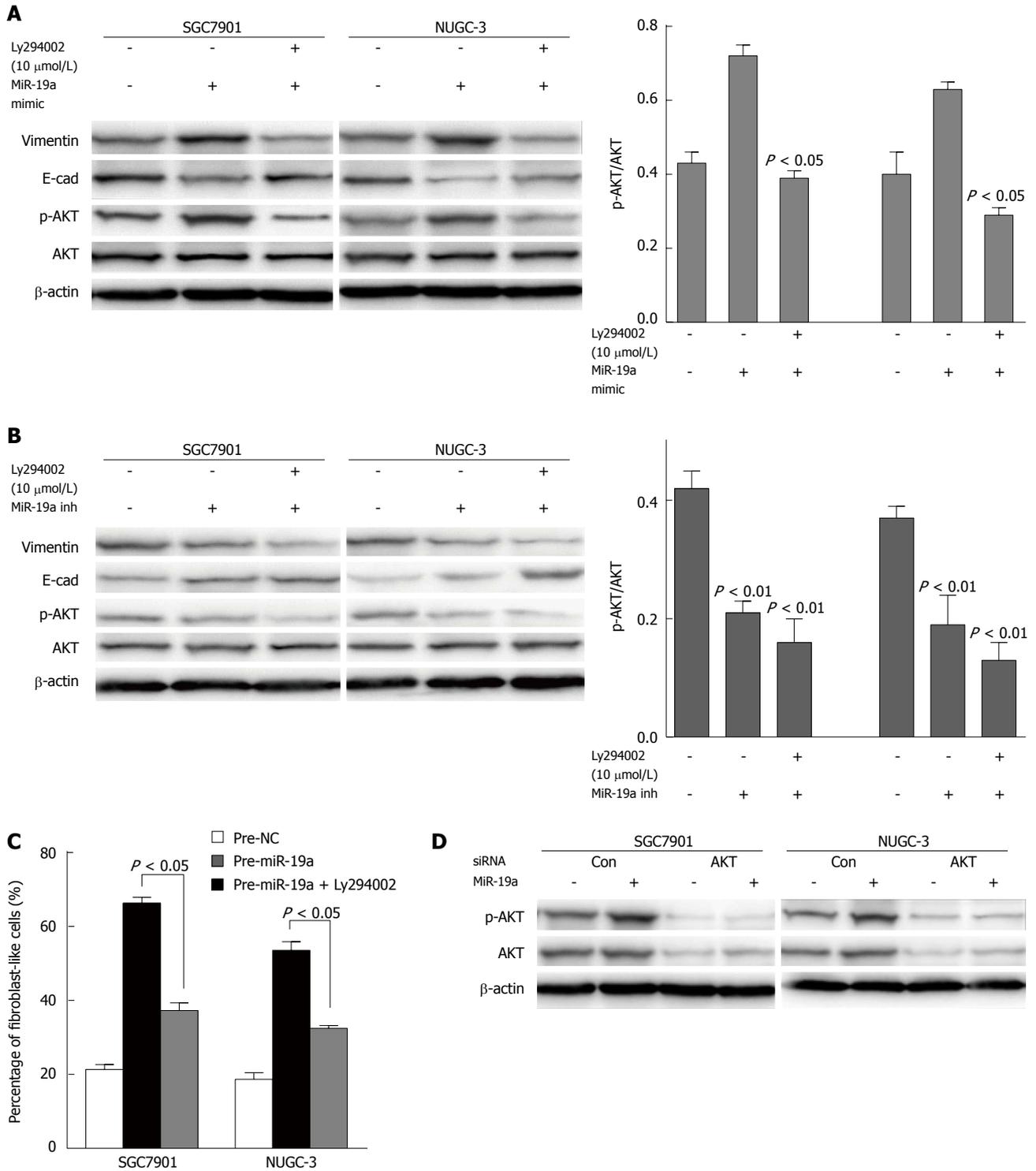


Figure 4 MiR-19a promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition by activating the PI3K/AKT pathway. A, B: Expression profiles of p-AKT, AKT, epithelial and mesenchymal markers E-cadherin and vimentin, and β-actin in SGC-7901 and NUGC-3 cells of each group are detected by Western blot analysis. To SGC-7901 and NUGC-3 cells cultures, the PI3K/AKT pathway inhibitor Ly294002 is added, with a final concentration of 10 μmol/L. Normal control groups and groups transfected with miR-19a mimic/inhibitor are established for both SGC-7901 and NUGC-3; C: EMT phenotype in SGC7901 and NUGC-3 cells treated with miR-19a mimic in the presence of Ly294002 (10 μmol/L). The data are expressed as the mean ± SD of three independent experiments; D: Western blots showing AKT and p-AKT expression levels in cells cotransfected with miR-19a mimic and AKT siRNA.

as miR-200 family and miR-205, act as key modulators of EMT and enforcers of the epithelial phenotype^[24]. Qin *et al*^[25] demonstrated that miR-194 directly targets BMI-1, and reverses EMT phenotype in endometrial cancer cells. To the best of our knowledge, however,

the definitive association of miR-19a with EMT of GC has not been reported, despite the evidence showing that the oncogenic effect of miR-19a was mediated by repression of SOCS1 and MXD1^[6,25]. For the first time, we found that up-regulation of miR-19a level is able to

induce EMT in GC cells, as evidenced by epithelial like morphology, increased expression of *E-cadherin* and decreased expression of vimentin.

A constitutively active mutant of AKT induces EMT in hepatocellular carcinoma cells and carcinoma cell lines^[26]. In this work, we studied the PI3K/AKT-dependent cell signaling pathway in GC cells. It was showed that the AKT is activated in miR-19a induced EMT while the PI3K inhibitor Ly294002 blocked this response. The linkage of miR-19a to PI3K/AKT activation provides a rationale for the development of miRNA-based EMT-targeted therapeutic strategies for GC. However, we are not clear whether and how this confirmed PI3K/AKT signaling regulate the EMT *via* downstream proteins such as mTOR, snail, and β -catenin^[27,28], or some other pathways like NF- κ B and RAS/ERK signaling were involved in co-regulation of EMT^[29]. Further studies are under way to characterize if miR-19a can regulate other signaling as well as the *in vivo* role of miR-19a in GC tumor by creating a nude mouse model.

Collectively, our data showed that miR-19a is increased in GC tissue samples and cell lines, and forced expression of miR-19a promotes GC cell metastasis. Most importantly, we implied that miR-19a modulates EMT by activating the PI3K/AKT pathway. This miR-19a-PI3K/AKT axis sheds new light on the mechanisms of oncogenic roles of miR-19a in GC. MiR-19a could be used as a promising therapeutic target in the treatment of GC.

COMMENTS

Background

To identify prognostic factors in tumorigenesis is essential for predicting patient survival and finding optimal therapeutic strategies. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of endogenous non-coding small RNAs (approximately 17-25 nucleotides). Documented evidence has revealed that several miRNAs participate in regulation of cellular homeostasis such as cancer cell proliferation, apoptosis and metastasis, suggesting that they may play a vital role as a novel class of oncogenes or tumor suppressor genes.

Research frontiers

Gastric cancer is the fourth most common malignant tumor in the world. Despite the availability of surgical intervention, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, the overall survival rate of gastric cancer patients remains unsatisfactory. Many studies recently revealed that several miRNAs participate in carcinogenesis of gastric cancer (GC), including miR-15b, miR-16, miR-21, miR-34, miR-131, and miR-141. In this study, the authors studied the relationship between miR-19a and the pathogenesis of GC and investigated the link between miR-19a and PI3K/AKT signaling.

Innovations and breakthroughs

The oncogenic miR-17-92 cluster was originally described to be overexpressed in human B-cell lymphoma samples. Later, it was identified as a key oncogenic component in many cancers. Recently, genetic dissection of the individual miRNAs of this cluster has demonstrated that miR-19 was the most significant miRNA of this cluster. However, little research involves miR-19 and gastric cancer. In this study, for the first time, the authors found that up-regulation of miR-19a level is able to induce epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in GC cells. Furthermore, the authors found higher phosphorylation of AKT when the authors tested the EMT hallmark of GC cells transfected with miR-19a mimic, which may provide a more comprehensive picture of the molecular network that miR-19a promotes EMT through activating the PI3K/AKT pathway in metastasis

of GC.

Applications

The study provides the evidence that miR-19a plays an important role in carcinogenesis of GC, and it modulates EMT by activating the PI3K/AKT pathway. These results indicated that miR-19a could be used as a promising therapeutic target in the treatment of GC.

Terminology

EMT is a fundamental process in embryonic development and considered an important step leading to tumor invasion and metastasis. Many reports have highlighted the importance of miRNAs as a powerful regulator of EMT in cancer cells.

Peer-review

The study is interesting and well designed. In this manuscript the authors analyzed miR-19a expression in gastric cancer tissues and cell lines, and found that overexpression of miR-19a was associated with cancer cell growth, migration, and metastasis. The authors further found that miR-19a overexpression in cancer cells promotes EMT by activating the PI3K/AKT pathway. MiR-19a up-regulation in cancer tissues and its functional link with PTEN/AKT are well known. The most interesting finding of this manuscript would be promotion of EMT by miR-19a through PI3K/AKT signaling.

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