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REVIEW

- 652 Advancements and challenges in treating advanced gastric cancer in the West
Leiting JL, Grotz TE
- 665 Premalignant lesions and gastric cancer: Current understanding
Koulis A, Buckle A, Boussioutas A
- 679 Current status of adjuvant chemotherapy for gastric cancer
Kim IH
- 686 Tumor progression-dependent angiogenesis in gastric cancer and its potential application
Hsieh HL, Tsai MM

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Basic Study

- 705 MicroRNA-331 inhibits development of gastric cancer through targeting musashi1
Yang LY, Song GL, Zhai XQ, Wang L, Liu QL, Zhou MS

Retrospective Study

- 717 Correlation between invasive microbiota in margin-surrounding mucosa and anastomotic healing in patients with colorectal cancer
Li YD, He KX, Zhu WF

Observational Study

- 729 Colorectal cancer fecal screening test completion after age 74, sources and outcomes in French program
Koivogui A, Balamou C, Rymzhanova R, Letrung T, Hadad HA, Brixi Z, Cornelis S, Delattre-Massy H, Aparicio T, Benamouzig R

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 741 Detection and management of oligometastatic disease in oesophageal cancer and identification of prognostic factors: A systematic review
Jamel S, Tukanova K, Markar S
- 750 Clinical characteristics and surgical treatment of schwannomas of the esophagus and stomach: A case series and systematic review
Morales-Maza J, Pastor-Sifuentes FU, Sánchez-Morales GE, Ramos ESG, Santes O, Clemente-Gutiérrez U, Pimienta-Ibarra AS, Medina-Franco H

CASE REPORT

- 761** Gallbladder cancer harboring *ERBB2* mutation on the primary and metastatic site: A case report
Inagaki C, Maeda D, Kimura A, Otsuru T, Iwagami Y, Nishida N, Sakai D, Shitotsuki R, Yachida S, Doki Y, Satoh T

Contents

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Basic Study

MicroRNA-331 inhibits development of gastric cancer through targeting musashi1

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

The molecular mechanisms involved in microRNAs (miRNAs) have been extensively investigated in gastric cancer (GC). However, how miR-331 regulates GC pathogenesis remains unknown.

AIM

To illuminate the effect of miR-331 on cell metastasis and tumor growth in GC.

METHODS

The qRT-PCR, CCK8, Transwell, cell adhesion, Western blot, luciferase reporter and xenograft tumor formation assays were applied to explore the regulatory mechanism of miR-331 in GC.

RESULTS

Downregulation of miR-331 associated with poor prognosis was detected in GC. Functionally, miR-331 suppressed cell proliferation, metastasis and tumor growth in GC. Further, miR-331 was verified to directly target musashi1 (MSI1). In addition, miR-331 inversely regulated MSI1 expression in GC tissues. Furthermore, upregulation of MSI1 weakened the inhibitory effect of miR-331 in GC.

CONCLUSION

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miR-331 inhibited development of GC through targeting MSI1, which may be used as an indicator for the prediction and prognosis of GC.

Key words: MicroRNA-331; Musashi1; Tumor growth; Metastasis; Gastric cancer

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Core tip: Gastric cancer (GC) has become one of the main threats to human life and health. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) have been reported to act as promoters and inhibitors in GC. In this study, the effect of miR-331 on cell metastasis and tumor growth was illuminated in GC. The results showed that miR-331 was downregulated in GC, which predicted poor prognosis in GC patients. Moreover, overexpression of miR-331 inhibited cell metastasis and tumor growth in GC cells. Further, musashi1 (MSI1) is a direct target gene of miR-331. MiR-331 inhibited GC progression through the suppression of MSI1.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, gastric cancer (GC) has become one of the main threats to human life and health, of which more than 50% of cases occur in East Asia^[1]. In China, the incidence rate of GC ranks first among all kinds of tumors. About 170000 people die of GC every year, almost one-fourth of the total number of malignant tumor deaths. Furthermore, more than 20000 new patients with GC are found every year^[2]. The pathogenesis of GC is complex and still unclear, involving many etiological factors and genetic changes. Although great progress has been made in understanding the pathogenesis of malignant tumors, the treatment of GC still has limitations^[3]. Moreover, low survival rate is found in GC patients, and cell metastasis is the main causes of poor prognosis in GC patients^[4]. Despite the treatment strategy for GC has been improved, it is necessary to explore high-sensitivity and low-cost treatments.

It has been demonstrated that microRNAs (miRNAs) can act as promoters and inhibitors in various cancers including GC by inhibiting gene expression^[5]. For example, miR-133a was downregulated in GC and inhibited tumor growth, migration, and EMT process by targeting PSEN1^[6]. Conversely, upregulation of miR-592 was identified in GC and promoted cell proliferation, invasion and migration through the PI3K/AKT and MAPK/ERK signaling pathways^[7]. Recently, the dysregulation of miR-331 in different cancers has aroused our concern. It has been demonstrated that miR-331 can function as a marker for diagnosis and prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma patients^[8]. It had been reported that miR-331 was overexpressed in malignant breast tumors^[9]. Moreover, miR-331 promoted hepatocellular carcinoma cell metastasis and proliferation through regulating ING5^[10]. In addition, miR-331 was found to enhance Epithelial-to-Mesenchymal Transition (EMT) in prostate cancer^[11]. However, downregulation of miR-331 had been identified in esophageal adenocarcinoma and predicted tumor recurrence^[12]. In addition, miR-331-3p regulated expression of NRP-2 to inhibit development and progression of glioblastoma^[13]. In particularly, Guo *et al*^[14] had shown that miR-331 directly targeted E2F1 and induced the inhibition of GC tumor growth. However, how miR-331 regulates GC cell viability and metastasis remains blurry and need to be investigated.

Musashi1 (MSI1) is a neural RNA-binding protein required for Drosophila adult external sensory organ development^[15]. Moreover, the function of MSI1 has been identified in normal and cancer stem cells^[16]. Recently, MSI1 has been found to regulate tumor growth and proliferation in several human cancers. MSI1 had been identified as carcinogenesis, progression, and poor prognosis related biomarker for gallbladder adenocarcinoma^[17]. Furthermore, MSI1 can regulate breast cancer proliferation and is an indicator for poor survival^[18]. More importantly, upregulation of MSI1 has been identified in human colorectal adenomas and GC^[19,20]. Moreover, knockdown of MSI1 resulted in tumor regression in colon cancer^[21]. However, the role

of MSI1 and its relationship with miR-331 have not been reported in previous studies. Therefore, the regulatory mechanism of miR-331 with MSI1 was investigated in GC. We mainly focused on how miR-331 regulates GC tumor growth and metastasis. The findings will contribute to better understanding the pathogenesis of GC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

GC clinical tissues and cell line

The GC tissues used in this experiment and their clinical and follow-up information were provided by Affiliated Hospital Taishan Medical University. All 78 patients involved in the experiment did not receive radiotherapy or chemotherapy prior to surgery. Participants provided written informed consent before designing the research, and Human Ethics Committee of Affiliated Hospital Taishan Medical University approved the experiment.

A normal gastric cell GES1 and SGC-7901, BGC-803, MKN-45 GC cell lines were purchased from Beijing Zhongke Quality Inspection Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). The cells then were seeded in RPMI-1640 medium with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and incubated in an atmosphere with 5% CO₂ at 37 °C.

Cell transfection

MiR-331 mimics, miR-331 inhibitors, and MSI1 plasmid (RiboBio Co, Ltd, Guangzhou, China) were transferred into MKN-45 cells respectively with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, CA, United States) based on experimental needs. Untreated MKN-45 cells were set as the control. The nucleotide sequences were: miR-331 mimics, 5'-GCC CCU GGG CCU AUC CUA GAA-3', antisense: 5'-CUA GGA UAG GCC CAG GGG CUU-3'; miR-331 inhibitor, 5'-UUC UAG GAU AGG CCC AGG GGC-3'.

Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction

We extracted total RNA from MKN-45 cell by using TRIZOL reagent (TaKaRa Bio, United States). The First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Promega, United States) was added to obtain cDNA. The mixture of the qRT-PCR standard reaction system was then added to SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, CA, United States). The prepared PCR reaction solution was placed on ABI7300 real-time PCR machine (Applied Bio-systems) for PCR amplification reaction. U6 and GAPDH were respectively used as the controls for miR-331 and MSI1, which were quantified with the 2^{-ct} method. The forward and reverse primers of qRT-PCR are given in Table 1.

Cell viability assay

MKN-45 cells were pre-incubated in a 96-well plate for 24 h (at 37 °C, 5% CO₂). MKN-45 (2 × 10⁴) cells were incubated for 24, 48, 72 and 96 h. 10 mL of CCK-8 (Dojindo, Kumamoto, Japan) solution was used to incubate the cells for 4 h. The absorbance at 450 nm was observed with a microplate reader (Molecular Devices).

Xenograft tumor formation assay

The xenograft study was approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Affiliated Hospital Taishan Medical University. We purchased nude mice (4 weeks old) from the Shanghai Lab Animal Research Center (Shanghai, China). Then 3 × 10⁶ MKN-45 cells with stably overexpressing miR-331 or miR-NC were injected into mice subcutaneous. The tumor volume was observed every one week. After 4 wk, the mice were sacrificed and tumors were used for further study.

Ki67 immunohistochemistry

Ki67 Cell Proliferation Kit was purchased from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd. (Shanghai, China). The experiment was performed based on their protocol. The section of gastric cancer tissues were dewaxed, hydrated, and washed twice with PBS for 5 min. After blocking with Blocking Buffer for 30-60 min at room temperature, Anti-ki67 Rabbit antibody (1:50) was added to incubate overnight at 4 °C in a humidified atmosphere. Then, secondary antibody HRP-conjugated Donkey anti-Rabbit IgG (1:500) was added and incubated for 60 min at room temperature. After washing 3 times with PBS, DAB mixture was added to each slide, and incubated for 5-10 min at room temperature protected from light. The section was washed, counterstained, dehydrated, transparentized and mounted. Images were captured using microscope.

Cell migration and invasion assay

The upper chamber surface of the bottom membrane of the Transwell chamber (8-μm pore size membranes) was coated with Matrigel (BD), and the Matrigel was polymerized into a gel at 37 °C for 30 min. Moreover, the transfected MKN-45 cells

Table 1 The forward and reverse primers of qRT-PCR

Gene	Primers sequence (5'-3')
MiR-331	F: GCCCCTGGCCTATCCTAGAA R: ACGCGTCGACTTTTAGGGCTAAGTTGCTTC
MSI1	F: CTCCAAAACAATTGACCCTA R: GCTCAAAATATIGCTTCACG
U6	F: AGAGCCTGTGGTGTCGG R: CATCTTCAAAGCACTTCCC
GAPDH	F: ATGGGGAAGGTGAAG GTCG R: GGGGTCATTGATGGCAACAAT A

were starved prior to invasion assay. 5×10^4 mL MKN-45 cell suspension (100 μ L) was added to the Transwell chamber, and then a medium containing 20% FBS (600 μ L) was added to the lower chamber with the 24-well plate. After routine incubation for 24 h, the Transwell chamber was fixed and stained. The number of invading cells observed under a microscope of 400 times. The Transwell cell migration assay performed without Matrigel, other process is basically same as the invasion assay.

The luciferase reporter assay

A pGL3 luciferase vector (Invitrogen) containing the wild or mutant type of 3'-UTR of MSI1 gene was prepared. The luciferase vector and miR-331 mimics were co-transfected into MKN-45 cells. After 48 h, Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega) was used to examine the luciferase activity. MSI1 gene information was wild type (Ensembl number ENSG00000135097) and mutated sequence (5'-UGGCGAGGGCAGACCGGUCCCCA-3').

Western blot analysis

Protein samples were lysed using RIPA buffer (Beyotime, Shanghai, China). 10% concentrated SDS-PAGE protein loading buffer was added to the collected protein samples. After denaturing the protein, the protein sample was directly loaded into the SDS-PAGE gel and then transferred into PVDF membrane. PVDF membrane was incubated with the corresponding primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C, including rabbit polyclonal antibody to MSI1 (1:1000, ab21628, Abcam, Shanghai, China) and rabbit monoclonal antibody to GAPDH (1:1000, ab181602, Abcam, Shanghai, China). The washing solution was added for 5-10 min, and the diluted Goat anti-Rabbit. Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L) HRP secondary antibody (1:500, ab205718, Abcam, Shanghai, China) was added and incubated at room temperature for 1 h. Finally, ECL reagent (Millipore, MA, United States) was used to detect proteins. In addition, E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin antibodies were all obtained from Abcam (1:1000, Shanghai, China).

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS 13.0 and Graphpad Prism 6. The difference between the groups was calculated through Chi-squared Test or Tukey's one-way ANOVA. The log-rank test Kaplan-Meier analysis was used to compare the survival differences. The data was shown as mean \pm SD. When $P < 0.05$, the data is considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Downregulation of miR-331 associated with prognosis was detected in GC

In GC tissues and cell lines, miR-331 expression was observed by qRT-PCR assay. First, low miR-331 expression was identified in GC tissues contrast to normal tissues (Figure 1A). Meanwhile, the reduction of miR-331 expression was found in SGC-7901, MGC-803, MKN-45 cells contrasted to GES1 cells (Figure 1B). MKN-45 cell line was selected for subsequent experiments because of the significant differences in expression of miR-331. Based on the expression of miR-331, these cases were divided into a high miR-331 expression group and a low expression group based on its median value in GC patients as a cutoff point (cutoff point = 0.75). Furthermore, abnormal miR-331 expression was correlated with lymph nodes metastasis and TNM stage in GC patients ($P < 0.05$, Table 2). In addition, shorter disease free survival (DFS)

and overall survival (OS) was correlated with low miR-331 expression in GC patients (Figure 1C and 1D). Therefore, miR-331 expression was reduced, which predicted poor prognosis of GC patients.

MiR-331 inhibited GC cell viability in vitro and vivo

MiR-331 mimic or inhibitor was transfected into MKN-45 cells to perform gain-loss experiment. MiR-331 expression was obviously increased by its mimics, but decreased by its inhibitor (Figure 2A). Next, we found that miR-331 mimics inhibited the proliferation of MKN-45 cells. And miR-331 inhibitor showed the opposite results (Figure 2B). Moreover, the effect of miR-331 on tumor growth was analyzed in GC. MiR-331 mimics was found to decline the tumor volume and suppressed tumor growth compared to control group (Figure 2C and 2D). Additionally, miR-331 overexpression led to a significant decrease in the number of hyperproliferative Ki-67⁺ tumor cells (Figure 2E). Collectively, miR-331 inhibited cell proliferation and tumor growth in GC.

MiR-331 inhibited cell metastasis in GC

Then, how miR-331 regulates cell metastasis was investigated in MKN-45 cells. Transwell assay suggested that miR-331 overexpression suppressed cell migration, while miR-331 knockdown promoted MKN-45 cell migration (Figure 3A and 3C). For cell invasion in GC, the same effect of miR-331 overexpression and knockdown was also identified (Figure 3B and 3C). Next, the effect of miR-331 on EMT was explored in GC cells. Overexpression of miR-331 facilitated E-cadherin expression and hindered expressions of N-cadherin and Vimentin. In contrast, knockdown of miR-331 blocked E-cadherin expression and promoted expression levels of N-cadherin and Vimentin (Figure 3D), indicating that miR-331 blocked EMT in GC. Briefly, miR-331 inhibited cell metastasis in GC.

MSI1 is a direct target of miR-331

The target genes of miR-331 were searched in TargetScan databases to disclose how miR-331 suppresses GC progression. The binding sites between miR-331 and MSI1 were showed in Figure 4A. Next, luciferase reporter assay was designed to confirm that prediction. As predicted, miR-331 mimics inhibited the luciferase activity of Wt-MSI1, but had no effect on Mut-MSI1 luciferase activity (Figure 4B). Then, MSI1 expression regulated by miR-331 mimics or inhibitor was assessed in MKN-45 cells. The mRNA and protein MSI1 expression was inhibited by miR-331 mimics, but promoted by miR-331 inhibitor (Figure 4C and 4D). Thus, we believe that miR-331 directly targets MSI1 and regulates MSI1 expression.

Upregulation of MSI1 weakened the inhibitory effect of miR-331 in GC

In GC tissues, the abnormal MSI1 expression was then observed. MSI1 expression was dramatically increased in GC tissues in comparison with normal tissues (Figure 5A). Moreover, miR-331 expression was identified to negatively regulate MSI1 expression in GC tissues (Figure 5B). It indicates that the interaction between miR-331 and MSI1 may exist in GC. MiR-331 mimics and MSI1 vector were co-transfected into MKN-45 cells to verify the above conjecture. As we suspected, the reduction of MSI1 expression induced by miR-331 mimics was recovered by MSI1 vector in MKN-45 cells (Figure 5C and 5D). Functionally, MSI1 vector impaired the inhibitory effect of miR-331 on cell proliferation (Figure 5E). Upregulation of MSI1 also restored the inhibitory effect of miR-331 on EMT in MKN-45 cells (Figure 5F). For cell migration and invasion, the suppressive effect of miR-331 was impaired by upregulation of MSI1 (Figure 5G). Taken together, upregulation of MSI1 weakened the inhibitory effect of miR-331 on GC progression.

DISCUSSION

As a new research hotspot, the regulatory mechanism of miRNAs in GC has been widely reported, indicating the strong potential of miRNA in the future treatment of GC. In our research, miR-331 was downregulated in GC, which predicted poor prognosis of GC patients. Functionally, miR-331 acted as an inhibitor in GC through suppressing cell proliferation, metastasis and tumor growth. Further, miR-331 directly targets MSI1 and inversely regulates its expression. Furthermore, upregulation of MSI1 impaired the inhibitory effect of miR-331 in GC. Briefly, miR-331 inhibited GC progression through targeting MSI1.

In many human cancers, the deregulation of miR-331 is involved in their tumorigenesis. Decreased miR-331 expression has been identified in colorectal cancer, prostate cancer and glioblastoma^[13,22,23]. The biological function of miR-331 was also

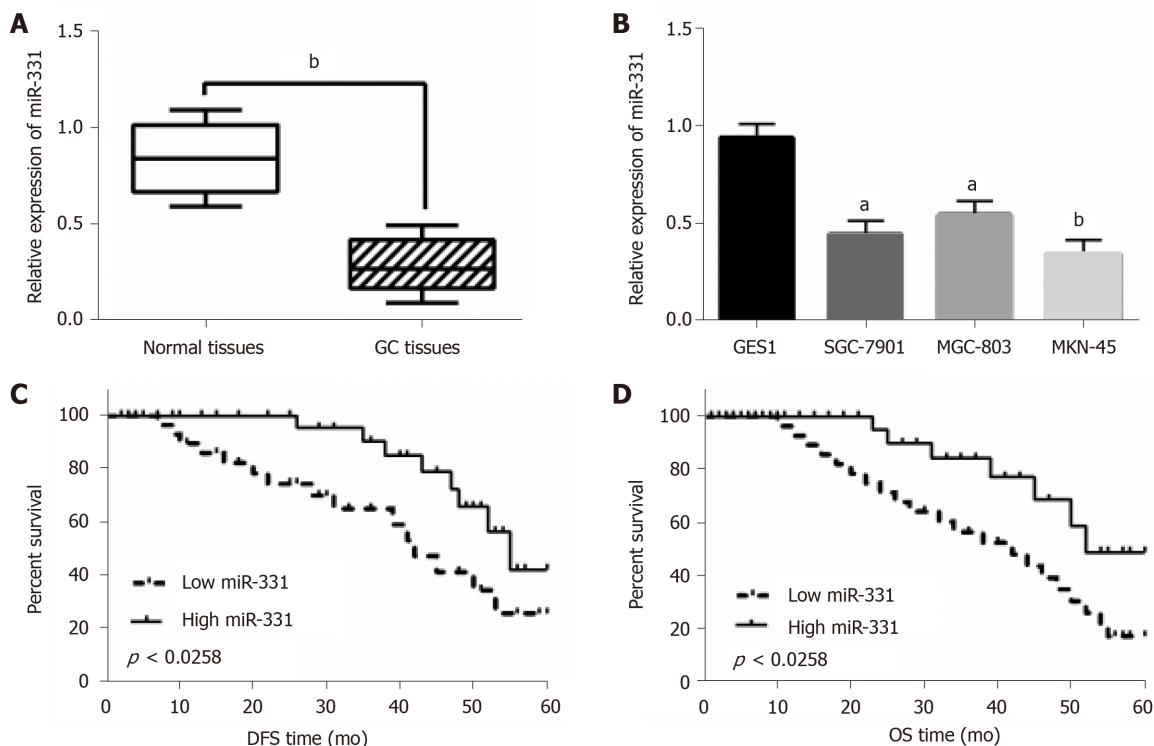


Figure 1 Downregulation of miR-331 associated with prognosis was detected in gastric cancer. A: The mRNA expression of miR-331 was examined in gastric cancer (GC) tissues. B: MiR-331 expression was determined in MKN-45, MGC-803, SGC-7901, and GES1 cells. C and D: Low miR-331 expression was correlated with shorter DFS and OS time in GC patients. ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$.

investigated in previous studies. For example, the inhibition of cell proliferation induced by miR-331 had been observed in urothelial carcinoma^[24]. Chen *et al.*^[25] proposed that miR-331 inhibited melanoma cell proliferation and invasion through regulating AEG-1. Moreover, miR-331 overexpression reduced PCa cell migration and invasion, as well as xenograft tumor initiation^[23]. Consistent with above previous studies, the inhibitory effect of miR-331 was also confirmed in GC. In addition, we also found that overexpression of miR-331 blocked EMT in GC cells, which has not been reported in other studies. These findings indicate that miR-331 can be used as a suppressor in GC progression.

Further, many target genes of miR-331 were confirmed in different cancers, such as ST7L and ERBB-2^[26,27]. However, as far as we know, there is no research about the relationship between miR-331 and MSI1. Here, MSI1 was verified as a direct target of miR-331. And MSI1 expression was increased in GC tissues. The upregulation of MSI1 had also been found in GC tissues in previous report, which further confirm our results^[28]. Moreover, overexpression of MSI1 was related to GC progression and poor prognosis in GC patients^[29], indicating that MSI1 was involved in the development of GC. Additionally, upregulation of MSI1 has also been detected in cervical cancer, which promoted cell proliferation and tumor growth^[30]. It is reasonable to know that miR-331 inhibits cell viability and metastasis via targeting MSI1 in GC. In line with previous studies, we testified above results in current research. Upregulation of MSI1 was found to weaken the inhibitory effect of miR-331 in GC.

In summary, it is firstly proposed the downregulation of miR-331 that associated with poor prognosis in GC patients in current research. Further, miR-331 directly targets MSI1 and inversely regulates its expression. Moreover, miR-331 inhibited cell viability and metastasis through targeting MSI1 in GC. Therefore, miR-331 may be a potential therapeutic target for GC.

Table 2 Relationship between miR-331 expression and clinic-pathological characteristics of gastric cancer patients

Characteristics	Cases	miR-331		P value
		High	Low	
Age (yr)				0.34
≥ 55	41	16	25	
< 55	37	8	29	
Gender				0.16
Male	43	13	30	
Female	35	11	24	
Tumor size (mm)				0.07
≤ 3	25	10	15	
> 3	53	14	39	
Lymph nodes metastasis				0.03 ^a
Yes	21	8	13	
No	57	16	41	
TNM stage				0.02 ^a
I-II	55	15	40	
III-IV	23	9	14	

^a $P < 0.05$ was considered significant. Statistical analyses were performed by the χ^2 test.

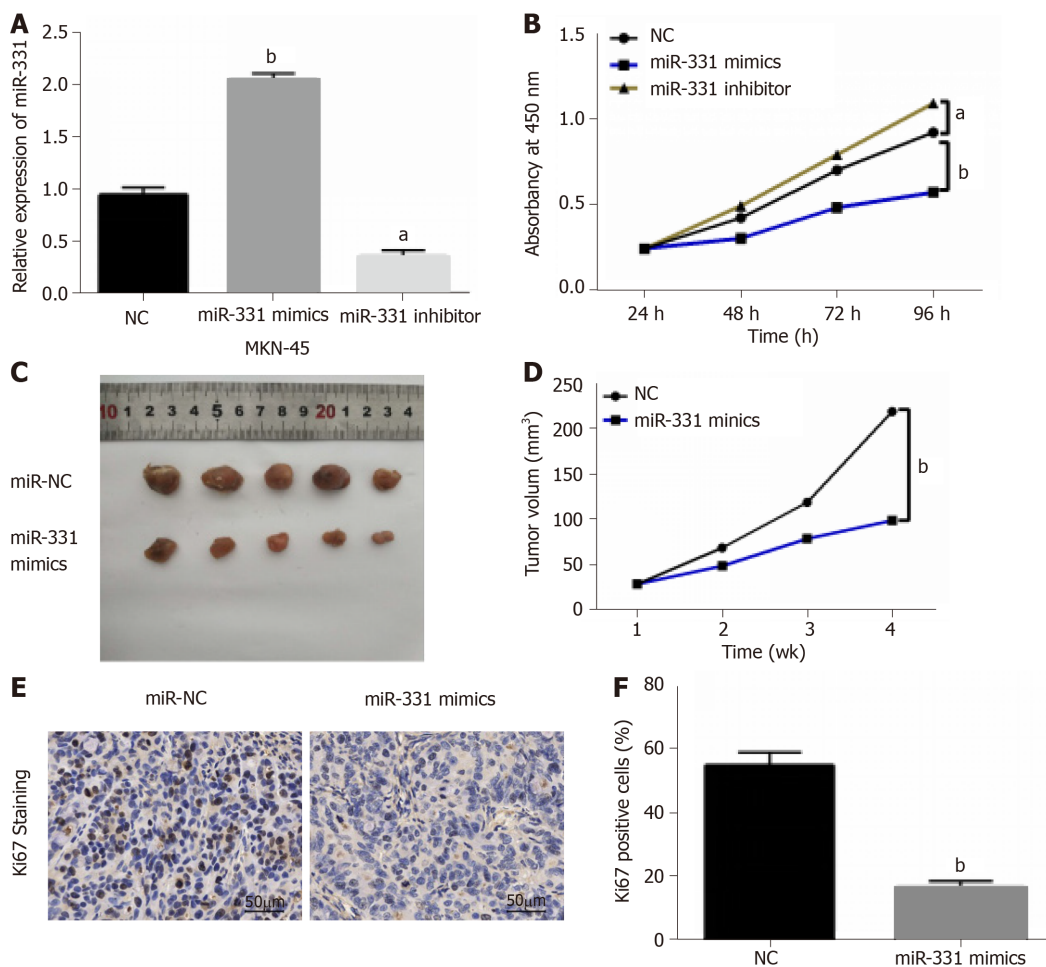


Figure 2 MiR-331 inhibited gastric cancer cell viability *in vitro* and *in vivo*. A: MiR-331 mRNA expressions was determined in MKN-45 cells with miR-331 mimic or inhibitor. B: Cell proliferation was regulated by miR-331 mimic or inhibitor in MKN-45 cells. C: Photographs of gastric cancer (GC) tumors in miR-NC ($n = 5$) or miR-331 mimics ($n = 5$) group. Ten mice were used for xenograft tumor formation assay. Here are five of the results. D: In nude mice with miR-NC or miR-331 mimics, GC tumor volume was measured every week. E: Ki-67-stained sections of transplanted tumors in miR-NC or miR-331 mimics group. ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$.

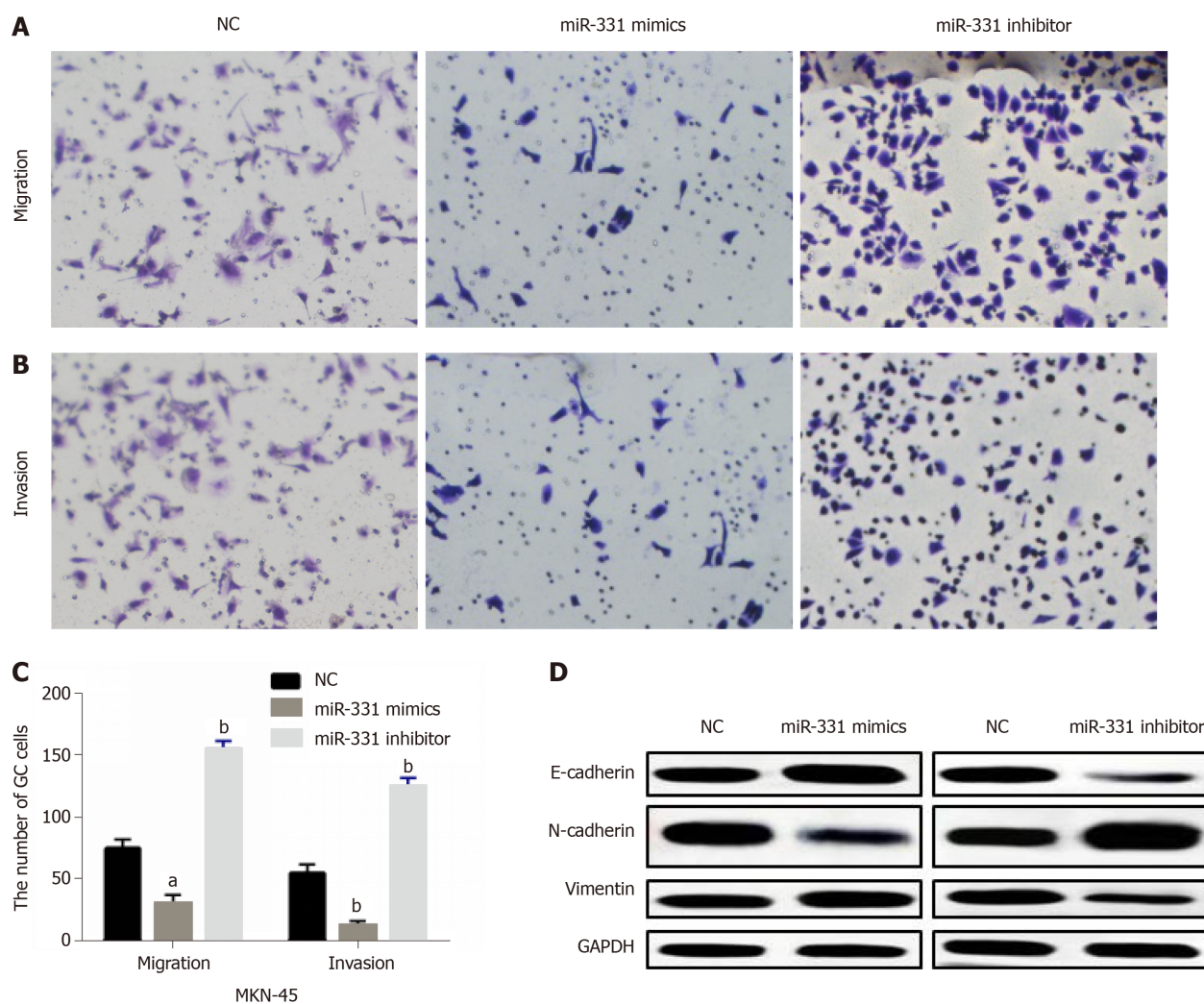


Figure 3 MiR-331 inhibited cell metastasis in gastric cancer. A-C: MKN-45 cell migration and invasion were regulated by miR-331 mimic or inhibitor. D: MiR-331 regulated expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin in MKN-45 cells. ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$.

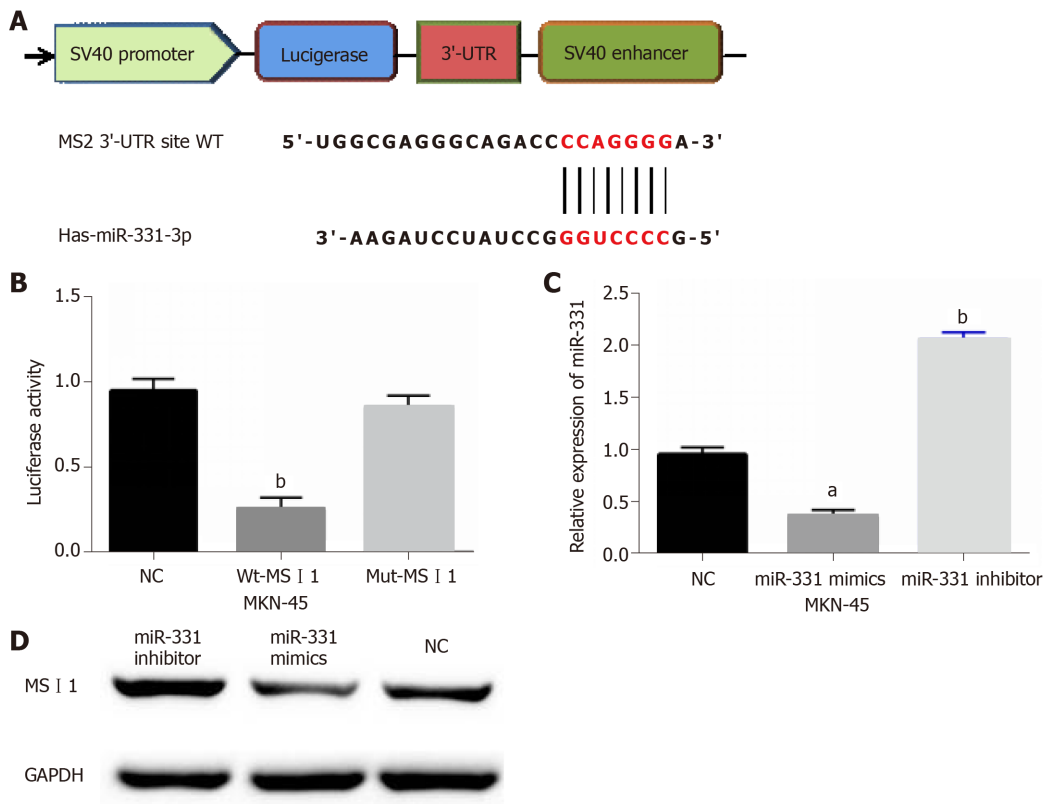


Figure 4 MiR-331 directly targets musashi1. A: There are binding sites between musashi1 (MSI1) with miR-331. B: Luciferase reporter assay (C, D) MSI1 expression regulated by miR-331 mimics or inhibitor was observed in MKN-45 cells. ^a $P < 0.05$, ^b $P < 0.01$.

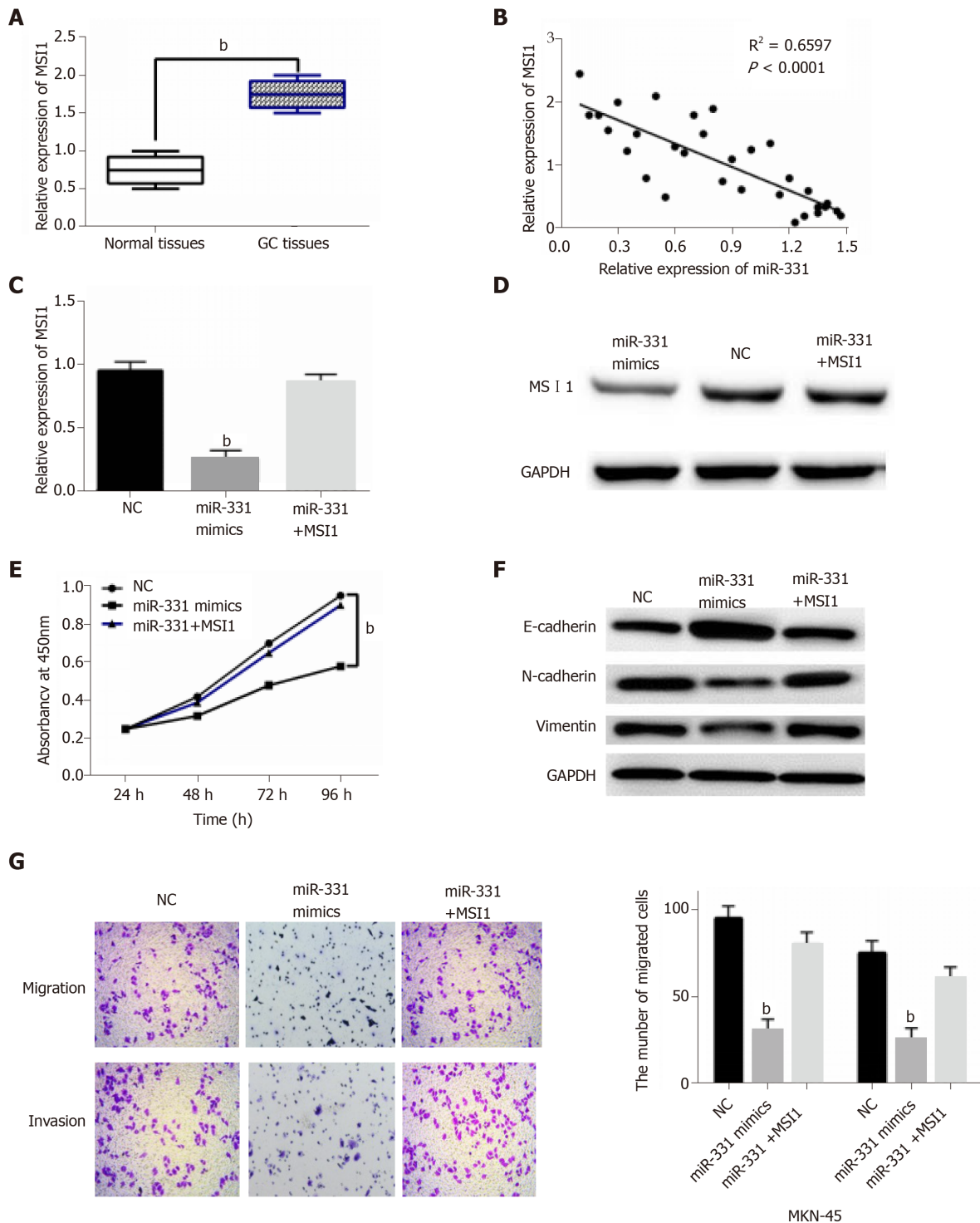


Figure 5 Musashi1 upregulation weakened miR-331 inhibitory effect in gastric cancer. A: Musashi1 (MSI1) expression was detected in gastric cancer (GC) tissues. B: MiR-331 negatively regulated MSI1 expression in GC tissues. C and D: The mRNA and protein MSI1 expressions were detected in MKN-45 cells containing MSI1 vector and miR-331 mimic. E: Cell proliferation was identified in MKN-45 cells containing MSI1 vector and miR-331 mimic. F: Protein expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin in MKN-45 cells with MSI1 vector and miR-331 mimic (G) Cell migration and invasion were identified in MKN-45 cells containing MSI1 vector and miR-331 mimic. $^bP < 0.01$.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

As one of the most frequent cancers, gastric cancer (GC) caused more than 700000 deaths in just 2012 worldwide. Although the molecular mechanisms involved in microRNAs (miRNAs) have been extensively investigated in GC, how miR-331 regulates GC pathogenesis remains unknown.

Research motivation

To find more molecular mechanism or biomarker for diagnosis and treatment of GC

Research objectives

This study aims to explore the anti-cancer effect of miR-331 in GC and investigate its molecular mechanism against GC cells.

Research methods

MiR-331 expression was observed by qRT-PCR assay in GC tissues and cell lines. MiR-331 mimic or inhibitor was transfected into MKN-45 cells to perform gain-loss experiment to observe effect of miR-331 on GC cell viability and migration. Bioinformatics analysis is used to predict the target gene of miR-331. The antagonistic effect between and MSI1 was confirmed by gain-loss experiment and detection of proliferation and migration. The expression of crucial proteins was measured by western blotting.

Research results

We found that downregulation of miR-331 was associated with poor prognosis in GC. In addition, miR-331 significantly inhibited GC cell growth, migration and invasion. Further, MSI1 was verified to directly target miR-331 and can effectively be regulated in GC tissues. Furthermore, upregulation of MSI1 weakened the inhibitory effect of miR-331 in GC. Western blotting analysis showed that E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin expression markedly affected by miR-331 and MSI1 in GC cell line, suggesting that EMT is a very direct regulated target of miR-331 and MSI1 in GC.

Research conclusions

Our study demonstrated that miR-331 can significantly inhibit GC cell growth, migration and invasion. Furthermore, it can work through MSI1. Therefore, our study provides some molecular mechanism and two new biomarkers for GC.

Research perspectives

In the future, research may reveal the important role of miR-331 that enhances the sensitivity of GC detection and further develop for its application in anti-cancer treatments. The identification of the miR-331/MSI1 molecular axis may further explain the underlying mechanism.

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