ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Long noncoding RNA *SPRY4-IT1* promotes malignant development of colorectal cancer by targeting epithelial–mesenchymal transition

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Abstract: The clinical significance and biological functions of long noncoding RNA SPRY4 intronic transcript 1 (*SPRY4-IT1*) in colorectal cancer (CRC) remain largely unclear. Herein, we are the first to report that the *SPRY4-IT1* was significantly upregulated in CRC tissues, serum, and cells. Higher *SPRY4-IT1* expression was markedly associated with advanced Tumor Node Metastasis (TNM) stage in a cohort of 84 CRC patients. Multivariate analyses indicated that *SPRY4-IT1* expression could be useful as an independent predictor for overall survival. Further in vitro experiments revealed that knockdown of *SPRY4-IT1* inhibited the proliferation, migration, and invasion of CRC cells and induced cell cycle arrestment. Moreover, we confirmed that the expression of epithelial–mesenchymal transition-related genes was modulated through alteration of *SPRY4-IT1* expression. These results suggest that *SPRY4-IT1*, as an oncogenic regulator, may serve as a candidate prognostic marker and potential target for CRC therapies.

Keywords: long noncoding RNA, *SPRY4-IT1*, colorectal cancer, survival

Introduction

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is one of the most frequent malignancies and a common cause of cancer deaths worldwide.[1] CRC is becoming more prevalent in developing countries, especially in the People's Republic of China.[2] Initiation of CRC, involving multiple genomic and epigenomic variations, is a complex biological process over an extended time period.[3] Despite advanced developments achieved in detection methods and treatment for CRC in the past decade, the overall survival (OS) rate remains unsatisfactory.[4] An elevating incidence and a poor outcome of CRC encourage us to further unravel the underlying molecular mechanisms of CRC progression. Therefore, the identification of novel prognostic markers and effective individualized therapeutic targets is an urgent requirement for the early detection and treatment of CRC.

It is well known that only 2% of the total genome encodes proteins, whereas >90% of the genome can be transcribed as noncoding RNAs.[5] Long noncoding RNAs (lncRNAs), usually >200 nt in length and located in nuclear or cytosolic fractions, also have no protein-coding capacity.[6] Mounting evidence revealed that lncRNAs act as oncogene or tumor suppressors in a disease- or tissue-specific manner in carcinogenesis.[7–10] The expression of lncRNA SPRY4 intronic transcript 1 (*SPRY4-IT1*), transcribed from an intron of the SPRY4 gene, has been reported to be dysregulated in various cancers. The *SPRY4-IT1* was first observed to be overexpressed in melanoma and modulated cell proliferation, invasion, and cell apoptosis.[11] Subsequent studies indicated that high expression of *SPRY4-IT1* was significantly associated with worse outcomes of esophageal squamous

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cell carcinoma, clear cell renal cell carcinoma, gastric cancer, and prostate cancer.[12–15] Nevertheless, the role of *SPRY4-IT1* and its prognostic significance in CRC remain unclear.

In the present study, we seek to determine the clinical significance of *SPRY4-IT1* and further explore the potential molecular mechanism of dysregulated *SPRY4-IT1* expression in colorectal carcinogenesis. We found that upregulation of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC tissues and cell lines predicted worse outcome for CRC patients. Furthermore, *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown could inhibit cell growth by blocking cell cycle progression. Additionally, we demonstrated that loss of *SPRY4-IT1* expression in CRC cell lines altered the expression levels of epithelial–mesenchymal transition (EMT)-associated genes.

Patients and methods
Clinical samples
CRC tissues and adjacent normal tissues were obtained from 84 patients who underwent resection of CRC at The People's Hospital of Putuo and The Second People's Hospital of Lianyungang. The clinical characteristics of CRC patients are detailed in Table 1. No patient received chemotherapy or radiotherapy prior to surgery. The follow-up periods ranged from 3 months to 36 months, with a median of 26 months. Follow-up studies involved physical examination, laboratory analysis, and computed tomography if necessary. In addition, we also collected serum samples from 88 CRC patients and 98 age- and sex-matched healthy controls. All of the tissues and serum samples were immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and kept at −80°C until RNA analysis. This study was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of The Second People's Hospital of Lianyungang and written informed consent was obtained from each patient. All samples were handled anonymously according to ethical and legal standards.

Cell culture
Three CRC cell lines (HT-29, HCT-116, and SW-480) and a normal colon epithelium cell line (FHC) were purchased from Shanghai Cell Collection, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). The cells were maintained in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium or Roswell Park Memorial Institute 1640 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (10% FBS) in a humidified atmosphere at 37°C with 5% CO_2.

RNA extraction and quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction
Total RNA was extracted from tissues or serum samples by Trizol reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and Trizol

Table 1 Correlation between *SPRY4-IT1* expression and clinical characteristics

Characteristics	Tumor low expression (n=48) N (%)	Tumor high expression (n=36) N (%)	Chi-squared test, *P*-value
Sex			0.557
Male	29 (60.42)	24 (66.67)	
Female	19 (39.58)	12 (33.33)	
Age (years)			0.488
<68	25 (52.08)	16 (44.44)	
≥68	23 (47.92)	20 (55.56)	
Tumor location			0.191
Colon	31 (64.58)	28 (77.78)	
Rectum	17 (35.42)	8 (22.22)	
TNM			0.044
I–II	28 (58.33)	13 (36.11)	
III–IV	20 (41.67)	23 (63.89)	
T			0.020
T1–T2	10 (20.83)	1 (2.78)	
T3–T4	38 (79.17)	35 (97.22)	
N			0.847
N0	29 (60.42)	21 (58.33)	
N1–N2	19 (39.58)	15 (41.67)	
M			0.005
M0	41 (85.42)	21 (58.33)	
M1	7 (14.58)	15 (41.67)	
Grade			0.139
G1–G2	42 (87.5)	27 (75.0)	
G3	6 (12.5)	9 (25.0)	
CEA			0.064
<5 ng/mL	15 (31.25)	5 (13.89)	
≥5 ng/mL	33 (68.75)	31 (86.11)	
CA199			0.136
<37 U/mL	41 (85.42)	26 (72.22)	
≥37 U/mL	7 (14.58)	10 (27.78)	

Abbreviation: *SPRY4-IT1*, SPRY4 intronic transcript 1.

LS reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific) as described in our previous study.[16] cDNA was synthesized using the PrimeScript RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser (Takara, Dalian, People's Republic of China). Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction was performed using the SYBR Green-based polymerase chain reaction (Takara) using an ABI 7500 System (Thermo Fisher Scientific), as described previously.[16] Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase was considered as an internal control. Fold changes were calculated by relative changes ($2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$). The sequence of *SPRY4-IT1* primer was forward 5′-AGCCACATAAATTCAGCAGA-3′, reverse 5′-CGATGTAGTAGGATTCCTTT-CA-3′.

Transfection of small interfering RNA
According to the expression of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC cell lines, we chose HCT-116 and SW-480 cells for the knockdown study. For knockdown of *SPRY4-IT1* expression, the nucleotide sequences of siRNA (*SPRY4-IT1*-1: CCCAGAATGTTGACAGCTGCCTCTT; *SPRY4-IT1*-2: GCTTTCTGATTCCAAGGCCTATTAA) were

chemically synthesized and transfected into HCT-116/SW-480 cells using Lipofectamine 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 48 hours. The negative control was transfected in parallel. The cells were then subjected to further functional assays.

Cell proliferation assay

After transfection for 48 hours, the cells were reseeded into 96-well plates (5×10^3 cells per well). Cell viability was measured using a cell counting kit 8 (CCK8; Dojindo, Rockville, MD, USA) according to the manufacturer's instructions. CCK8 solution was added to each well. The absorbance was evaluated at 450 nm and recorded on a Microplate Reader Victor (PerkinElmer Inc., Waltham, MA, USA).

Cell cycle analysis

The cells were fixed with 70% ethanol after transfection for 48 hours. Cells (5×10^5) were resuspended in 0.5 mL phosphate-buffered saline and supplemented with propidium iodide and 1 μg/mL RNase for 30 minutes. Treated samples were analyzed with a Beckman Coulter FC500 (Beckman Coulter; Brea, CA, USA). The experiments were performed in triplicate.

Cell migration and invasion assays

Cell migration and invasion were evaluated in cells incubated for 48 hours using non-Matrigel-coated or Matrigel-coated transwell cell culture chambers (BD Matrigel Invasion Chamber; BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA) of 8 μm pore size following the manufacturer's instruction. For migration assay, the cells were reseeded in the top chamber without Matrigel supplemented with 100 μL serum-free medium, and 600 μL of 10% FBS containing medium was added to the lower chamber. After 24 hours, cells were fixed with methanol and stained with crystal violet. Cells on the upper surface were removed using a cotton swap. For invasion assay, the cells were reseeded in the top chamber coated with Matrigel supplemented with 100 μL serum-free medium, and 600 μL of 20% FBS containing medium was added to the lower chamber as a chemoattractant. After incubation for 24 hours, cells that invaded the lower chamber were fixed and stained as described earlier. The number of migrating or invading cells was calculated under the microscope in five random fields and shown as the average per field.

Western blot assay

Cellular proteins were extracted with RIPA protein extraction reagent (Beyotime, People's Republic of China) and separated in 10% sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel and transferred onto a Polyvinylidene Fluoride membrane (EMD Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA), and were then blocked overnight with 5% nonfat dried milk containing antibodies against E-cadherin (BD Biosciences; 1:1,000 dilution), vimentin (Abcom, Danvers, USA; 1:1,000 dilution), or glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Dallas, TX, USA; 1:1,000 dilution) at 4°C. The proteins were quantified by densitometry using Quantity One software (Bio-Rad, CA, USA).

Statistical analysis

Continuous data were expressed as mean ± SD. Category data were presented as frequencies and percentages. Optimal cutoff values of *SPRY4-IT1* were calculated by the receiver operating characteristic curve analysis. The χ^2 test, Fisher's exact test, or Student's *t*-test were used for comparisons between groups if necessary. The OS was defined as the interval between the dates of surgery and death. OS rates were evaluated using the Kaplan–Meier method and log-rank test. The Cox proportional hazards model was used to further assess survival data. Age, sex, and the significant variables in univariate analysis were fitted into multivariate analysis of Cox regression analyses. Nomogram for OS was constructed by applying R 3.0.3 software (Institute for Statistics and Mathematics, Vienna, Austria). Its predictive efficiency was estimated by Harrell's concordance index (C-index). A calibration curve was established by plotting actual survival and predicted survival probability for patients stratified by predicted risk assessed by the prediction accuracy of the nomogram. $P<0.05$ was considered as statistical significance.

Results

Expression of *SPRY4-IT1* is upregulated in CRC

SPRY4-IT1 expression was measured in 84 paired CRC tissues and corresponding adjacent normal tissues by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction. We found that expression of *SPRY4-IT1* was markedly overexpressed in CRC tissues compared with the corresponding normal tissues ($P<0.001$, Figure 1A). To further observe the expression pattern of *SPRY4-IT1*, we detected the levels of *SPRY4-IT1* in serum samples of 88 CRC and 98 healthy controls. The results showed that expression levels of *SPRY4-IT1* were also significantly upregulated in serum samples of CRC patients compared with healthy controls in accordance with CRC tissues (Figure 1B).

Correlation between *SPRY4-IT1* expression and clinical characteristics in CRC

To assess the correlation of *SPRY4-IT1* expression with clinical data, according to the relative expression of *SPRY4-IT1*
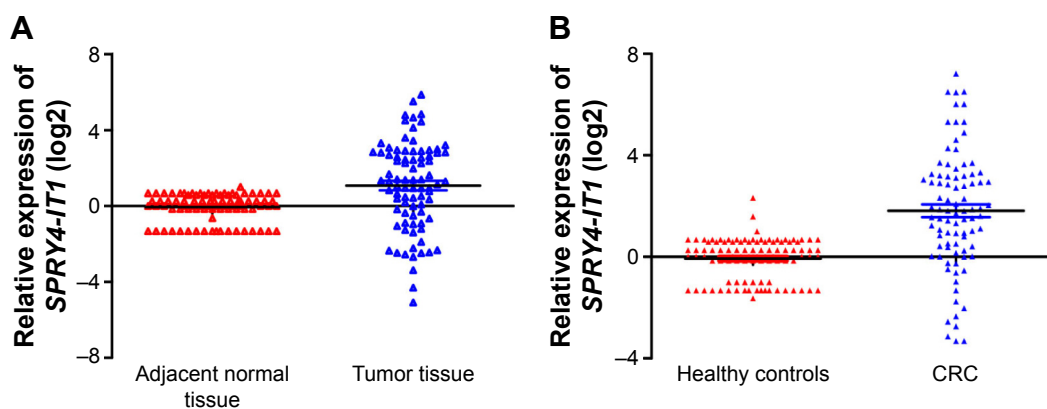
Figure 1 Relative expression of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC tissues and serum samples.
Notes: (**A**) Relative *SPRY4-IT1* expression in 84 paired CRC tissues and corresponding adjacent normal tissues. (**B**) Relative *SPRY4-IT1* expression in serum samples of 88 CRC and 98 healthy controls. *SPRY4-IT1* expression was measured by qRT-PCR and normalized to GAPDH expression. The results are expressed as the fold change.
Abbreviations: *SPRY4-IT1*, SPRY4 intronic transcript 1; CRC, colorectal cancer; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

in CRC tissues, the optimal cutoff value of *SPRY4-IT1* expression was 2.87-fold for OS with the largest sensitivity (67.6%) and specificity (74.0; Figure 2A). CRC patients were then classified into two groups: the relative high group (n=36, fold change ≥2.87) and the relative low group (n=48, fold change <2.87).

To further understand the clinical significance of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC, we identified the potential relationships between *SPRY4-IT1* expression and clinical characteristics. Associations between *SPRY4-IT1* expression and patients' clinical features are summarized in Table 1. Noticeably, high expression of *SPRY4-IT1* had a significant correlation with the advanced Tumor Node Metastasis (TNM) stage, depth of invasion, and metastasis.

Overexpression of *SPRY4-IT1* is associated with poor prognosis of CRC patients

To evaluate the prognostic value of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC patients, OS curve was plotted by the Kaplan–Meier analysis and log-rank test. We observed that patients with low expression of *SPRY4-IT1* had a worse OS (Figure 2B). The 3-year survival rates were 77.1% and 36.1% for patients with low expression and high expression, respectively, and patients with high expression presented a shorter survival time (median: 18 months) compared with those with low expression (median: 31 months). Additionally, advanced TNM stage and distant metastasis were significantly correlated with worse OS (Figure 2C and D). These results suggested that high *SPRY4-IT1* expression may represent a novel indicator of poor prognosis in CRC.

To further determine whether *SPRY4-IT1* expression was a prognostic predictor for CRC patients, Cox regression

analysis was performed. The results of univariate analyses are shown in Table 2. Further analysis in a multivariate Cox regression model indicated that *SPRY4-IT1* expression together with distant metastasis was strongly associated with OS (*P*=0.002, *P*=0.001, respectively). The results revealed that *SPRY4-IT1* expression was an independent prognostic indicator for OS (Hazard ratio [HR] =3.21, 95% Confidence interval [CI] =1.55–6.67) in CRC patients (Table 2).

To predict the clinical outcome of CRC patients after surgery, a predictive model was constructed by significant variables in multivariate analysis (Figure 3A). The nomogram could predict the probability of 3-year survival for CRC patients after surgery (C-index: 0.73). Additionally, an internal calibration was performed, and the calibration curve presents a good predictive match with the actual outcome (Figure 3B).

Modulation of *SPRY4-IT1* expression in CRC cells

To assess the biological roles of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC, we examined *SPRY4-IT1* expression in various cell lines. The results showed that *SPRY4-IT1* expression markedly upregulated in the CRC cell lines (Figure 4A), especially SW-480 and HCT-116. To downregulate *SPRY4-IT1* levels in CRC cells, small interference (si)-*SPRY4-IT1* was transfected into SW-480 and HCT-116 cells. We found that *SPRY4-IT1* expression was effectively blocked in both si-*SPRY4-IT1*-transfected SW-480 and HCT-116 cells compared with si-negative control (NC) cells.

SPRY4-IT1 promotes CRC cell growth by accelerating the cell cycle progression

The significant upregulation in *SPRY4-IT1* expression encouraged us to explore the possible biological effect of
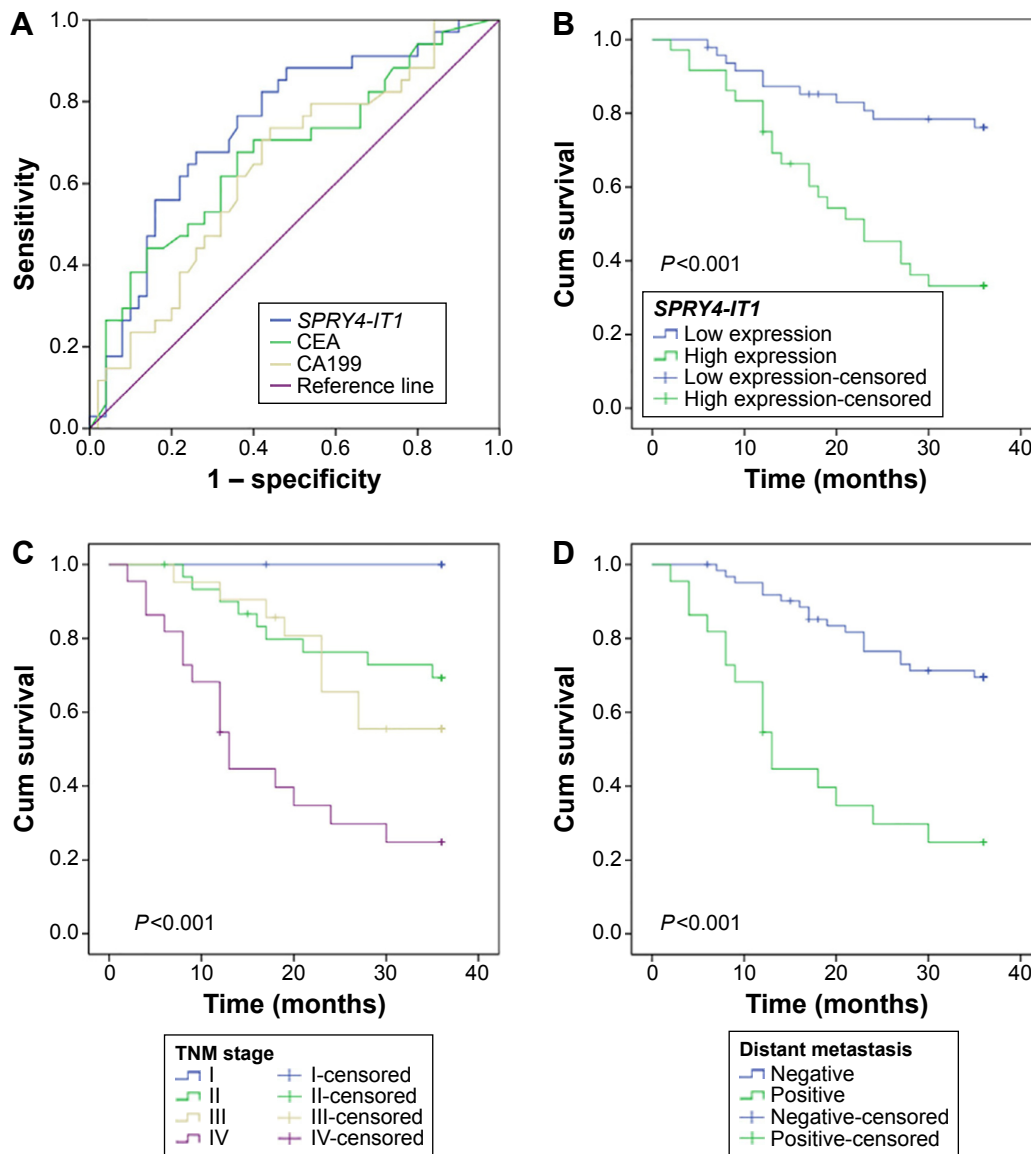
Figure 2 ROC curve analysis and prognostic value of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC patients.
Notes: (**A**) ROC analysis shows the predictive capability. Kaplan–Meier analysis of overall survival was analyzed according to the *SPRY4-IT1* expression levels (**B**), TNM stage (**C**), and distant metastasis (**D**).
Abbreviations: ROC, receiver operating characteristic curve; *SPRY4-IT1*, SPRY4 intronic transcript 1; CRC, colorectal cancer; Cum, cumulative; TNM, Tumor Node Metastasis.

Table 2 Summary of overall survival analyses by univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis

Risk factors	Category	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
		HR (95% CI)	*P*-value	HR (95% CI)	*P*-value
Sex	F (n=31)/M (n=53)	1.09 (0.54–2.20)	0.816	1.50 (0.72–3.13)	0.274
Age (years)	≥68 (n=43)/<68 (n=41)	0.97 (0.50–1.90)	0.931	0.74 (0.37–1.49)	0.399
Tumor location	Colon (n=59)/rectum (n=25)	1.25 (0.60–2.62)	0.553		
T	T3–T4 (n=73)/T1–T2 (n=11)	6.32 (0.86–46.22)	0.069		
N	N1–N2 (n=34)/N0 (n=50)	1.79 (0.91–3.50)	0.092		
M	M1 (n=22)/M0 (n=62)	4.31 (2.18–8.52)	<0.001	3.44 (1.71–6.92)	0.001
Grade	G3 (n=15)/G1–G2 (n=69)	1.86 (0.84–4.12)	0.125		
CEA	≥5 (n=20)/<5 (n=64)	1.61 (0.66–3.88)	0.293		
CA199	≥37 (n=17)/<37 (n=67)	1.45 (0.68–3.11)	0.338		
SPRY4-IT1	High (n=36)/low (n=48)	3.72 (1.80–7.67)	<0.001	3.21 (1.55–6.67)	0.002

Notes: Results are in response to Cox regression analysis (*P*<0.05).
Abbreviations: *SPRY4-IT1*, SPRY4 intronic transcript 1; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; T, depth of invasion; N, lymph node; M, distant metastasis.
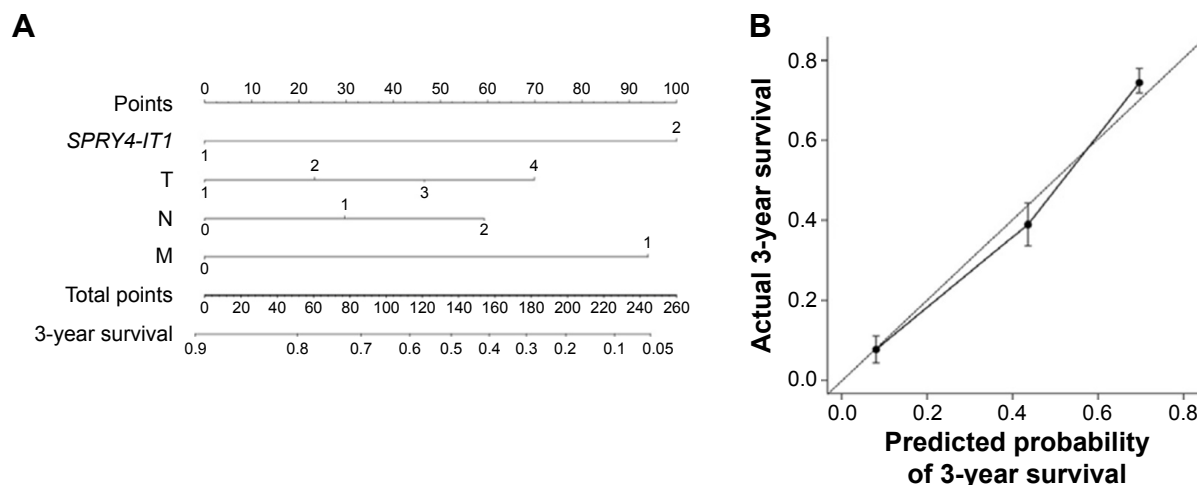
Figure 3 A survival predictive model in CRC.
Notes: (**A**) Nomogram for survival of CRC patients prior to surgery. (**B**) Calibration curve for 3-year survival. The solid line represents performance of the actual nomogram, and the dashed line shows an ideal nomogram. Error bars indicate 95% CI.
Abbreviations: CRC, colorectal cancer; *SPRY4-IT1*, SPRY4 intronic transcript 1; T, depth of invasion; N, lymph node; M, distant metastasis.
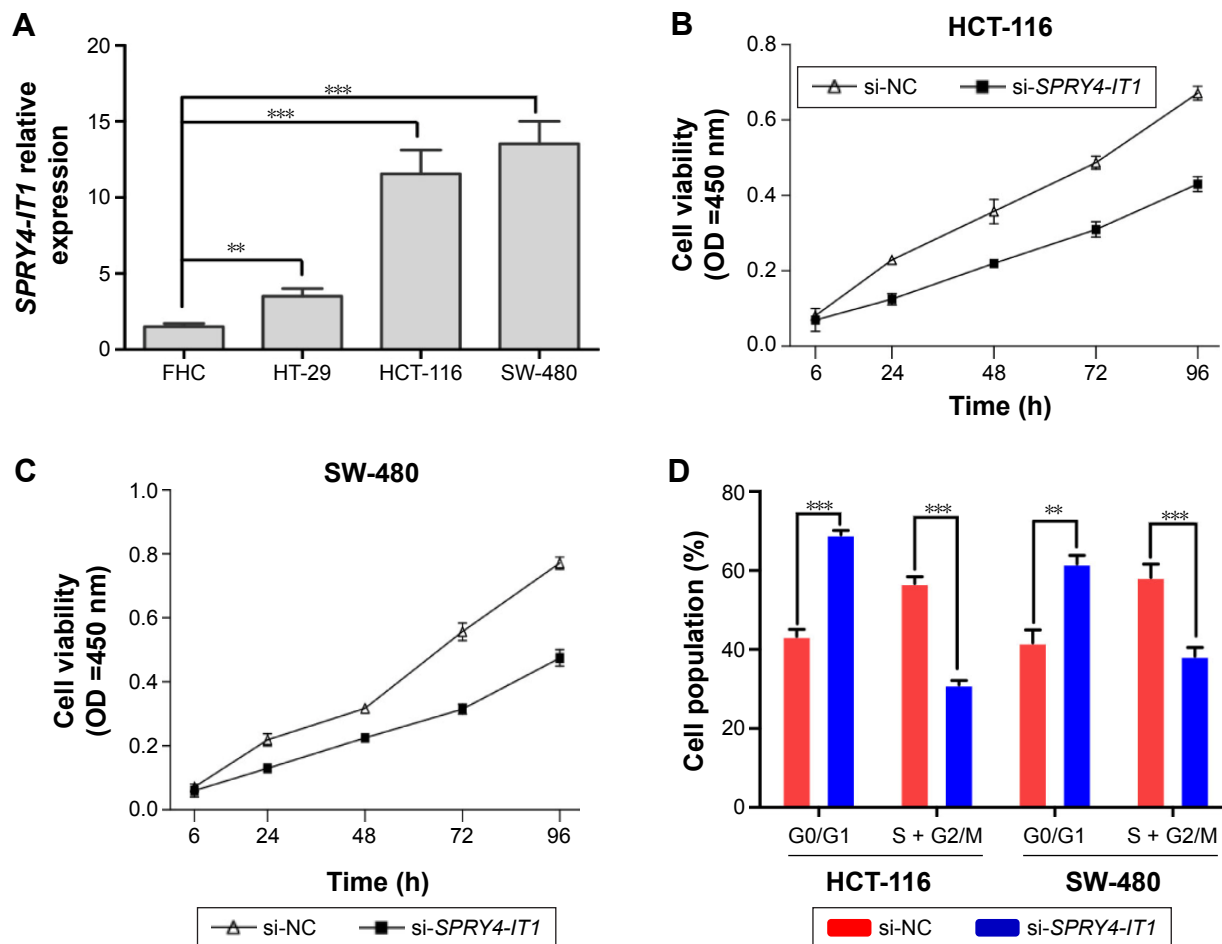

Figure 4 Effect of *SPRY4-IT1* on CRC cell proliferation.
Notes: (**A**) Expression of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC cell lines and a normal human colon epithelial cell line (FHC). Cell viability of HCT-116 (**B**) and SW-480 (**C**) when *SPRY4-IT1* was silenced. (**D**) Cell cycle analysis of CRC cells transfected with si-NC or si-*SPRY4-IT1*. The data are presented as the mean ± SD. The experiments are performed in triplicate. **P<0.01, ***P<0.001.
Abbreviations: si-*SPRY4-IT1*, small inference-SPRY4 intronic transcript 1; CRC, colorectal cancer; OD, optical density; h, hours; si-NC, small interference-negative control.
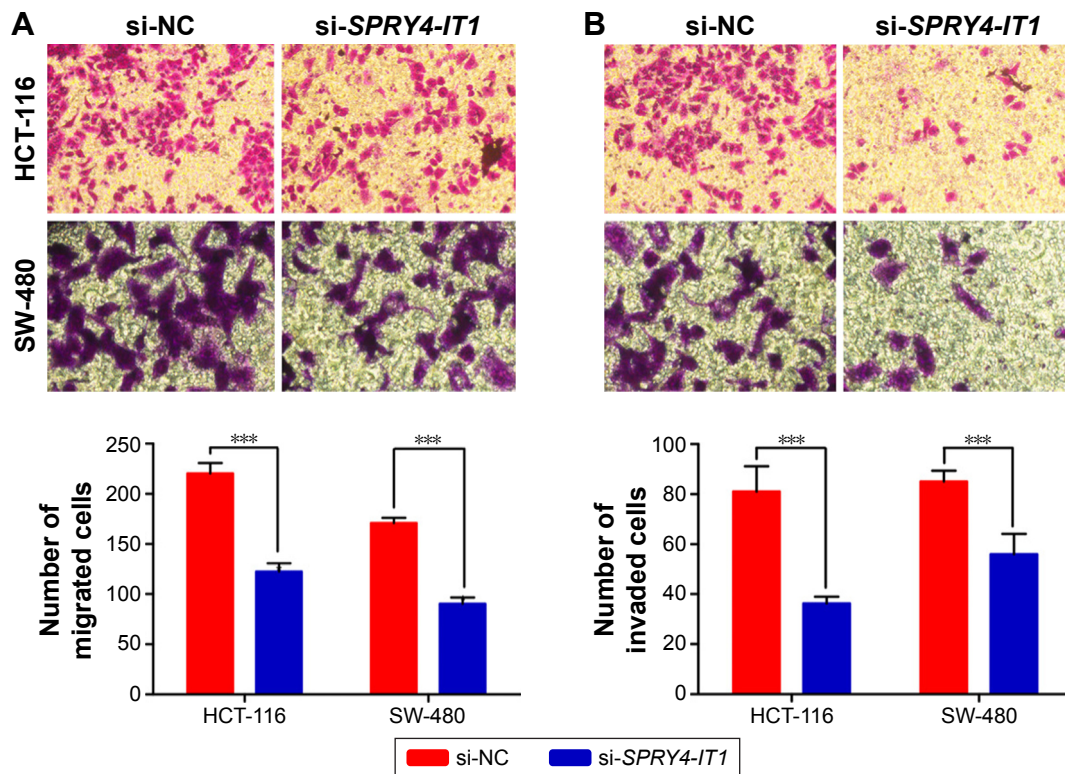
Figure 5 Effect of *SPRY4-IT1* on CRC cells migration and invasion.
Notes: Transwell assays were used to explore the changes in migratory (**A**) and invasive (**B**) abilities of CRC cells treated with si-NC or si-*SPRY4-IT1*. Results are in response to a Student's *t* test.***$P < 0.001$.
Abbreviations: si-*SPRY4-IT1*, small inference-SPRY4 intronic transcript 1; CRC, colorectal cancer; si-NC, small interference-negative control.

SPRY4-IT1 in carcinogenesis. To investigate the biological function of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC, we first measured the effect of *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown on cell proliferation by CCK8 assay. The results showed that the cell proliferation of HCT-116 or SW-480 was significantly decreased in si-*SPRY4-IT1* transfected cells compared with the corresponding controls (Figure 4B and C).

To further determine whether the effect of *SPRY4-IT1* on cell proliferation of CRC is regulated by altering cell cycle progression, flow cytometry was carried out. The results showed that *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown promoted a significant accumulation of cells at G0/G1 phase and a significant decrease in cells in S + G2/M phase (Figure 4D). Taken together, *SPRY4-IT1* promoted cell proliferation of CRC cells through modulation of the cell cycle progression.

SPRY4-IT1 promotes CRC cells migration and invasion

The effect of *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown on CRC cells migration or invasion was examined by transwell assays. Our results showed that *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown suppressed cell migration by 44.5% in HCT-116 cells and by 47.2% in

SW-480, respectively ($P < 0.001$, Figure 5A). Furthermore, *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown in CRC cells led to a significant decrease in cell invasion ($P < 0.001$, Figure 5B). These data suggested that *SPRY4-IT1* facilitated cell migration and invasion in vitro.

SPRY4-IT1 induces epithelial–mesenchymal transition in CRC cells

As the EMT process was involved in cancer progression, our study also investigated the effect of *SPRY4-IT1* on expression of the EMT-induced markers in CRC cells by Western blot. The results showed that *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown inhibited E-cadherin expression and increased vimentin expression (Figure 6). Thus, *SPRY4-IT1* promotes CRC cells metastasis partially through affecting the EMT process.

Discussion

In the present study, we first observed that *SPRY4-IT1* expression was obviously upregulated in CRC tissues and serum samples compared with the corresponding normal tissues and healthy controls, respectively. Our results demonstrated that high expression of *SPRY4-IT1* was associated with advanced
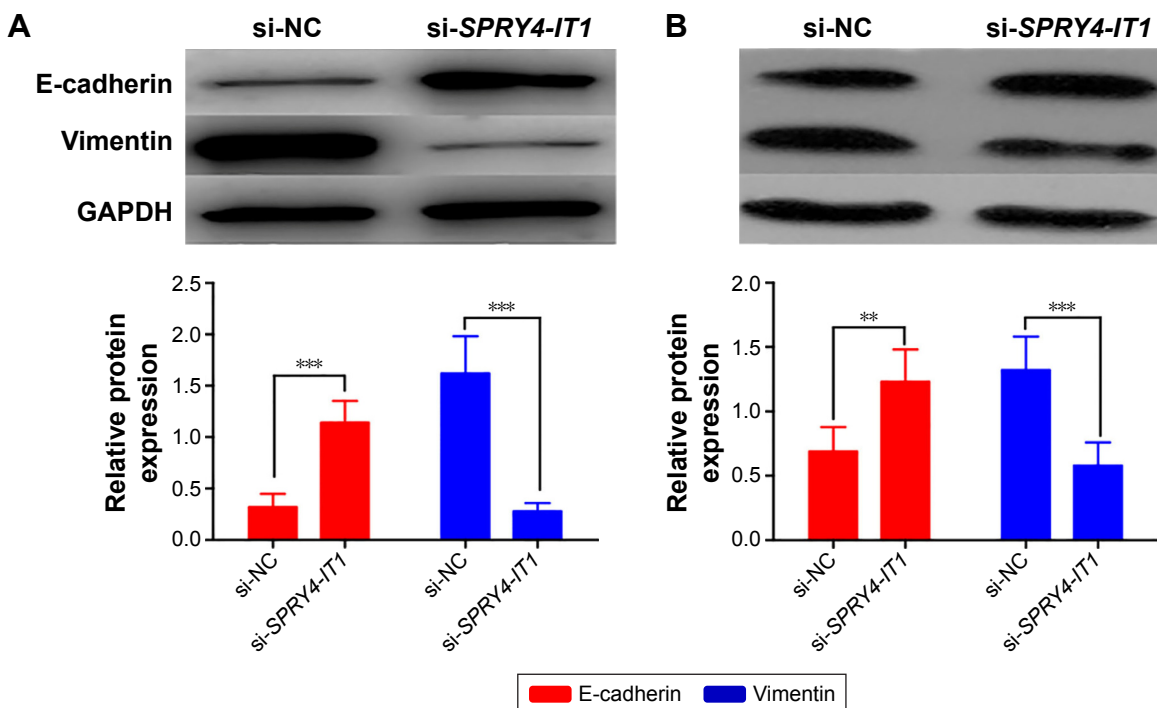
Figure 6 Effect of *SPRY4-IT1* on CRC cells epithelial–mesenchymal transition.
Notes: (**A**) Western blot and densitometry analysis of E-cadherin and vimentin protein levels in HCT-116 cells when *SPRY4-IT1* was inhibited. (**B**) Western blot and densitometry analysis of E-cadherin and vimentin protein levels in SW-480 cells when *SPRY4-IT1* was inhibited. Results are in response to a Student's *t* test. **$P<0.01$, ***$P<0.001$.
Abbreviations: si-*SPRY4-IT1*, small inference-SPRY4 intronic transcript 1; CRC, colorectal cancer; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase; si-NC, small interference-negative control.

TNM stage and distant metastasis. Furthermore, OS time of patients with high *SPRY4-IT1* expression was significantly shorter than that of patients with low *SPRY4-IT1* expression. Multivariate analyses further revealed that *SPRY4-IT1* expression was an independent prognostic indicator in CRC patients. Additionally, *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown inhibited the proliferation of CRC cells by blocking cell cycle progression. Moreover, *SPRY4-IT1* knockdown suppressed the migration and invasion of CRC cells via affecting the EMT process.

lncRNAs are transcribed from the "desert region" of the genome as novel biomarkers monitoring disease recurrence or progression.[17] Although some lncRNAs present a similar expression pattern and biological behavior, it is still necessary for us to understand different effects of lncRNAs underlying exact mechanisms on distinct cancer types. *SPRY4-IT1* is reported to be a negative prognostic factor in various types of cancer, and it is overexpressed and acts as an oncogene in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC),[18] prostate cancer,[15] and non small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC).[19] However, it also functions as a tumor suppressor in gastric cancer.[20] This difference could be due to a tissue-specific expression pattern of *SPRY4-IT1* in different cancers. In our study, the expression of *SPRY4-IT1*, acting as an oncogene, increased in CRC tissues and serum samples. Furthermore, *SPRY4-IT1*

expression was identified to be an adverse prognostic indicator in CRC.

Previous studies have demonstrated that elevated *SPRY4-IT1* expression leads to the abnormal expression of *SPRY4-IT1* in different types of cancer cells, and the expression levels of *SPRY4-IT1* were regulated by the polycomb group protein enhancer of zeste homolog 2[21] and DNMT1.[20] EMT is a key step toward cancer progression including CRC, and abnormal expression of E-cadherin and vimentin is a hallmark of the EMT process enhancing tumor cell motility.[22] However, the underlying functions and mechanisms of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC remain unknown. In this study, we investigated the expression of *SPRY4-IT1* in a panel of cell lines and performed a series of experiments to explore the functions of *SPRY4-IT1* in CRC progression. We revealed that knockdown of *SPRY4-IT1* impaired cell growth, invasion, and EMT process. Modulation of *SPRY4-IT1* expression can impact the protein levels of E-cadherin and vimentin, suggesting that *SPRY4-IT1* affected CRC progression partly through the EMT process. The present study advances our understanding of the functions of *SPRY4-IT1* as important regulators of CRC progression.

Emerging evidence showed that the prognostic model helps the physicians to identify high-risk patients to improve

therapeutic strategies. Nomogram is reported to predict clinical outcome in patients with various types of cancers.[23,24] TNM and Duke staging systems are used to assess clinical outcome in CRC patients based on risks for their disease progression and death. We are also attempting to establish a predictive model to calculate the probability of 3-year OS for CRC patients according to *SPRY4-IT1* expression and the significant variables in multivariate analyses. Our model performed well in predicting the clinical prognosis of CRC patients based on the C-index (0.73) and the calibration curve (Figure 3B). This model aims to calculate some of the heterogeneity within the TNM or Duke stages and provides an appropriate strategy for CRC management.

Several limitations should be acknowledged. First, the findings from this study will have to be validated in a large sample size. Second, longer follow-up periods are necessary to precisely evaluate OS of CRC patients. Finally, the effect of *SPRY4-IT1* overexpression on CRC cells was not explored.

Conclusion

The present work provides the first link between *SPRY4-IT1* expression and CRC progression. We proved that *SPRY4-IT1* was upregulated in CRC and its elevated expression may promote CRC carcinogenesis and development. These results revealed that *SPRY4-IT1* may be a candidate prognostic marker and a target for CRC treatment.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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