

microRNA-mediated *GAS1* downregulation promotes the proliferation of synovial fibroblasts by PI3K-Akt signaling in osteoarthritis

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Received November 27, 2018; Accepted September 4, 2019

DOI: 10.3892/etm.2019.8101

Abstract. Hyperplastic synovial fibroblasts (SFs) serve a critical role in the pathogenesis of knee osteoarthritis (OA); however, the molecular mechanism involved in OA during synovial tissue hyperproliferation remains unclear. Growth arrest-specific gene 1 (*GAS1*), a cell growth repressor gene, was found to be downregulated in OASFs according to previous preliminary experiments. It was therefore hypothesized that reduced *GAS1* expression may participate in the hyperproliferation of SFs in OA development, downstream of possible microRNA (miR) regulation, in hyperplastic OASFs. In the present study, *GAS1* expression was indeed decreased in OASFs and interleukin-1 β -induced SFs by reverse transcription-quantitative PCR and western blot analysis. Further cell viability assays, cell cycle and apoptosis analyses revealed that the overexpression of *GAS1* can inhibited proliferation, induced cell cycle arrest and promoted apoptosis in SFs. In contrast, *GAS1* knockdown in SFs accelerated cell proliferation, enhanced cell cycle progression and suppressed apoptosis. Notably, the suppressive effects of *GAS1* were mediated through the inactivation of the PI3K-Akt pathway. Finally, miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p were predicted and subsequently verified to directly target the 3'-untranslated

region of the *GAS1* gene, downregulating *GAS1* levels in OASFs and IL-1 β -induced SFs. In conclusion, the present study demonstrated that downregulation of *GAS1* can lead to the hyperproliferation of SFs in OA pathogenesis through the PI3K-Akt pathway, and miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p are potential regulators of *GAS1* expression in OA. Therefore, it may be promising to investigate the potential of *GAS1* as a novel therapeutic target for preventing SF hyperplasia in OA.

Introduction

Knee osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the predominant causes of knee disability, which is characterized by the gradual deterioration of the articular cartilage, hypertrophic inflammatory synovium and subchondral osteophyte formation (1). OA causes joint pain, limitation of joint function and impaired mobility. This disease is widely regarded as being multifactorial rather than a simple degradative disease. Accumulating evidence has shown that low-grade chronic synovial inflammation is involved in the entire pathological process of OA (2). Proinflammatory cytokines, including interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) and interleukin 6 (IL-6), have been consistently found to be elevated in the synovial fluid, synovial tissues and extracellular matrix around the cartilage (3). Hyperactive and hyperplastic synovial tissues can lead to the synthesis and release of abundant cytokines, chemokines, matrix metalloproteinases and collagenases, which can in turn trigger macrophage infiltration, cartilage degradation and chondrocyte apoptosis (2,4). However, the molecular mechanism underlying the hyperproliferation of osteoarthritis synovial fibroblasts (OASFs) remains unclear.

A large number of genes have been found to be aberrantly expressed in OASFs compared with non-OASFs (5). According to a previous gene expression profiling analysis performed in our laboratory, it was found from microarray assays that growth arrest-specific gene 1 (*GAS1*) was downregulated in OASFs (Jin *et al*, unpublished). Growth arrest-specific gene 1 (*GAS1*) is a 37 kDa glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-anchored

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Key words: osteoarthritis, synovial fibroblast, growth arrest specific gene 1, proliferation, apoptosis, PI3K-Akt pathway, microRNA-34a-5p, microRNA-181a-5p

protein (6). It has been shown to serve as a suppressive regulator of cell growth and as a mediator of apoptosis in a variety of normal or neoplastic cell types, including mouse fibroblasts, human glioma, thyroid and breast cancer cells (7-9). The expression of *GAS1* has been found to be reduced in, and negatively associated with the progression and metastasis of, various malignancies, including gastric, breast and colorectal cancer, and glioblastoma (9-13). Previous studies have revealed that *GAS1* can directly inactivate RET, thereby inhibiting the RET-mediated PI3K-Akt/Bad tumorigenesis pathway (14,15). However, the biological role of *GAS1* in SFs during OA pathogenesis is poorly understood. Therefore, it may be hypothesized that the downregulation of *GAS1* can contribute to the proliferative phenotype of OASFs to aggravate inflammation in OA joints.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs or miRs) belong to a family of single-stranded non-coding RNA molecules (~20-26 nucleotides in length) that regulate mRNA translation and stability in multiple physiological and pathological settings (16). Accumulating evidence demonstrates that miRNAs can alter the epigenetic profiles of multiple cell types, in turn affecting their downstream biological and pathological processes, including cell proliferation, differentiation, invasion and angiogenesis (17). Indeed, numerous studies have reported that miR-146a, miR-155, miR-124a and miR-126 are widely implicated in inflammation or hyperplasia in synovial tissues and OA pathogenesis (18-20). Considering miRNA sequencing data (21-23) and Targetscan 7.2 prediction results, it was hypothesized that potential miRNA candidates that can directly regulate *GAS1* expression may exist in OASFs.

The present study sought to elucidate the role of *GAS1* in hyperplastic OASFs in addition to the molecular mechanisms involved. Subsequent experiments were applied to verify and investigate potential miRNA candidates that can regulate *GAS1* expression in OASFs.

Materials and methods

Synovial tissue specimens. All human synovial specimens were acquired in the Department of Orthopedics, Tangdu Hospital of the Fourth Military Medical University (Xi'an, China) between May 2016 and September 2017. A total of 10 OA synovial tissue specimens were collected from end-stage OA patients (sex, 4 males and 6 females; age range, 55-78 years) with total knee arthroplasty and from seven non-OA counterparts (sex, 5 males and 2 females; age range, 34-67 years) following traumatic amputation, respectively. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis, potential bacterial infection of the knee joint and other inflammatory arthritis, including Lupus arthritis, ankylosing arthritis and seronegative arthritis were excluded from the study. Informed consent was obtained from all the participants concerned in the present study, and the study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University (Xi'an, China).

Primary culture of synovial fibroblasts and IL-1 β stimulation. Synovial tissues freshly obtained from OA and non-OA patients (average tissue size, 1x1x0.5 cm) were washed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), minced thoroughly using a scalpel, and subjected to 2 h enzymatic digestion

in DMEM/F12 (HyClone; GE Healthcare Life Sciences) supplemented with 1 mg/ml type I collagenase (Worthington Biochemical Corporation) on a shaking incubator (speed, 100 rpm) at 37°C. Cell suspensions were filtered using a 100- μ m cell strainer (BD Biosciences) and placed in 35 cm² tissue culture flasks containing DMEM/F12 supplemented with 10% FBS (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 μ g/ml streptomycin. The primary medium was then switched after 48 h incubation (37°C, 5% CO₂) to remove dead tissue and non-adherent cells. A total of 1-2 passages were performed after 5 days of culture when the adherent cells approached 70% confluence. Following three generations of passage, highly purified SFs were used for further assays. Luciferase assays were performed in 293T cell lines, which were maintained in DMEM with 10% FBS in a constant-temperature incubator (37°C, 5% CO₂). For IL-1 β stimulation, the sub-cultured SFs at passage 3 were seeded into 6-well dishes at a density of 2x10⁵ cells/well. After 48 h incubation, when the cell confluence was ~80%, cells were exposed to conditioned medium (DMEM/F12 with 1% FBS) supplemented with various concentrations (5, 10 or 20 ng/ml) of IL-1 β (R&D Systems, Inc.). A negative control group was established by using an equivalent volume of PBS instead of IL-1 β .

RNA extraction, cDNA synthesis and reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). Total cellular RNA from non-OASFs and OASFs was isolated and purified using TRIzol[®] reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's protocols. Subsequent cDNA synthesis for miRNA detection was performed using miDETECT A Track[™] miRNA qPCR Starter Kit (Guangzhou RiboBio Co., Ltd.) from 1 μ g total RNA of each sample, according to manufacturer's protocol. The temperature protocol for cDNA was set as follows: Poly (A) tailing at 37°C for 1 h, reverse transcription reaction at 42°C for 1 h, followed by inactivation at 72°C for 10 min. The qPCR reaction was performed in a Rotor-Gene Q PCR cyclor system (Qiagen GmbH). The temperature protocol for miRNA qPCR was set as follows: Initial enzyme activation at 95°C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 2 sec, annealing at 60°C for 20 sec, extension and fluorescence detection at 70°C for 10 sec. Subsequent cDNA synthesis for mRNA detection was performed using 5X All-In-One RT MasterMix kit (Applied Biological Materials, Inc.) from 1 μ g total RNA, according to the manufacturer's protocol. The temperature program was set as follows: Incubation at 25°C for 10 min, followed by 42°C for 15 min and, finally, inactivation at 85°C for 5 min. Subsequent qPCR was performed using the EvaGreen[®] 2X qPCR MasterMix kit (Applied Biological Materials, Inc.) also in the Rotor-Gene Q PCR cyclor system, according to the manufacturer's protocol. The thermocycling conditions for qPCR were set as follows: Initial enzyme activation at 95°C for 10 min, followed by 40 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 15 sec, annealing and extension at 60°C for 1 min.

For miRNA expression detection, U6 was also measured and served as the internal control, whilst GAPDH was used as the internal control for mRNA expression detection. The oligonucleotide primers for qPCR were purchased from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd. miScript Primers for miR-34a-5p, miR-203a-3p, miR-181a-5p and U6 were purchased from

Qiagen, Inc. The sequences of qPCR primers used for mRNA and miRNA detection are listed in Table I. Results were normalized to the respective internal controls using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_q}$ method (24).

GAS1 plasmid construction. pcDNA3.1(+) plasmid (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was used for GAS1 overexpression vector construction. To obtain a GAS1 coding sequence (CDS) for subcloning, a PCR procedure was performed to generate a 1600-bp DNA product using a pair of primers containing *EcoRI* and *XhoI* restricting sites, using Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and template cDNA produced by from reverse transcription from non-OASF mRNA. The thermocycling protocol for this PCR reaction was set as follows: Initial denaturation at 95°C for 3 min, followed by 35 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 30 sec, annealing at 56°C for 45 sec, and extension at 72°C for 1 min; The final extension is at 72°C for 10 min. primers for the PCR sub-cloning of GAS1 CDS are listed in Table I. The PCR products and pcDNA3.1(+) vector were first digested with *EcoRI* and *XhoI* and subsequently ligated. The assembled pcDNA3.1(+)-GAS1 (pcDNA-GAS1) was then ready for transfection, and pcDNA3.1(+) (pcDNA-vector) was also used as the negative control.

Nucleotide transfection into cells. Cells used for nucleotide transfection were distributed into the following groups: siRNA-GAS1, siRNA-NC, pcDNA-GAS1, pcDNA-vector and Blank control group. SFs in the siRNA-GAS1 and siRNA-NC groups were transfected with GAS1-specific siRNA and siRNA negative control, respectively. SFs in pcDNA-GAS1 and pcDNA-vector groups were transfected with reconstructed pcDNA3.1(+)-GAS1 plasmid and pcDNA3.1(+) plasmid, respectively. For miRNA transfection, miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p mimics and corresponding inhibitors were transfected into non-OASFs. miRNA mimics NC were used as negative control for miRNA mimics. siRNAs, miRNA mimics and inhibitors were purchased from Sangon Biotech Co., Ltd., and the sequences of these nucleotide products are listed in Table I. For the transfection procedure, SFs at passage 3 were trypsinized, distributed equally (2×10^5 per well) into 6-well plates and incubated under the condition of 37°C, 5% CO₂. When 60% cell confluence was achieved, 2.5 µg plasmids, 75 pmol siRNA, miRNA mimics or inhibitors were added by mixing with 5 µl Lipofectamine® 2000 transfection reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and 250 µl Opti-MEM (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) per well, according to manufacturer's protocol. A blank group was set up by using the same volume of PBS in place of the nucleotides and Lipofectamine 2000. After 6 h incubation under 37°C and 5% CO₂, the medium was changed to normal DMEM/F12. After another 48 h incubation under the same condition, cells were ready for subsequent experiments. The GAS1 mRNA expression and miRNAs expression were assessed using RT-qPCR 48 h following transfection according to standard protocols. To examine further if PI3K-Akt pathway activity is involved after GAS1 knockdown in non-OASFs, LY294002, an inhibitor of PI3K (50 µM; MedChemExpress) was added to the wells 2 h prior to siRNA-GAS1 transfection of non-OASFs, which is set as the siRNA-GAS1-LY group,

Immunofluorescence. Immunofluorescence detection was performed to verify siRNA transfection efficiency. At 48 h after transfection, cells from each group were inoculated into 8-well chamber slides (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc) at a density of 1×10^4 cells/well. Cells were subsequently cultured (37°C, 5% CO₂) until 70% confluence was reached, following which they were washed with PBS and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde at room temperature for 10 min, followed by permeabilization with 0.5% Triton X-100 (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) for 30 min at room temperature. For subsequent blocking, 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA) solution (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) was added to each chamber at room temperature for 1 h. The cells were then incubated with rabbit polyclonal anti-GAS1 antibody (1:200; cat. no. 17903-1-AP; ProteinTech Group, Inc.) at 4°C overnight, followed by washing with PBS and incubation with goat Cy3-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (1:100; cat.no. SA00009-2; ProteinTech Group, Inc.) in the dark at room temperature for 1 h. Subsequently, the cells were incubated with DAPI Staining Solution (1:1,000; cat. no. 28718-90-3; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology) in the dark at room temperature for 10 min and washed with PBS. Images of the cells were captured using Olympus IX71 fluorescent microscope (magnification, x400; Olympus Corporation).

Protein extraction and western blotting assay. Cells at 80% confluence were lysed on ice using RIPA lysis buffer (Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) supplemented with proteinase inhibitor cocktail (100X; Beijing ComWin Biotech Co., Ltd.) and phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd.). After 30 min incubation on ice, cell protein lysates were collected and centrifuged under $15,000 \times g$ for 10 min at 4°C. Protein concentrations were quantified using a bicinchoninic acid assay (Beijing ComWin Biotech Co., Ltd.). A total of 40 µg protein samples were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.) and transferred onto PVDF membranes (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Membranes were first blocked in 5% (w/v) non-fat milk solution for 1 h at room temperature before being incubated in specific primary antibody (Ab) solutions at 4°C overnight. The primary Abs used were as follows: GAS1 polyclonal rabbit Ab (1:1,000; cat. no. 17903-1-AP; ProteinTech Group, Inc.); PI3K (p85) polyclonal rabbit Ab (1:1,000; cat. no. 4292; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.); phosphorylated (p)-Akt (Ser473) polyclonal rabbit Ab (1:1,000; cat. no. 9271; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.); total Akt polyclonal rabbit Ab (1:1,000; cat. no. 9272; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.); cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (Cdk2) polyclonal rabbit Ab (1:1,000; cat. no. 2546; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.); Bax polyclonal rabbit Ab (1:750; cat. no. ab199677; Abcam); and GAPDH polyclonal rabbit Ab (1:2,000; cat. no. 2118; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.). Subsequently, membranes were incubated in room temperature with goat horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG secondary Ab (1:5,000; cat. no. 7074; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.) for 2 h, followed by extensive washing for 15 min three times. Protein bands were visualized using Immobilon Western Chemiluminescent HRP Substrate (EMD Millipore), and band intensities were measured using a ChemiDoc XRS chemiluminescence imaging system (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's

Table I. Sequences for primers, siRNAs, miRNA mimics and inhibitors.

Name	Sequence (5' to 3')
qPCR primers for mRNA detection	
GAPDH	
Forward	GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT
Reverse	GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG
GAS1	
Forward	ATGCCGCACCGTCATTGAG
Reverse	TCATCGTAGTAGTCGTCCAGG
qPCR primers for miRNA detection	
Hsa-miR-34a_1 Forward	UGGCAGUGUCUUGGUUGU
Hsa-miR-181a_2 Forward	AAAUUCAACGCUGUCGGUGAGU
Hsa-miR-203_1 Forward	GUGAAAUGUUUAGGACCACUAG
U6 Forward	CGCAAGGATGACACGCAAATTC
Universal Reverse	GACGAGGACTCGAGCTCAAGCT
Primers for GAS1 coding sequence subcloning	
Forward	ATCGAATTCCTTCTGGTAATTCTTCACCTCTT
Reverse	ATCGCTCGAGAGTGGCCGATTGAAAGGTATATT
Primers for Luciferase assay	
GAS1-wt-3'UTR	
Forward	ATCGCTCGAGGTCCCCTTACCGATTCAATTCT
Reverse	ATATGCGGCCGCTCACAATGGACTGTGGGTTT
GAS1-mt-3'UTR for miRNA-34a-5p	
Primer 1	
Forward	TAAAAAAGCTCTGCTCTGCCATGTATGAAAGTCTC
Reverse	GAGACTTTCATACATGGCAGAGCAGAGCTTTTTTA
Primer 2	
Forward	AAAAAAGCTCTGCTGTGCCATGTATGAAAGTCTCT
Reverse	AGAGACTTTCATACATGGCACAGCAGAGCTTTTTTT
Primer 3	
Forward	AAAAGCTCTGCTGAGCCATGTATGAAAGTCTC
Reverse	GAGACTTTCATACATGGCTCAGCAGAGCTTTT
Primer 4	
Forward	AAAAGCTCTGCTGACCCATGTATGAAAGTCTCTTT
Reverse	AAAGAGACTTTCATACATGGGTCCAGCAGAGCTTTT
Primer 5	
Forward	TAAAAAAGCTCTGCTGACGCATGTATGAAAGTCTC
Reverse	GAGACTTTCATACATGCGTCAGCAGAGCTTTTTTA
GAS1-mt-3'UTR for miRNA-181a-5p	
Primer 1	
Forward	GTTTAAATATGCGGAGTTTGTATATTGCCTCTGCTCC
Reverse	GGAGCAGAGGCAATATACAACTCCGCATATTTAAAC
Primer 2	
Forward	GTTTAAATATGCGGAGTTACTATATTGCCTCTGCTCC
Reverse	GGAGCAGAGGCAATATAGTAACTCCGCATATTTAAAC
siRNAs	
SiRNA-GAS1	
Sense	CUACUACGACGAAGAAUAUTT
Anti-sense	AUAUUCUUCGUCGUAGUAGTT
SiRNA-NC	
Sense	UUCUCCGACGUGUCACGUTT
Anti-sense	ACGUGACACGUUCGGAGAATT

Table I. Continued.

Name	Sequence (5' to 3')
miRNA mimics and inhibitors	
miR-34a-5p mimics	UGGCAGUGUCUUAGCUGGUUGUAACCAGCUAAGA CACUGCCAUU
miR-181a-5p mimics	AACAUUCAACGCUGUCGGUGAGUUCACCGACAGC GUUGAAUGUUUU
miR-NC	CAGUACUUUUGUGUAGUACAA
miR-34a-5p inhibitor	ACAACCAGCUAAGACACUGCCA
miR-181a-5p inhibitor	ACUCACCGACAGCGUUGAAUGUU

GAS1, growth arrest specific-1; miR, microRNA; siRNA, small interfering RNA; NC, negative control; mt, mutant.

protocols. Densitometric analysis and quantification were performed using ImageJ (version 1.52a; National Institutes of Health) and were normalized to GAPDH. The Akt phosphorylation ratios were calculated using the following formula: (p-Akt/GAPDH)/(total Akt/GAPDH).

Cell viability assay. A Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Inc.) assay was applied to assess the cell viability of SFs. Transfected SFs were trypsinized and seeded in 96 well plates (1×10^4 cells/well) in triplicate followed by incubation at 37°C and 5% CO₂. A total of 10 μ l CCK-8 solution was then added to each well 0, 24, 48, 72 and 96 h after culture for 1 h, following which optical density (OD) was measured at 450 nm using an Infinite M200 Pro multifunctional microplate reader (Tecan Group, Ltd.).

Apoptosis and cell cycle detection by flow-cytometry. For apoptosis assays, SFs in suspension were collected, rinsed with ice-cold PBS and kept on ice at a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/ml in a volume of 500 μ l 48 h after transfection. In total, 3 μ l Annexin V-FITC (Nanjing Keygen Biotech. Co. Ltd.) was added to each sample and incubated in the dark room for 15 min at 4°C. Subsequently, 5 μ l propidium iodide (PI; Nanjing Keygen Biotech. Co. Ltd.) was added and incubated for 5 min at 4°C. Following staining, samples were then subjected to flow cytometry analysis (NovoCyte[®]; ACEA Bioscience, Inc.).

For cell cycle analysis, transfected SFs were washed three times and fixed with 70% ethanol at 4°C overnight to a final concentration of 1×10^6 cells/ml. The cells were then rinsed with PBS and centrifuged (500 x g and 5 min at room temperature) to eliminate the fixation buffer, before they were mixed with 500 μ l PI/RNase solution and incubated for 60 min in the dark at room temperature. Finally, cell samples were measured using flow cytometry (NovoCyte) at a wavelength of 450 nm using the NovoExpress[™] software (version 1.2.1; ACEA Biosciences, Inc.).

miRNA prediction. Candidate miRNAs and corresponding binding sites were predicted with the help of Targetscan website (version 7.2; http://www.targetscan.org/vert_72/). By entering GAS1 in the 'Gene symbol', a list of miRNA families

whose seed regions match the 3'untranslated region (3'UTR) of GAS1 were obtained. In total, 18 miRNA families and corresponding binding sites were listed as 'broadly conserved among vertebrates.' Following a literature search, two previous studies were found showing differentially expressed miRNAs between OA and non-OA synovial tissues, synovial fluids or synovial fibroblasts (21,23). By pooling the data obtained from the predicted miRNA list and these two studies, three miRNA candidates potentially regulating GAS1 expression in OASFs were shortlisted.

Luciferase assay. For the luciferase assay, the psi-CHECK2 vector (Promega Corporation) was used to construct luciferase reporter plasmids. The wild-type fragment of GAS1 3'untranslated region (GAS1-wt-3'UTR) containing the binding sites for candidate miRNAs, was sub-cloned by PCR using specific primers containing restriction enzyme cutting sites for *Xho*I and *Not*I. The template cDNA used for cloning was acquired following reverse transcription from non-OASF mRNA. Mutant 3'UTR fragments of GAS1 (GAS1-mut-3'UTR), mutated at the predicted miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p binding sites, were created by site-directed mutagenesis in which consecutive bases were replaced to disrupt miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p binding. The sequences of GAS1-wt-3'UTR and GAS1-mt-3'UTR primers used were listed in Table I. PCR products and the psi-CHECK2 reporter vector were digested with *Xho*I and *Not*I for 16 h at 37°C and ligated overnight at 16°C. The assembled luciferase reporter vectors were amplified and purified, then 2.5 μ g reconstructed reporter vector was co-transfected alongside 75 pmol miRNA mimics into 6-well plates of 293T cells using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent and Opti-MEM, according to manufacturers' protocols. The cells were then seeded into 96 well plates at a concentration of 1×10^4 cells/well. After 48 h incubation, luciferase activity was tested in each well using the Luc-Pair[™] Duo-Luciferase HS Assay Kit (GeneCopoeia, Inc.) on an Infinite M200 Pro Multifunctional microplate reader (Tecan Group, Ltd.). All firefly luciferase activity was normalized to *Renilla* luciferase activity.

Statistical analysis. For RT-qPCR, CCK-8 cell viability and luciferase assays, data were normalized to corresponding

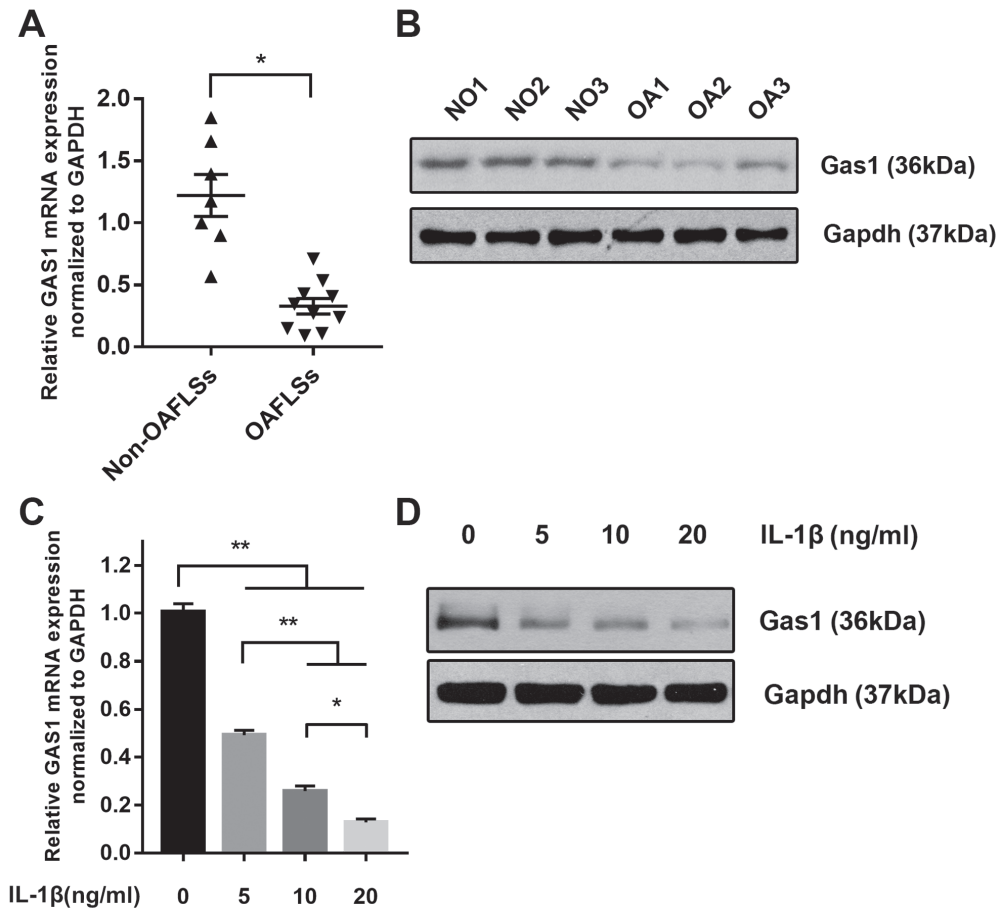


Figure 1. *GAS1* expression is downregulated in OASFs and IL-1 β -stimulated non-OASFs. (A) The relative expression of *GAS1* mRNA and (B) protein in non-OASFs and OASFs. (C) The relative expression of *GAS1* mRNA and (D) protein in non-OASFs treated with four ascending concentrations of IL-1 β (0, 5, 10 and 20 ng/ml). * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$. OASFs, osteoarthritis synovial fibroblasts; IL-1 β , interleukin-1 β ; GAS1, growth arrest specific-1; NO, non-OASF; OA, OASF.

controls and are presented as the mean \pm SEM from ≥ 3 separate replicates. One-way ANOVA was performed for multiple comparisons, followed by Tukey's honest significant difference test for pairwise comparisons. Statistical analysis was performed using GraphPad prism 7.00 software (GraphPad Software, Inc.). $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

***GAS1* expression is downregulated in OASFs.** The expression of *GAS1* was first assessed using RT-qPCR and western blotting in non-OASFs and OASFs. In total, seven non-OASF and 10 OASFs samples were examined for RT-qPCR. For western blotting, three individual protein samples were randomly selected from each group for protein measurements. The expression of *GAS1* was found to be downregulated in OASFs compared with non-OASFs on mRNA and protein levels (Fig. 1A and B), consistent with the findings of our previous gene profiling (Jin *et al*, unpublished), which led to further study into the function of *GAS1* in OASFs.

***IL-1 β* treatment downregulates *GAS1* expression in non-OASFs.** IL-1 β is a well-known pro-inflammatory cytokine which has been reported to exhibit growth-promoting

properties in synovial tissue of OA patients (25). Therefore, multiple concentrations of IL-1 β (5, 10 and 20 ng/ml) were used to stimulate non-OASFs. The expression of *GAS1* in the IL-1 β -stimulated groups was reduced at the mRNA and protein levels compared with corresponding the PBS control group, in a dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1C and D). This suggested that IL-1 β stimulation may suppress *GAS1* expression in a dose-dependent manner.

***GAS1* overexpression inhibits SF proliferation and promotes apoptosis.** To evaluate the function of *GAS1* in SFs, *GAS1* expression was either overexpressed or knocked down in non-OASFs. Transfection efficiency was subsequently verified using qPCR and immunofluorescence (Fig. S1). The cell viability assay was assessed at different indicated time points using CCK-8 assay in each group (Fig. 2A). At 96 h timepoint, the OD values of the siRNA-*GAS1* group were significantly higher compared with those in the siRNA-NC group ($P = 0.0013$). In contrast, the OD value for the pcDNA-*GAS1* group at 96 h timepoint was significantly lower compared with that in the pcDNA-vector group ($P = 0.0439$). By observing the cell viability curves for each group, it was noticed that the siRNA-*GAS1* group grew faster compared with other groups, whereas those in the pcDNA-*GAS1* group grew at a less rapid rate. For the cell cycle analysis of each

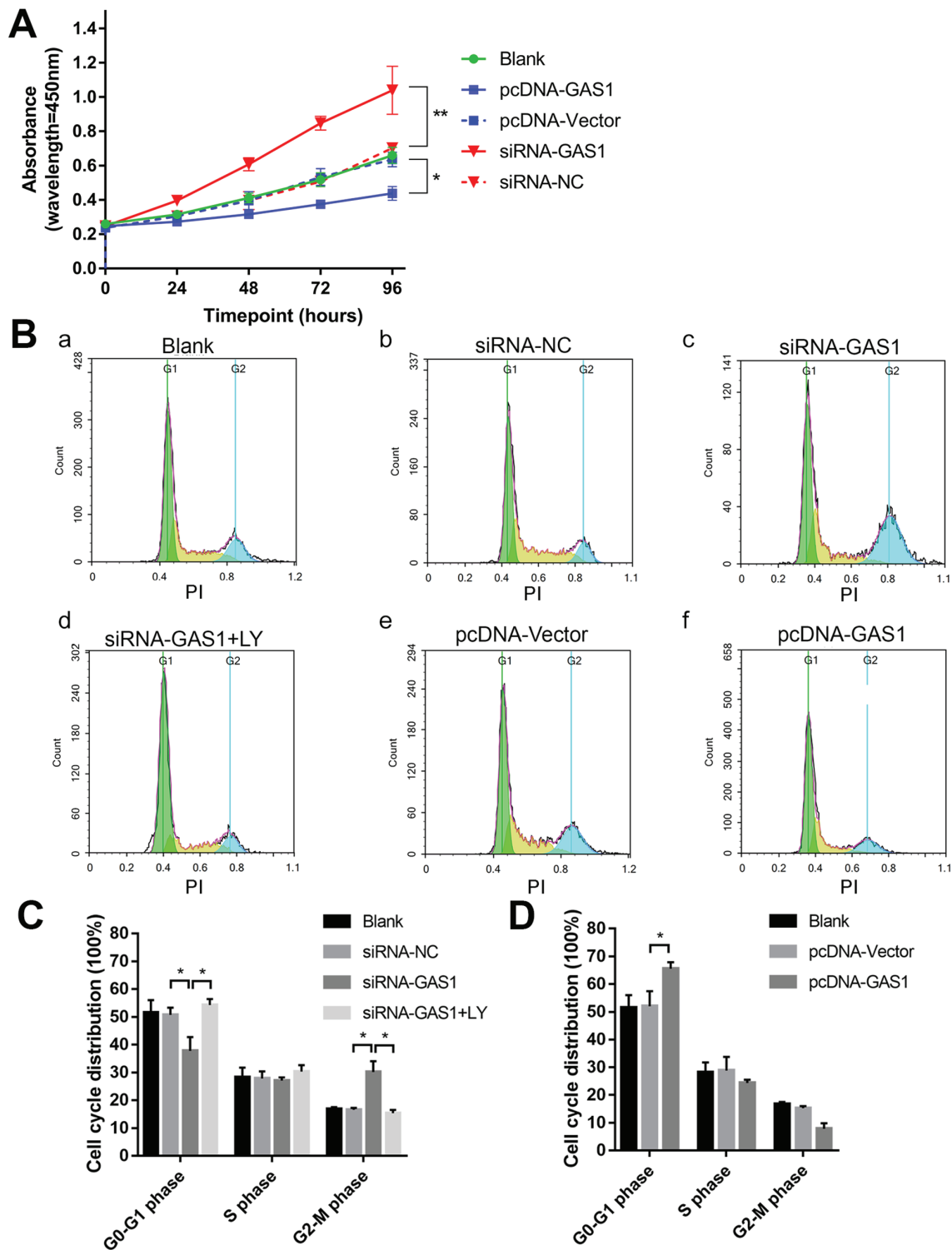


Figure 2. GAS1 inhibits SF cell viability. (A) Cell viability curves of non-OASFs transfected with pcDNA-GAS1, pcDNA-vector, siRNA-GAS1 or siRNA-NC. * $P < 0.05$ and ** $P < 0.01$ at 96 h. (B) Representative cell cycle plots of (Ba) the blank control group, and non-OASFs transfected with (Bb) siRNA-NC, (Bc) siRNA-GAS1, (Bd) siRNA-GAS1 (plus treatment with LY), (Be) pcDNA-vector and (Bf) pcDNA-GAS1, as measured using flow cytometry. (C) Quantified data of non-OASFs transfected with siRNA-GAS1, siRNA-NC and cells transfected with siRNA-GAS1 and treated with LY. (D) Quantified data of non-OASFs transfected with pcDNA-GAS1 or pcDNA-vector. * $P < 0.05$. PI, propidium iodide; SF, synovial fibroblasts; OASFs, osteoarthritis synovial fibroblasts; GAS1, growth arrest specific-1; NC, negative control; siRNA, small interfering RNA; LY, LY294002.

group were subsequently evaluated using flow cytometry at 48 h after transfection (Fig. 2B-D). siRNA-GAS1 transfection significantly increased the frequency of non-OASFs in the G2-M phase compared with cells transfected with siRNA-NC ($P = 0.038$; Fig. 2B and C); while the frequency of cells in

the G0-G1 phase was increased in the pcDNA-GAS1 group compared with those in the pcDNA-vector group ($P = 0.039$; Fig. 2B and D). In terms of apoptosis (Fig. 3A and B), cells from the pcDNA-GAS1 group exhibited a significantly higher frequency of end-stage apoptosis compared with those in the

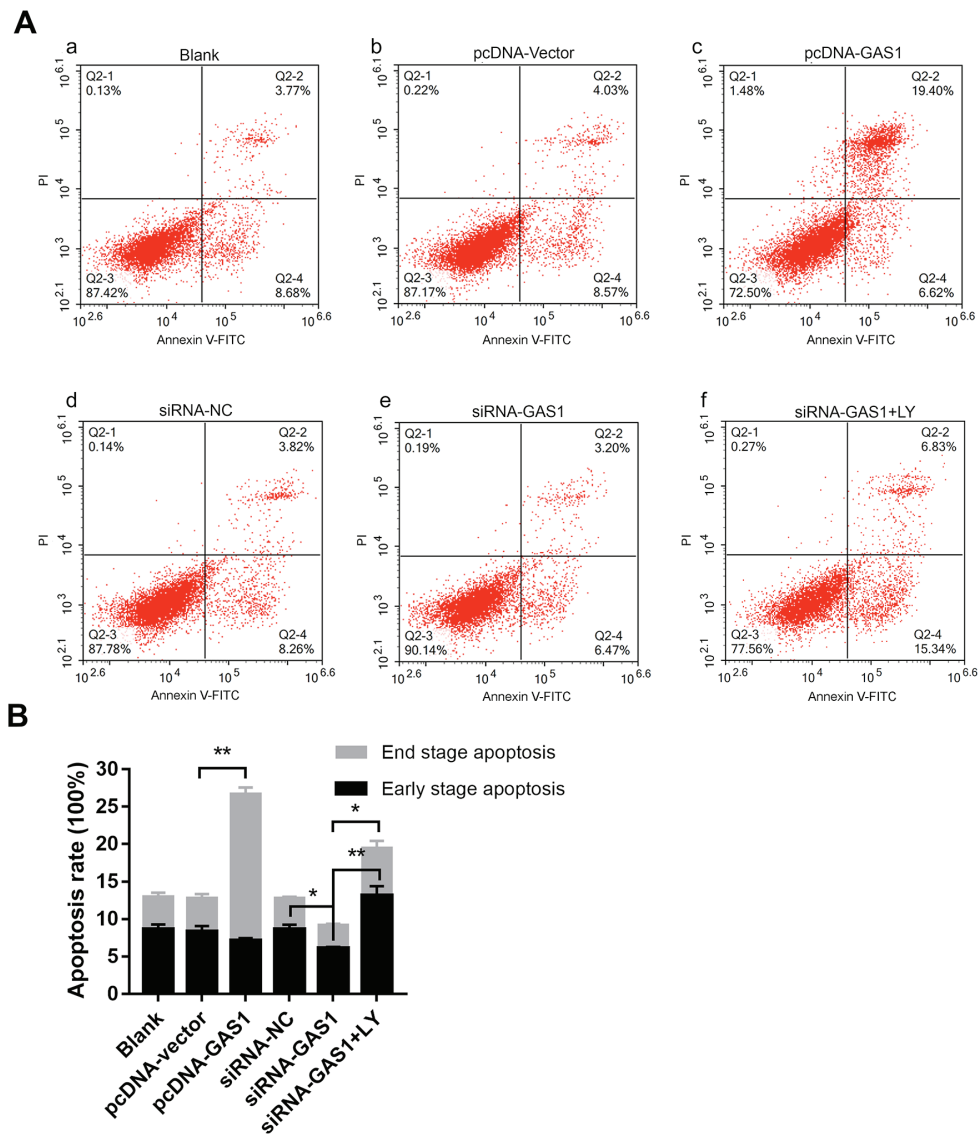


Figure 3. *GAS1* promotes SF apoptosis. (A) Representative flow cytometry dot plots of (Aa) the blank control group, and non-OASFs transfected with (Ab) pcDNA-vector, (Ac) pcDNA-*GAS1*, (Ad) siRNA-NC, (Ae) siRNA-*GAS1* and (Af) siRNA-*GAS1* + LY treatment. (B) Quantified data and corresponding statistical analysis of early- and end-stage apoptotic cells from each of the aforementioned groups. * $P < 0.01$ and ** $P < 0.001$. PE, phycoerythrin; APC, allophycocyanin; SF, synovial fibroblasts; OASFs, osteoarthritis synovial fibroblasts; *GAS1*, growth arrest specific-1; NC, negative control; siRNA, small interfering RNA; LY, LY294002.

pcDNA-vector group ($P < 0.001$; Fig. 3A and B); cells in the siRNA-*GAS1* group exhibited a slight but significant reduction in the frequency of early-stage apoptosis ($P = 0.004$; Fig. 3A and B) Taken together, these findings suggested that *GAS1* overexpression inhibit SF cell viability whilst promoting apoptosis, whereas *GAS1* knockdown increases SF proliferation and inhibit apoptosis.

GAS1 regulates SF proliferation and apoptosis through *PI3K-Akt* signaling. To further investigate the anti-proliferative effects of *GAS1* in non-OASFs, the activity of the *PI3K-Akt* pathway, previously demonstrated to be crucial for cell proliferation as in prostate, lung and colorectal cancer cells (26-28) and previously reported to lie downstream of *GAS1* (15), was next examined by applying LY294002, a pharmacological *PI3K* inhibitor. Transfection with siRNA-*GAS1* increased the levels of *PI3K* (p85), p-Akt

(Ser473) and *Cdk2* expression whilst reducing the levels of *Bax*, a protein associated with apoptosis, compared with siRNA-NC group (Fig. 4A and C). The level of Akt phosphorylation was significantly reduced by treatment with LY294002 prior to siRNA-*GAS1* transfection (referred to as the siRNA-*GAS1* + LY group). Additionally, LY294002 treatment reduced *Cdk2* expression whilst increasing *Bax* expression compared with untreated cells (Fig. 4A). In contrast, transfection with pcDNA-*GAS1* reduced the level of *PI3K* (p85), p-Akt (Ser473) and *Cdk2* whilst increasing the expression of *Bax* compared with those transfected with cells transfected with the pcDNA-vector (Fig. 4B and C). The role of *PI3K/Akt* signaling in the anti-proliferative effects of *GAS1* in SFs was functionally assessed by analyzing the cell cycle and apoptosis in the presence of LY294002. Compared the siRNA-*GAS1* group, SFs in the siRNA-*GAS1* + LY group exhibited lower frequencies in G2-M phase ($P = 0.007$)

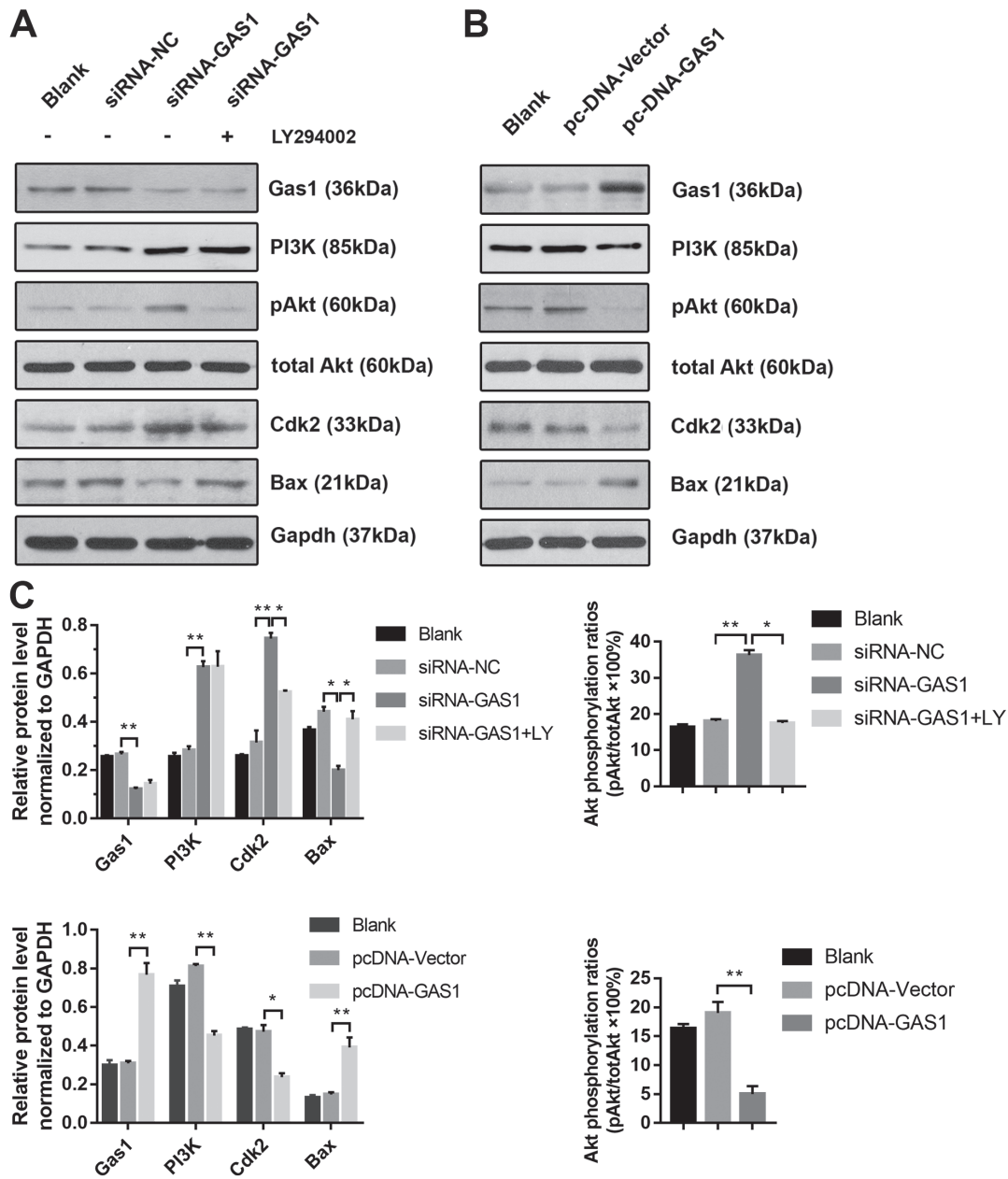


Figure 4. GAS1 regulates SF proliferation and apoptosis through the PI3K-Akt pathway. (A) Representative blots demonstrating the expression of GAS1 and proteins associated with the PI3K/Akt pathway and apoptosis (PI3K, p-Akt, total Akt, Cdk2 and Bax) from non-OASFs transfected with siRNA-GAS1, siRNA-NC or cells transfected with siRNA-GAS1 + LY (50 μ M) treatment. (B) Representative blots demonstrating the expression of GAS1 and proteins associated with the PI3K/Akt pathway and apoptosis (PI3K, p-Akt, total Akt, Cdk2 and Bax) from non-OASFs transfected with pcDNA-vector or pcDNA-GAS1. (C) Quantification of densitometric data and Akt phosphorylation. *P<0.01 and **P<0.001. SF, synovial fibroblasts; OASFs, osteoarthritis synovial fibroblasts; p-Akt, phosphorylated Akt; Cdk2, cyclin-dependent kinase 2; GAS1, growth arrest specific-1; NC, negative control; siRNA, small interfering RNA; LY, LY294002.

and higher frequencies of early- (P<0.001) and end-stage (P=0.009) apoptosis (Figs. 2B and C, and 3). The results of the present study suggested that GAS1 may function as a SF growth suppressor by inhibiting the PI3K-Akt pathway.

miR-34a-5p and *miR-181a-5p* directly downregulate the expression of *GAS1* in SFs. The mechanism by which IL-1 β induces the downregulation of *GAS1* remains unclear; therefore, it was hypothesized that endogenous small miRs, induced by pro-inflammatory factors, may modulate *GAS1* expression by directly targeting the 3'UTR of *GAS1* mRNA. In particular, three miRs, miR-34a-5p, miR-203a-3p and miR-181a-5p, were

found to be overexpressed in OASFs according to a number of previously published reports (21,23) and were capable of binding to the 3'UTR of *GAS1* mRNA, according to the Targetscan 7.2 predictions. Therefore, the expression of these three miRs in OASFs and non-OASFs were measured using RT-qPCR. OASFs exhibited higher levels of miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p expression, but not miR-203a-3p, compared with non-OASFs (Fig. 5A). In addition, miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p expression were significantly higher in non-OASFs stimulated with IL-1 β (10 ng/ml) compared with the corresponding blank controls (Fig. 5B). To examine the relationship between the miRNA candidates and GAS1

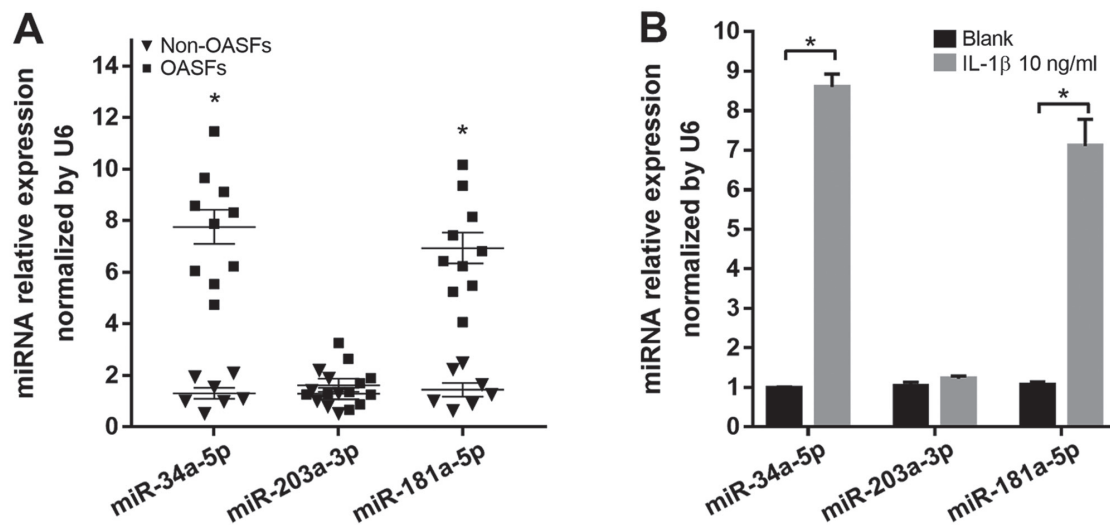


Figure 5. miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p expression are upregulated in OASFs and IL-1 β -stimulated non-OASFs. (A) Relative expression levels of miR-34a-5p, miR-203a-3p and miR-181a-5p were measured in non-OASFs and OASFs. * P <0.001 vs. non-OASFs. (B) Relative expression levels of miR-34a-5p, miR-203a-3p and miR-181a-5p in non-OASFs and IL-1 β (10 ng/ml)-treated non-OASFs. * P <0.001. SF, synovial fibroblasts; OASFs, osteoarthritis synovial fibroblasts; miR, microRNA; IL-1 β , interleukin 1 β .

expression in SFs, non-OASFs were transfected with miRNA mimics or inhibitors. Transfection efficiency was assessed by RT-qPCR (Fig. S2). *GAS1* protein expression was downregulated when non-OASFs were transfected with miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p mimics compared with the negative control and blank groups (Fig. 6A). Consistently, pre-transfection with miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p inhibitors rescued the reduction in *GAS1* expression induced by IL-1 β , suggesting that IL-1 β -induced *GAS1* downregulation is potentially mediated by miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p (Fig. 6B). To further examine whether miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p could directly regulate *GAS1* expression, psi-CHECK-2 reporter vectors containing the *GAS1*-wt-3'UTR and *GAS1*-mt-3'UTR were reconstructed (Fig. 6C and D), which were then transfected in 293T cells alongside miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p mimics. Luciferase assays confirmed that the reporter activity was significantly reduced following co-transfection with psiCHECK2-*GAS1*-wt-3'UTR and miR-34a-5p (P <0.001) or miR-181a-5p (P =0.002) mimics, compared with cells co-transfected with psiCHECK2-*GAS1*-mut-3'UTR and miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p mimics (Fig. 6E), suggesting that *GAS1* is a direct target gene of miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p. Taken together, these observations suggested that IL-1 β -induced *GAS1* downregulation may be mediated by miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p.

Discussion

OA is the most prevalent joint disease worldwide and is characterized by progressive degradation of the articular cartilage, sequentially leading to a loss of joint function and disability (1). However, the molecular mechanism of OA pathogenesis remains unclear. Oehler *et al* (29) reported that hyperplastic and inflammatory SFs are widely found in early- and late-stage OA by arthroscopic biopsy histology. According to a retrospective trial by Ayril *et al* (30), adjacent synovitis of the OA knee was found to be associated with the

severity of cartilage lesions or chondropathy. Based on this evidence, it is reasonable to conclude that aberrant hyperplasia of SFs is involved in the progression of OA. In the local microenvironment of the OA joint, inflamed SFs proliferate and cumulatively release proinflammatory cytokines and matrix metalloproteinases, further aggravating inflammation and cartilage damage (31,32). Notably, in the present study it was observed that *GAS1* was downregulated in OASFs and in IL-1 β -stimulated non-OASFs. The level of *GAS1* expression was negatively associated with the concentration of IL-1 β exposure, which has not been previously reported.

GAS1 was first identified as a growth suppressive gene in 1988 (7). Schneider *et al* reported that in the mouse-derived fibroblast cell line NIH3T3, cell cycle arrest occurred in the G0-S phase when *GAS1* was overexpressed (7). Del Sal *et al* (33) found that overexpression of *GAS1* induced cell growth arrest in a p53-dependent manner. The inhibitory effect of *GAS1* on tumorigenesis was subsequently investigated in a number of malignant neoplasms. According to gene expression profiling analyzes, *GAS1* was found to be notably downregulated in various cancer cell lines compared with their non-cancerous counterparts (34), whilst several studies have also reported that the chromosomal site of the *GAS1* gene is deleted in bladder and colorectal cancers (35,36). Lee *et al* (37) found that *GAS1* expression can be repressed by proliferative factors, including c-Myc and v-Src, and Zhao *et al* (38) found that overexpression of *GAS1* can retard cell growth during the pathogenesis of gastric cancer. Experiments from the present study also demonstrated the growth-inhibitory effects on SFs, in that knockdown of *GAS1* expression significantly increased non-OASF proliferation as measured using CCK-8 assay, whilst overexpression of *GAS1* resulted in the opposite effect, with cells arrested at the G0/G1 cell cycle phase.

In the present study, the overexpression of *GAS1* induced late-stage apoptosis, whereas the silencing of *GAS1* could slightly, but significantly, reduce early-stages of apoptosis. Indeed, another previous study had also reported the

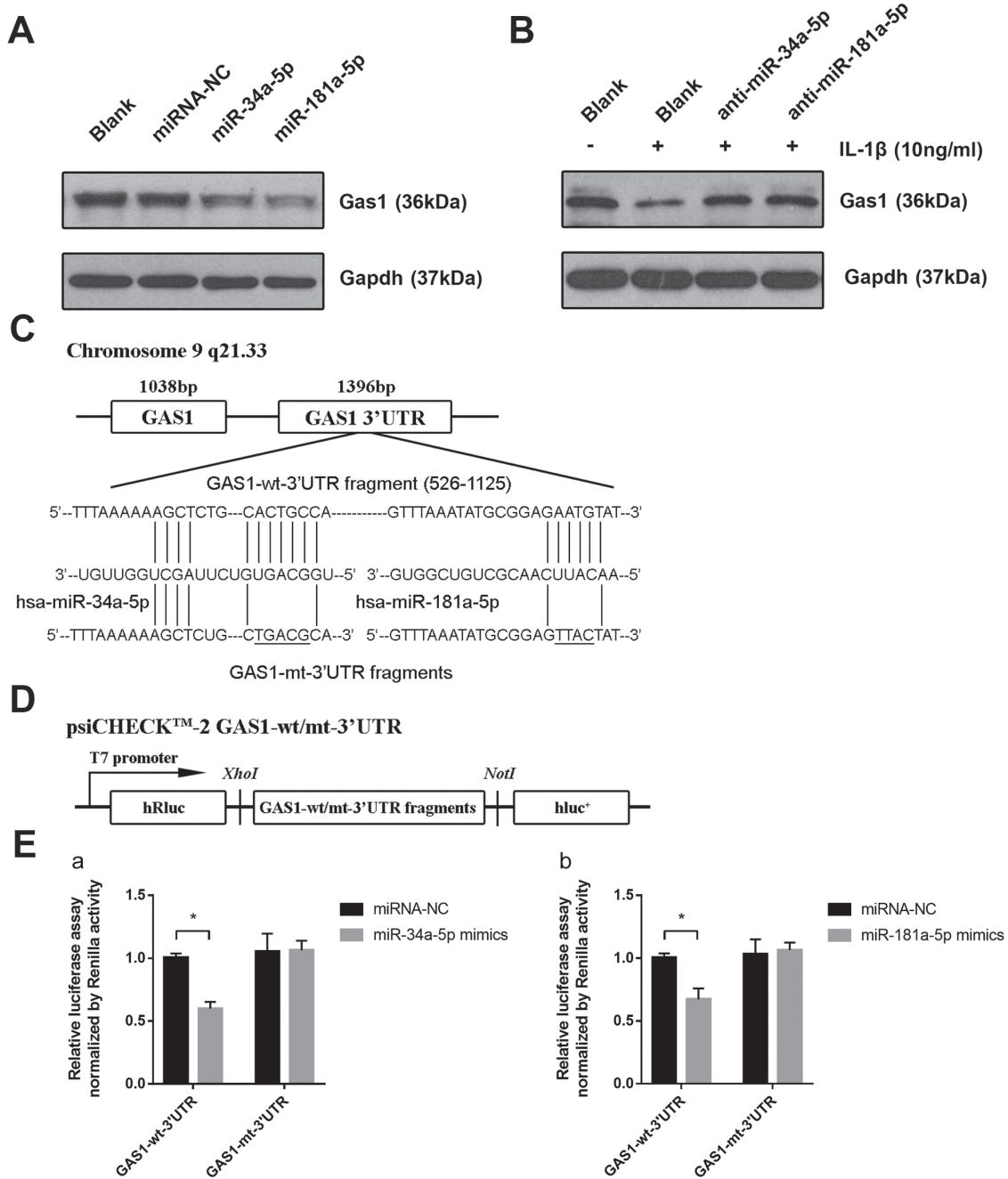


Figure 6. miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p directly downregulate the expression of GAS1 by targeting the *GAS1* 3'UTR. (A) Expression of GAS1 proteins in non-OASFs transfected with miRNA-NC, miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p mimics, determined by western blotting. (B) Expression of GAS1 protein in IL-1 β (10 ng/ml)-stimulated non-OASFs transfected with miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p inhibitors. (C) Schematic diagram showing the sequences of potential binding sites for miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p in the 3'UTR of *GAS1*, as predicted using Targetscan 7.2 software. (D) Schematic diagram of the luciferase reporter vector constructs containing wild-type or mutated *GAS1* 3'UTR sequences. (E) Luciferase activities in 293T cells co-transfected with psiCHECK2-wt/mut-3'UTR and (Ea) miR-34a-5p or (Eb) miR-181a-5p mimics. * $P < 0.01$. OASFs, osteoarthritis synovial fibroblasts; miR, microRNA; IL-1 β , interleukin 1 β ; GAS1, growth arrest specific-1; 3'UTR, 3'untranslated region; NC, negative control; wt, wild-type; mut, mutant; luc, luciferase.

pro-apoptotic effects of GAS1 by activating caspase 3 in glioma cells (13), and Wang *et al* (11) found that GAS1 can promote chemotherapy-induced cell apoptosis in gastric cancer cell lines. GAS1 has also been tested using xenografts *in vivo*. Nude mice injected with lung cancer cells overexpressing GAS1 exhibited reductions in tumor growth (10). Interestingly, an opposite effect has also been reported by another study, which showed that in vascular endothelial cells, upregulation of GAS1 which is mediated by VE-cadherin and

vascular endothelial growth factor signaling, can prevent cell apoptosis (39). The effect of GAS1 on apoptosis being dependent on the cellular context could be a reasonable explanation for the apparent discrepancy between these aforementioned studies. The results of the present study, in-keeping with the general pattern of other studies, confirmed the pro-apoptotic effects of GAS1 in SFs. However, there was only a slightly reduced apoptosis rate in response to GAS1 downregulation. In conclusion, the suppressive effects of GAS1 may maintain

the balance of non-OASF growth, whereas its downregulation could induce hyperplasia in SFs during OA pathogenesis, suggesting *GAS1* to be a potential target for the treatment of synovial hyperplasia in OA management.

Research from Cabrera *et al* (14) detailed the downstream signaling pathway of *GAS1* in neural tumors. According to sequence alignments and secondary structure predictions, similar to glial cell-derived neurotrophic factor family receptor α (GFR α), *GAS1* has a RET-binding domain (40). In the N2a neuroblastoma cell line, *GAS1* can inactivate the PI3K-Akt pathway by directly inhibiting RET phosphorylation (14). The overactivation of the PI3K-Akt pathway and downstream signaling have been linked to SF survival and proliferation in abnormal synovial states, including rheumatoid arthritis and synovitis (41). Based on these findings, it was speculated in the present study that the apoptotic and cell cycle arrest effects of *GAS1* may be dependent on the PI3K-Akt pathway (14,42). The expression levels of PI3K, p-Akt (Ser473) and Cdk2, a cell cycle regulator, were upregulated after *GAS1* silencing, but were all conversely downregulated after *GAS1* overexpression. In contrast, *Bax*, a gene associated with apoptosis involved in the PI3K-Akt downstream pathway, was downregulated after *GAS1* overexpression. Treatment of SFs with LY294002, a PI3K-Akt inhibitor, following *GAS1* knockdown, recovered the expression of Cdk2 and *Bax* to normal levels comparable with the negative control group, suggesting that the silencing of *GAS1* promoted the hyperproliferation of SFs in a PI3K-Akt-dependent manner. Further cell cycle and apoptosis detection experiments on the siRNA-*GAS1*-LY group also provided support to this conclusion. As to why RET was not detected in the present study, it was suspected that inactivation of the PI3K-Akt pathway by *GAS1* was not mediated by RET. Therefore, the molecular mechanisms underlying the functional role of *GAS1* in cell growth suppression and in promoting apoptosis in SFs require further investigation.

The mechanism of IL-1 β -induced *GAS1* downregulation remains poorly understood. It was speculated that miRs could be important mediators of *GAS1* expression due to their reported regulatory functions by post-transcriptionally binding to specific sequences of target gene 3'UTRs. Following investigations into miRNA-gene matching using a combination of miRNA expression profile data of OA and non-OASFs from other studies (21,23), three miRNAs, miR-34a-5p, miR-203a-3p and miR-181a-5p, which are found to be upregulated in OASFs and have potential binding sites in the *GAS1* 3'UTR as predicted by Targetscan 7.2, were selected for further analysis in the present study. miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p, but not miR-203a-3p, were found to be significantly overexpressed with a >7-fold change, in OASFs and IL-1 β -treated non-OASFs, by RT-qPCR. Their potential contributions to regulating *GAS1* expression in non-OASFs during the OA process were subsequently functionally validated. *GAS1* expression was demonstrated to be downregulated in SFs transfected with miR-34a-5p or miR-181a-5p mimics, whilst IL-1 β -induced *GAS1* downregulation was reversed by transfection with miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p inhibitors. Luciferase assays verified further that miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p directly target the *GAS1* 3'UTR. miR-34a-5p has been reported to induce divergent effects on cell growth and apoptosis among different cell types (15,43-46). In some studies, miR-34a-5p

was regarded as a tumor growth suppressor and apoptotic factor in multiple cancer cell types (43-46). By contrast, in papillary thyroid carcinoma, miR-34a-5p was demonstrated to be a tumorigenic and anti-apoptotic factor by directly downregulating *GAS1*, sequentially hindering cancer cell apoptosis through the PI3K-Akt/Bad pathway (15). Li *et al* (21) found that miR-34a-5p can be detected at relatively higher levels in the synovial fluid of late stage OA patients compared with early stage OA patients. Several researchers have confirmed that miR-34a can induce chondrocyte apoptosis during OA progression by targeting genes, including sirtuin 1, cellular communication network factor 1 and δ -like canonical Notch ligand 1 (47-49). The present study strongly suggested that OASFs, in addition to IL-1 β -stimulated SFs, overexpressed miR-34a-5p, which is consistent with previous data regarding OA chondrocytes and the present observation that miR-34a-5p directly targets the *GAS1* 3'UTR. However, additional experiments are required to prove that miR-34a-5p can promote the hyperproliferation of SFs by directly targeting *GAS1*. miR-181a-5p, a member of the miR-181 family, has not been well studied in OA and other arthritic disease models. Elevated expression of miR-181a-5p was observed by miRNA expression sequencing profiling acquired in a post-traumatic OA mouse model (23). In cancer research, another study have previously proved that miR-181a-5p is a proliferative factor which can facilitate cell cycle progression in melanoma (50). In the present study, miR-181a-5p was found to be upregulated in OASFs or IL-1 β -stimulated SFs, which negatively regulated *GAS1* expression by directly targeting the *GAS1* 3'UTR, in a similar mechanism to that of miR34a-5p. To the best of our knowledge, the present study was the first to report the potential proliferative effects of miR-181a-5p in OASFs. As such, miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p could serve as novel therapeutic targets in OA treatment, though further comprehensive experimental analyzes would need to be performed.

In conclusion, the present study confirmed the downregulation of *GAS1* in SFs of OA joints or in cytokine-induced SFs. By overexpressing or silencing *GAS1* expression in non-OASFs, the suppressive role of *GAS1* on SF hyperproliferation was observed, which was mechanistically found to involve inhibiting PI3K-Akt signaling. Finally, two miRNA candidates, miR-34a-5p and miR-181a-5p, were found to downregulate *GAS1* expression in OASFs or in IL-1 β -stimulated SFs, by directly targeting the *GAS1* 3'UTR. According to the present study, *GAS1* could be regarded as a key mediator in regulating SF proliferation. In addition, a unique miR-34a-5p/miR-181a-5p-*GAS1*-PI3K-Akt axis has been potentially uncovered in the regulation of SF hyperplasia in OA joints, which could serve as a potential therapeutic target for preventing synovial hyperplasia in OA progression.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Dr Hua Long and Dr Jun Chen, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Medical University (Tangdu Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University), Xi'an, China for collecting the synovial tissue specimens. The authors would also like acknowledge the technical assistance of Ms Shun Guo, The Second Affiliated

Hospital of Air Force Medical University (Tangdu Hospital of Fourth Military Medical University) and Dr Weigang Zhang (Xijing Hospital, Xi'an, China) for technical assistance and manuscript revision. The authors are sincerely grateful to Professor Shizhen Emily Wang (University of California, San Diego, CA, USA) for laboratory technique training.

Funding

The present study was supported by grant from the Natural Science Foundation of China (grant no. 81072194).

Availability of data and materials

The data used and/or analyzed during the present study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Authors' contributions

CD and BAM designed the study. CD, XLW, NL and XYW performed the primary cultures of SFs. CD, XLW and NL performed the mRNA quantification and protein detection. CD, KLZ and XYW performed cell viability, apoptosis, and cell cycle experiments. CD and XLW performed luciferase assays. CD and KLZ prepared the figures. CD, HMZ, HPW, BW and MA collected and analyzed the data. CD, KLZ and HMZ wrote the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

All procedures in this study were in accordance with ethical standards, and were approved by the Institutional Review Board of Tangdu Hospital, Fourth Military Medical University (Xi'an, China) with informed consent obtained from all the participants concerned.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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