

KRAB zinc-finger protein 382 regulates epithelial-mesenchymal transition and functions as a tumor suppressor, but is silenced by CpG methylation in gastric cancer

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Received February 2, 2018; Accepted June 7, 2018

DOI: 10.3892/ijo.2018.4446

Abstract. Several studies have recently reported that KRAB zinc finger protein 382 (*ZNF382*) is downregulated in multiple carcinoma types due to promoter methylation. The exact role of *ZNF382* in gastric carcinogenesis, however, remains elusive. In this study, we investigated the alterations and functions of *ZNF382* in the pathogenesis of gastric cancer (GC). Semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR), quantitative (real-time) PCR (qPCR) and immunohistochemistry were carried out to detect the expression patterns of *ZNF382* in GC cell lines and gastric tissue samples. Furthermore, its methylation status in GC cell lines, tumor tissues and adjacent non-tumor tissues was detected by methylation-specific PCR (MSP). We observed that *ZNF382* was silenced due to promoter methylation in MKN45 and SGC7901 cell lines, and that its silencing could be reversed with 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine, indicating that its downregulation in GC is due to promoter methylation. In addition, the ectopic expression of *ZNF382* significantly inhibited gastric tumor cell clonogenicity, proliferation, migration and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) through the induction of apoptosis. *ZNF382* expression downregulated the expression of *SNAIL*, *Vimentin*, *Twist*, *NOTCH1*, *NOTCH2*, *NOTCH3*, *NOTCH4*, *HES-1*, *JAG1*, matrix metalloproteinase (*MMP*)2 and *MMP11*, as well as that of the stem cell markers, *NANOG*, octamer-binding transcription factor 4 (*OCT4*) and *SOX2*.

ZNF382 also upregulated the expression of *E-cadherin*. On the whole, the findings of this study suggest that *ZNF382* functions as a tumor suppressor in GC cells, but is frequently methylated in both GC cell lines and primary gastric tumors. *ZNF382* can reverse the EMT process in GC cells through NOTCH signaling. Our findings further illustrate the molecular pathogenesis of GC and establish potential biomarkers for this type of cancer.

Introduction

Gastric cancer (GC) is currently the fourth most common malignancy in the worldwide scale. It remains the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality, with a poor prognosis following diagnosis. Regrettably, a large proportion of patients with GC are at a late stage when diagnosed due to a lack of effective screening programs (1-3). Zinc finger proteins (ZFPs) comprise one of the largest transcription factor families and are found exclusively in tetrapod vertebrates (4). The Krüppel-associated box (KRAB) exists in approximately one-third of ZFPs (4). KRAB-ZFPs are considered crucial regulators of diverse cellular progresses, such as cell differentiation, proliferation, apoptosis and tumorigenesis (4-6). ZFPs can activate or suppress gene expression by binding to promoters (7,8). The *ZNF382* gene, a novel zinc finger transcription factor described previously, is located on chromosome 19q13.12 and contains only one KRAB domain. It has been shown to be a tumor suppressor gene (TSG) and is commonly downregulated due to the hypermethylation of its promoter CpG island in multiple carcinomas, including GC (4,9). Moreover, *ZNF382* can inhibit activator protein-1 (AP-1) and nuclear factor (NF)- κ B signaling and downregulate multiple oncogenes, including melanogenesis associated transcription factor (*MITF*), *MYC*, cyclin dependent kinase (*CDK*)6 and high mobility group AT-hook 2 (*HMG*A2), and it can also downregulate several upstream factors of NF- κ B, including signal transducer and activator of transcription (*STAT*)3, *STAT5B* and inhibitor of DNA binding 1, HLH protein (*IDI*) (9).

Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) is both a physiological and pathological course, regulating cell phenotype

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Key words: KRAB zinc-finger protein 382, tumor suppressor, gastric cancer, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, NOTCH pathway

and function during normal development and tumor development (including GC) (10-12). Previous studies have verified the vital role of *SNAIL* in suppressing E-cadherin expression; *SNAIL* downregulates the expression of *E-cadherin* by binding to the two E-boxes of the *E-cadherin* promoter (13). Reportedly, various signaling pathways, including NF- κ B, Wnt and NOTCH, are involved in this multi-step event (14,15). Notably, NOTCH has been identified as a key factor involved in tumor metastasis (16-18).

As there are limited studies available on *ZNF382*, at least to the best of our knowledge, its roles during EMT and GC are unclear. Thus, in this study, in order to clarify the role of *ZNF382* in GC, the expression level and the methylation status of its promoter in GC cell lines and paired gastric tumor tissues were examined. We further examined its biological function and the potential underlying molecular mechanisms involved in gastric tumorigenesis.

Materials and methods

Cell culture and tissue samples. Five GC cell lines (AGS, BGC823, MKN28, MKN45 and SGC7901) were used. The AGS, MKN28 (reported to be a derivative of the MKN74 GC cell line) (19,20) and MKN45 cells were acquired from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Manassas, VA, USA) or provided by Professor Qian Tao (the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China). The BGC823 and SGC7901 cells were purchased from the Cell Resource Center of Shanghai Institution for Biological Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China). The cells were allowed to grow in RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco-BRL, Karlsruhe, Germany) at 37°C/5% CO₂, supplemented with 100 mg/ml streptomycin, 100 U/ml penicillin and 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; PAA Laboratories, Linz, Austria). The MKN45 and SGC7901 cell lines which were transfected with pcDNA3.1-ZNF382-Flag or vector pcDNA3.1 were selected with geneticin (G418). The ectopic expression of ZNF382 was assayed by RT-PCR and western blot analysis prior to the other experimental procedures. A total of 5 normal gastric tissues, 138 primary gastric tumor tissues and 64 matched adjacent non-tumor tissue samples were acquired from the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, China (January, 2012 to November, 2016). Clinical and pathological information was collected for the majority of the tumor samples. DNA and RNA extraction for the majority of these tissue samples were performed. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, and all patients provided signed informed consent.

DNA and RNA extraction. The QIAamp® DNA Mini kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) was used for the genomic DNA extraction from the cell lines and tissues in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. TRIzol® reagent (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) was used for the total RNA isolation from the cell lines and tissue samples (-80°C for sample storage).

Semi-quantitative reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) and quantitative PCR (qPCR). Briefly, the RNA (1 μ g) to 20 μ g of

cDNA, the Reverse Transcription system (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) was used. RT-PCR was carried out as previously described (21). *GAPDH* was used as an internal control. RT-PCR was performed (32 cycles for target genes, 23 cycles for *GAPDH*) with Go-Taq polymerase (Promega). qPCR was carried out in accordance with the instructions of the ABI 7500 system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA) using SYBR®-Green qPCR Master Mix (MBI Fermentas, St. Leon-Rot, Germany). The primers used in this study are listed in Table I.

5-Aza-2'-deoxycytidine (Aza) and trichostatin A (TSA) treatment. Fresh medium containing 10 mmol/l Aza (Sigma-Aldrich, Steinheim, Germany) was used for cell culture. After 3 days, the cells were treated with 100 nmol/l TSA (Sigma-Aldrich) for the following 24 h. Cells were then collected for RNA extraction (22).

DNA bisulfite treatment and methylation-specific PCR (MSP). DNA bisulfite modifications and MSPs were carried out in accordance with previously described methods (23,24). The primers used for MSP are listed in Table I. AmpliTaq®-Gold DNA Polymerase (Applied Biosystems) was used, and 40 amplification cycles were performed in both the methylated and unmethylated tissue samples. Products were detected on 2% (w/v) agarose gels with 100 bp DNA markers (MBI Fermentas, Vilnius, Lithuania).

ZNF382 overexpression in GC cell lines. Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was used in accordance with the instructions for the transfection of MKN45 and SGC7901 cells with 4 μ g pcDNA3.1-ZNF382-Flag or pcDNA3.1 plasmids (provided by Professor Qian Tao at the Chinese University of Hong Kong) in non-serum medium; 6 h later, the medium was replaced with fresh non-selective growth medium for 48 h. The transfected cells were then cultured with selective medium containing G418 (10 μ l/ml) for 14 days and the cultures were maintained with 5 μ l/ml G418. Total RNA was extracted from the cells following transfection and digested with TURBO™ DNase (Ambion, Austin, TX, USA). RT-PCR and western blot analysis were carried out to confirm the stable overexpression of ZNF382.

Immunohistochemical staining (IHC) assay. The gastric cancer tissue samples (n=55) were formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded. These tissue samples included 55 GC tissues and 29 matched tumor adjacent tissues. Immunohistochemical staining was then performed as previously described (22,25). The sections were incubated with a rabbit monoclonal antibody (HPA049259, anti-ZNF382 antibody, 1:50 dilution; Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) at 4°C overnight. The following day, samples were rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), incubated with rabbit secondary antibody (SP-9001, 1:100 dilution; ZSGB-BIO, Beijing, China) at 37°C for 30 min, stained with diaminobenzidine for 33 sec, and counterstained with hematoxylin for 5 sec to visualize the nuclei. Each section was assessed and scored by two independent pathologists who were blinded to the origin of all tissues. The widely accepted German semi-quantitative scoring criteria was used for scoring, and the staining index was determined

Table I. List of primers used in this study.

PCR	Primer	Sequence (5'-3')	Product size (bp)	PCR cycles	Annealing temperature (°C)	
RT-PCR	ZNF382F	CCTTACAGGGATCAGTGTCA	173	32	58	
	ZNF382R	CAACTTGCGGATCATATCAG				
	SOX2F	AGCAACGGCAGCTACAGCA	281			
	SOX2R	TGGGAGGAAGAGGTAACCACAG				
	NANOGF	ATGAGTGTGGATCCAGCTTG	190			
	NANOGR	CCTGAATAAGCAGATCCATGG				
	OCT4F	AAGGAGAAGCTGGAGCAA	303			
	OCT4R	GAGGGTTTCTGCTTTGCAT				
	MMP2F	TTTGACGGTAAGGACGGACTC	346			
	MMP2R	CCTGGAAGCGGAATGGAA				
	MMP11F	TTCTTCCGAGGCAGGGACTA	203			
	MMP11R	AAGCCTTCCAGAGCCTTCAC				
	GAPDHF	GGAGTCAACGGATTTGGT	206			23
	GAPDHR	GTGATGGGATTTCCATTGAT				
	RT-qPCR	E-cadF	TACACTGCCAGGAGCCAGA			103
E-cadR		TGGCACCAGTGTCCGGATTA				
VimentinF		GACCAGCTAACCAACGACAA	150			
VimentinR		GTCAACATCCTGTCTGAAAGAT				
SNAIL1F		CGCGCTCTTTCCTCGTCAG	181			
SNAIL1R		TCCCAGATGAGCATTGGCAG				
TwistF		CCACTGAAAGGAAAGGCATC	122			
TwistR		CTATGGTTTTTGCAGGCCAGT				
NOTCH1F		AGGCATCCTACCCTTTTCTGG	186			
NOTCH1R		GGCTCTGGCAAGTCTCCTACAA				
NOTCH2F		AGGCAGGATTTGATGGAGTC	150			
NOTCH2R		TTCATGGAGGCAGAAGGAT				
NOTCH3R		CAGCAAGGCTATGGAACATG				
NOTCH4F		CTGCGATAATGCGAGGAAGATA	144			
NOTCH4R		ACGGAGTAAGGCAAGGAGGC				
HES-1F		AGATAGCTCGCGGCATTCC	130			
HES-1R		GTACTTCCCAGCACACTTG				
JAG1F		GTGCCGCATCTCACAGCTAT	167			
JAG1R	TGATCTAAGACTGCATACCA					
MSP	ZNF382m1	GGCGATTAACGGGTCGTTTC	230	40		
	ZNF382m2	AAAATTTCCAAACCCGACTCG				
	ZNF382U1	GTGGTGATTAATGGGTTGTTTT	233			
	ZNF382U2	CAAAATTTCCAAACCCAACCTCA				

by multiplying the score for staining intensity with the score for staining extent, as previously described (26). Clinical data included age, sex, histological type, differentiation grade and TNM stage. Clinical follow-up data for 55 patients were censored for the analysis.

Colony formation assay. Stable MKN45 and SGC7901 cells were planted in a 6-well plate at 100 cells/well for 14 days, and the medium was refreshed every 2-3 days. The cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min, and after staining with Gention Violet (ICM Pharma, Singapore, Singapore) for 20 min, surviving colonies with >50 cells/colony were counted

using ImageJ (V.1.8.0) software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA) for the analysis. The experiments were repeated 3 times.

Cell viability. CCK-8 assay was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions (Beyotime, Shanghai, China). Stable MKN45 and SGC7901 cells were seeded in 96-well plates (2×10^3 cells/well) and cultured for 24, 48 or 72 h, and the medium in each well was then replaced with 100 μ l RPMI-1640 (10% FBS) containing 10 μ l CCK-8 solution and incubated at 37°C for 2 h. The absorbance at 450 nm was measured using a microplate reader (Multiskan MK3; Thermo

Fisher Scientific, former Fermentas, Schwerte, Germany) at 24, 48 and 72 h. All experiments were assessed in triplicate.

Flow cytometric analysis. To investigate the cell cycle status, the cells were collected and centrifuged (200 x g for 5 min), rinsed twice with PBS and fixed with 70% ethanol at 4°C overnight. The following day, the cells were treated with 50 mg/l propidium iodide (PI) (Beyotime) for 30 min in the condition of 4°C in the dark. For apoptosis analyses, the cells were washed, collected, resuspended in PBS, stained with Annexin V-FITC (BD Pharmingen, San, Jose, CA, USA) and PI, and analyzed using a flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA).

Wound-healing assay. The cells were cultured in 6-well plates. Using a sterile tip to scratched a straight linear wound when the cultured cells were confluent. After rinsing with PBS, the cells were incubated with fresh growth medium. Images of the cells were captured with a 10X objective lens (Nikon, Tokyo, Japan) at 0, 24 and 48 h after wounding for the SGC7901 cells and at 0, 12 and 24 h for the MKN45 cells. The experiments were performed in triplicate.

Migration and invasion assay. The migratory and invasive abilities of the GC cells were also investigated using Transwell chambers (8 µm pore size; Corning, New York, NY, USA) with or without a Matrigel (BD Biosciences) barrier added to the top chamber. The MKN45 and SGC7901 cells transfected with the ZNF382 overexpression vector or the control vector were collected, washed twice in non-serum medium, and seeded into the upper Transwell chamber. Approximately 800 µl of medium with 10% FBS was added to the lower chambers. Following incubation at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 24 h, the cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min and stained with crystal violet (DC079; Genview, Beijing, China) for 20 min at room temperature. Cells on the upper side of the chamber were wiped off with a cotton bud. Cells from 6 random fields were captured and counted under a microscope (x100 magnification, CTR4000; Leica, Wetzlar, Germany).

Immunofluorescence staining. The MKN45 and SGC7901 cells were cultured in 24-well plates with glass coverslips in the wells and transiently transfected with pcDNA3.1-Flag-ZNF382. Forty-eight hours later, the cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min, then permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 min, followed by blocking with 1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS for 1 h. The cells were then incubated with primary antibodies against ZNF382 (HPA049259, 1:200 dilution; Sigma-Aldrich) and E-cadherin (sc-8426, 1:200 dilution) or Vimentin (sc-6260, 1:200 dilution) (both from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA, USA) at 4°C overnight, then incubated with Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated (#A-11032, 1:200 dilution; Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) or FITC-conjugated (#111-585-003, 1:200 dilution; Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA, USA) secondary antibody against rabbit or mouse IgG. 4',6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) was used for nuclei counterstaining. Images were captured using a confocal laser scanning microscope (x200 and x400 magnification).

Western blot analysis. This assay was conducted as previously described (27). Protein extraction reagent (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), containing phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride, protease inhibitor and phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich), was used for cell lysis (all proteins were extracted from cells). Following disruption using the Ultrasonic Cell Disruptor (Ningbo Scientz Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Ningbo, China), the cell suspensions were centrifuged (200 x g for 4°C), and the supernatant was collected. To determine the concentration of proteins, a BCA protein kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) was used. Sodium dodecyl sulphate/polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis was conducted for the separation of a total of 40 mg protein lysate. Proteins were then transferred onto a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). Membranes were then incubated with blocking buffer (PBS with 5% non-fat milk and 0.1% Tween-20) for 1 h at room temperature. Several primary antibodies were used: ZNF382 (HPA049259, 1:1,000 dilution; Sigma-Aldrich), E-cadherin (sc-8426, 1:1,000 dilution), Vimentin (sc-6260, 1:1,000 dilution) (both from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.), SNAIL1 (ab135708, 1:1,000 dilution; Abcam, Cambridge, UK), NOTCH1 (sc-376403, 1:1,000 dilution), NOTCH3 (sc-515825, 1:1,000 dilution), HES-1 (sc-166378, 1:1,000 dilution) and SOX2 (sc-365823, 1:1,000 dilution); GAPDH (sc-47724, 1:1,000 dilution) (all from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) was used as a control. Anti-rabbit IgG (#7074, 1:3,000 dilution) and anti-mouse IgG (#7076, 1:3,000 dilution) (both from Cell Signaling Technology, Danvers, MA, USA) horseradish peroxidase conjugate secondary antibodies were used. The membranes were visualized using the enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ, USA).

Statistical analysis. All data were analyzed with the use of SPSS software, version 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The Chi-square (also termed χ^2) test was used for the analysis of the results of immunohistochemistry. The Student's t-tests, Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test were used for the comparison of the methylation status and clinicopathological characteristics of the patients with GC. For all assays, a value of P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

ZNF382 expression is downregulated in both GC cell lines and primary GC tissues. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR was carried out to examine the expression of ZNF382 in several gastric tumor cell lines and 5 normal gastric tissues. ZNF382 expression was significantly suppressed in 3 of the 5 GC cell lines, and ZNF382 was faintly expressed in the AGS and MKN28 cell lines. By contrast, ZNF382 was strongly expressed in the 5 normal gastric tissues (Fig. 2A). ZNF382 expression in the GC tissue samples and paired tumor adjacent samples was then assayed by qPCR and immunohistochemistry. A total of 55 GC tissues and 29 matched adjacent non-tumor tissues were collected to determine the ZNF382 protein levels by immunohistochemistry. We found that ZNF382 was located predominantly in the nucleus (Fig. 1A). The majority of the tumor tissue samples (51/55) had a lower level of ZNF382, while the adjacent non-tumor samples (21/29) exhibited

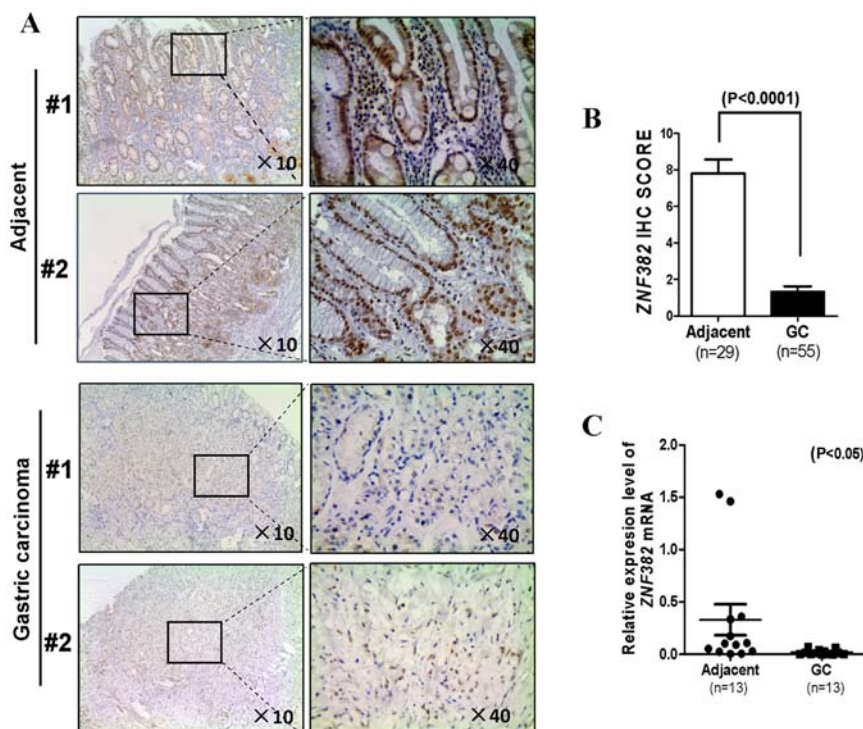


Figure 1. Expression levels of ZNF382 in gastric tumor tissues and adjacent non-tumor tissues. (A) Representative images of ZNF382 immunohistochemical staining in paired gastric tumor and adjacent non-tumor tissues (adjacent tissues, high ZNF382 expression in the majority of adjacent non-tumor samples; carcinoma tissues, low ZNF382 expression in the majority of the samples). (B) Differences in the ZNF382 immunohistochemical staining score in paired gastric tumor and adjacent non-tumor tissues ($P<0.001$). (C) mRNA expression levels of *ZNF382* in human gastric tumor and adjacent non-tumor tissues were detected by qPCR ($P<0.05$). GC, gastric cancer tissues.

a higher ZNF382 level ($P<0.0001$) (Fig. 1B). The mRNA expression level of *ZNF382* in 13 additional GC samples was markedly decreased in comparison with the paired tumor adjacent tissues ($P<0.05$) (Fig. 1C). These findings indicated that *ZNF382* expression was downregulated in both GC cells and primary GC tissues. No association was observed between the ZNF382 expression level and the clinicopathological characteristics of the patients with GC (Table II).

ZNF382 downregulation in GC cell lines by promoter CpG methylation. We then determined whether promoter CpG methylation is the primary cause for the downregulation of *ZNF382* in GC cell lines. The *ZNF382* promoter methylation status in 4 GC cell lines was detected with the use of MSP. The hypermethylation of the *ZNF382* promoter was observed in 3 of the 4 gastric tumor cell lines (Fig. 2A). To examine whether *ZNF382* suppression was due directly to promoter methylation, we treated the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells with Aza and TSA, and then performed RT-PCR. The restoration of *ZNF382* expression was observed following treatment with Aza and TSA (Fig. 2B).

We further assayed the methylation of the *ZNF382* promoter in 70 GC tissues, as well as 22 matched adjacent non-tumor gastric tissues. The results revealed that *ZNF382* was methylated in 100% (70/70) of primary GC tissues (Figs. 2C and 3), and the methylation level was significantly higher in the majority of the GC tissues compared with the adjacent non-tumor tissues (Fig. 3). However, we failed to identify any inter-relation between *ZNF382* promoter methylation and the patient clinicopathological characteristics (data not shown).

Table II. Association between the clinicopathological characteristics of the patients with gastric cancer and *ZNF382* expression.

Parameter	<i>ZNF382</i> expression					P-value
	No.	None	Low	Moderate	High	
Sex						0.283
Female	15	5	10	0	0	
Male	40	20	16	2	2	
Age (years)						0.504
≤60	28	13	14	1	0	
>60	27	13	11	1	2	
Tumor size (cm)						0.668
≤3	12	6	5	1	0	
>3	43	20	20	1	2	
Metastasis						0.731
None	37	17	17	2	1	
Yes	18	9	8	0	1	
Grade						0.793
G2	14	6	7	1	0	
G3	41	20	17	2	2	
T Stage						0.714
Ta-T2	8	3	5	0	0	
T3-T4	47	24	20	2	1	

P-values were calculated using the χ^2 test.

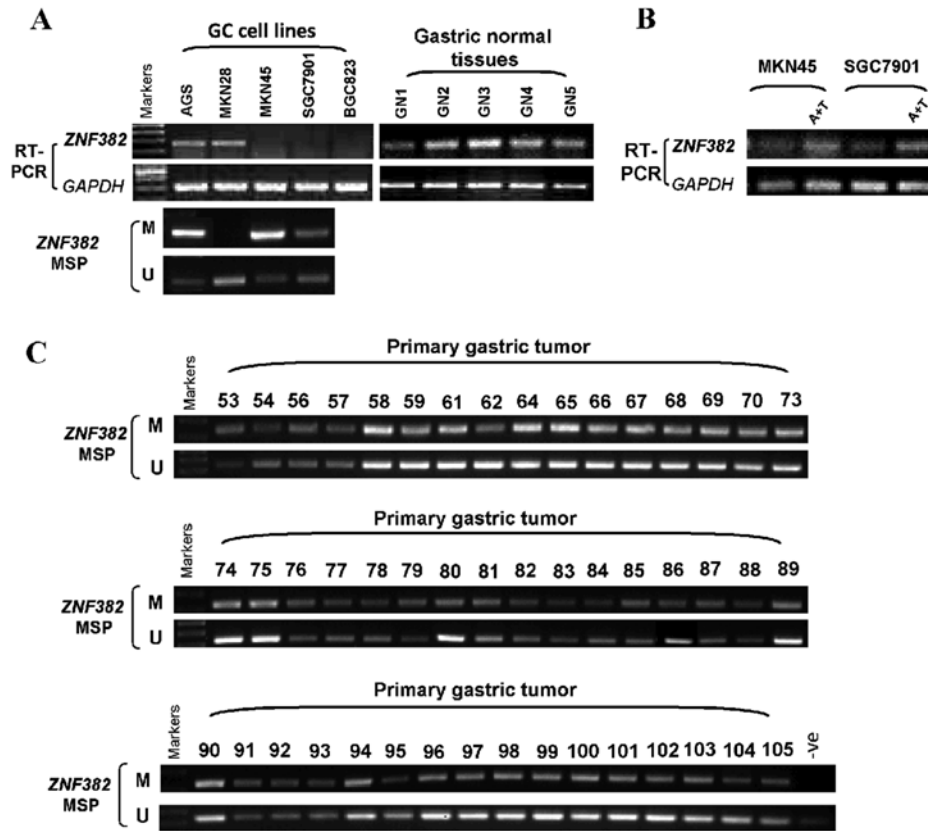


Figure 2. Methylation status of the *ZNF382* promoter in gastric cancer cell lines and primary tumor tissues. (A) Expression levels of *ZNF382* in gastric cancer cells and normal tissues and promoter methylation of *ZNF382* in gastric cancer cells. ‘M’ indicates methylated *ZNF382*, and ‘U’ indicates unmethylated *ZNF382*. (B) Restoration of *ZNF382* expression by 5-aza-2'-deoxycytidine (Aza) with trichostatin A (TSA) treatment of the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells. (C) Methylation of *ZNF382* in gastric cancer as measured by methylation-specific PCR (MSP).

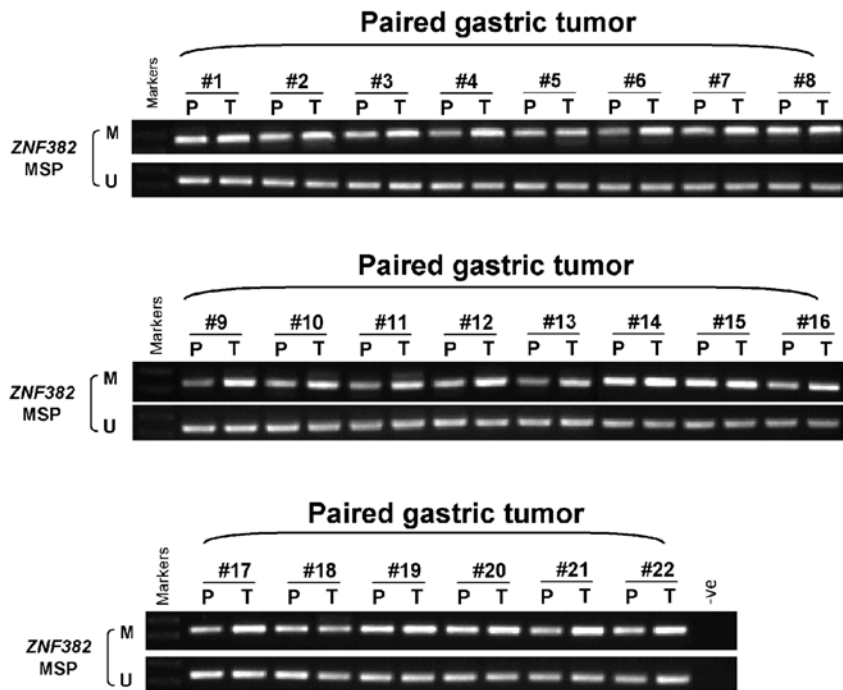


Figure 3. Methylation status of the *ZNF382* promoter in paired gastric tumor tissues and their adjacent non-tumor tissues. ‘M’ indicates methylated *ZNF382*; ‘U’ indicates unmethylated *ZNF382*; ‘T’ indicates gastric cancer tissues; and ‘P’ indicates paired adjacent non-tumor tissues.

ZNF382 inhibits colony formation and proliferation, and induces cell cycle arrest and the apoptosis of GC cell lines.

Several methods were used to determine the function of *ZNF382* in GC cells. To investigate whether *ZNF382* affects

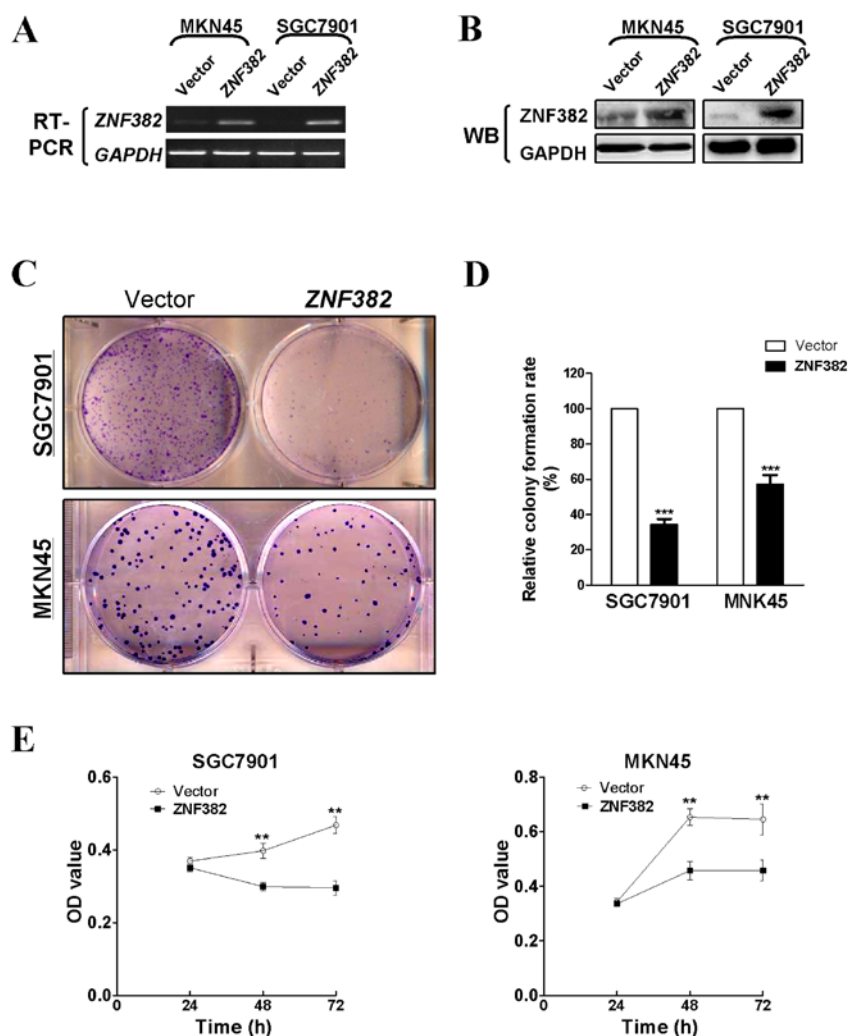


Figure 4. Inhibitory effect of *ZNF382* in gastric cancer. (A and B) The expression of *ZNF382* was confirmed by RT-PCR and western blot analysis in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells transfected with the control vector or the *ZNF382* overexpression vector. (C) Representative images of colony formation assay in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells transfected with the control vector or the *ZNF382* overexpression vector. (D) Quantitative analysis of colony formation. The values were shown as the means \pm SD from 3 independent experiments (** $P < 0.001$). (E) Measurement of cell proliferation of the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells transfected with the control vector or the *ZNF382* overexpression vector by CCK-8 assay (** $P < 0.01$).

cell growth in GC, colony formation and CCK8 assays were carried out using stably transfected MKN45 and SGC7901 cells. *ZNF382* expression in the cell lines was verified by RT-PCR and western blot analysis (Fig. 4A and B). The ectopic expression of *ZNF382* markedly reduced the ability of the GC cells to form colonies compared with the controls ($P < 0.001$) (Fig. 4C and D). Cell viability also decreased markedly at 48 and 72 h ($P < 0.01$) (Fig. 4E).

In addition, flow cytometry was used to determine whether *ZNF382* affects the cell cycle and apoptosis of GC cells. It was found that a greater number of *ZNF382*-expressing cells had accumulated in the G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle compared with the controls ($P < 0.001$) (Fig. 5A). Subsequently, Annexin V-FITC/PI staining assay was performed to assess the rate of apoptosis. We found that *ZNF382* exerted a proapoptotic effect on these two GC cell lines ($P < 0.05$ and $P < 0.01$) (Fig. 5B), suggesting that *ZNF382* acts as a potential tumor suppressor in GC.

ZNF382 suppresses cell migration and invasion in gastric tumor cells. The effects of *ZNF382* on the migration and

invasion of GC cells were investigated using wound-healing and Transwell assays. The results of wound-healing assay revealed that *ZNF382*-expressing SGC7901 cells were less able to migrate along the edges of wounds at 24 and 48 h compared with the controls, while the same phenomenon was observed in the MKN45 cells at 12 and 24 h ($P < 0.001$) (Fig. 6A and B). Furthermore, the results of Transwell assay illustrated that the number of migrated cells was markedly decreased in the *ZNF382*-transfected cells compared with the controls ($P < 0.001$) (Fig. 6C and D). In the Transwell assay, which included a Matrigel barrier, *ZNF382* overexpression was associated with the inhibition of GC cell invasion through the Matrigel before traversing the Transwell chamber membrane ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 6E and F), indicating that *ZNF382* inhibits the migration and invasion of GC cells.

ZNF382 can reverse EMT through NOTCH signaling in GC cells. We then examined whether *ZNF382* can affect EMT in GC cells. The results indicated that ectopic *ZNF382* expression reversed EMT to mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition in both cell lines examined (MKN45 and SGC7901). The

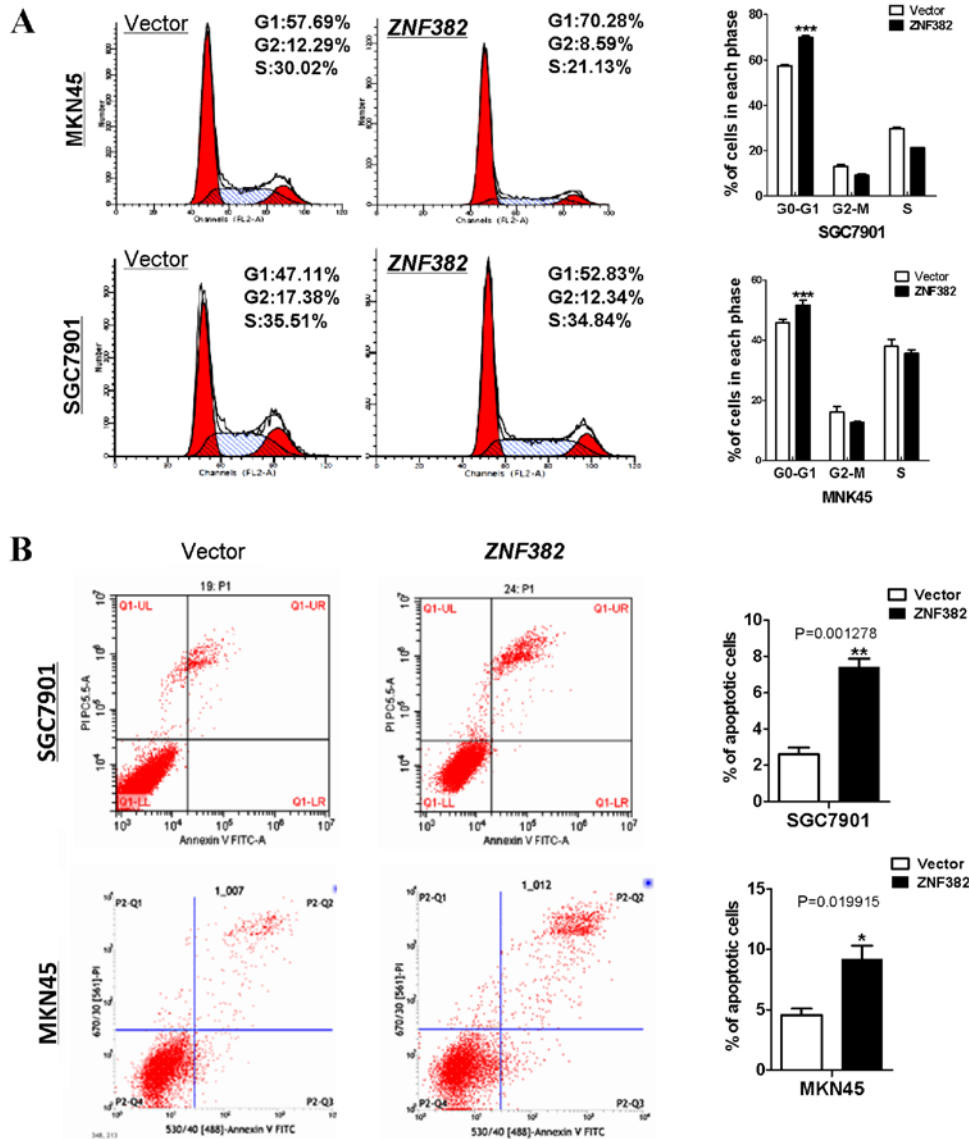


Figure 5. Flow cytometric analysis. (A) Cell cycle distribution in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells transfected with the control vector or the *ZNF382* overexpression vector detected by flow cytometry analyses. Representative images of cell cycle distribution (left panels) and statistical graphs of cell cycle changes (right panels) (***P*<0.001). (B) Apoptosis of the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells transfected with the control vector or the *ZNF382* overexpression vector detected by Annexin V-FITC/PI staining (**P*<0.05 and ***P*<0.01).

results of western blot analysis and qPCR confirmed that E-cadherin expression was increased in the cells transfected with *ZNF382*, and the expression of SNAIL1, Twist and Vimentin was decreased (Fig. 7A-C). Moreover, immunofluorescence revealed increased staining for E-cadherin and decreased staining for Vimentin in the *ZNF382*-expressing cells (Fig. 7D), indicating that *ZNF382* suppressed EMT in GC cells.

Recent studies have illustrated that NOTCH signaling plays a role in promoting EMT in multiple carcinoma types (14,16-18). In this study, we thus examined whether *ZNF382* is related to this pathway. The results of RT-PCR and qPCR revealed that the ectopic expression of *ZNF382* downregulated the important receptor and ligand markers of the NOTCH signaling pathway (e.g., *NOTCH1*, *NOTCH2*, *NOTCH3*, *NOTCH4* and *JAG1*) in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells (Fig. 8A-C). The results were verified by western blot analysis, revealing that the NOTCH signaling downstream

target, HES-1, was also downregulated in *ZNF382*-expressing cells (Fig. 8D). Thus, these findings suggest that *ZNF382* reverses the EMT process by antagonizing NOTCH signaling, although this requires further investigation.

Finally, cells that have stem-like properties are tightly connected with EMT in tumor cells. Thus, we investigated whether *ZNF382* suppresses stemness in GC cells. Several markers of cell stemness, such as *NANOG*, octamer-binding transcription factor 4 (*OCT4*) and *SOX2*, were downregulated in *ZNF382*-expressing cells (Fig. 8A-C). These results were confirmed by western blot analysis (Fig. 8D), illustrating that *ZNF382* suppresses both EMT and stemness in GC cells.

Discussion

Previous research has revealed that *ZNF382* is commonly silenced by the methylation of its promoter, and that *ZNF382* exists in multiple carcinoma types, including colorectal,

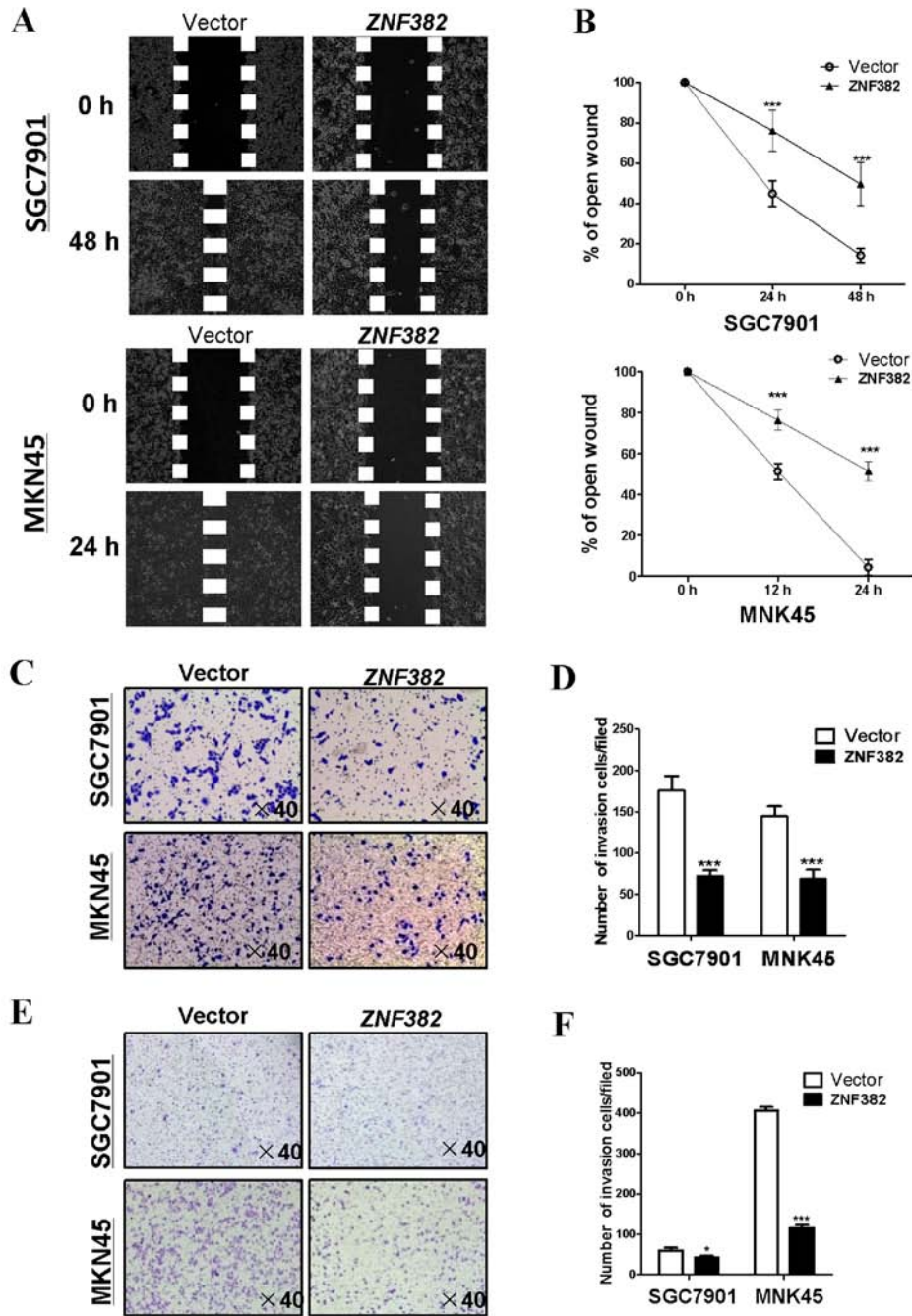


Figure 6. Ectopic expression of *ZNF382* inhibits the migration and invasion of gastric cancer cells. (A and B) The cellular migration abilities (MKN45 and SGC7901) were examined by wound healing assays. Images were captured at 0, 24 or 48 h. The ratio of wound healing was calculated (right panels) (** $P < 0.001$). (C-F) *ZNF382* inhibited the migration and invasion of the gastric carcinoma cells, $\times 400$ magnification ($P < 0.05$ and *** $P < 0.001$). Each experiment was performed 3 times.

nasopharyngeal, gastric and breast carcinomas as a tumor suppressor (9). However, as a novel member of the KRAB-ZFP family, little is known about its role in GC. Thus, it is worth elucidating the direct association between *ZNF382* and GC. In this study, we observed that *ZNF382* expression was decreased in several GC cell lines and GC tissues. We also noted that *ZNF382* expression was decreased in the AGS and MKN28 cells, while it was silent in the BGC823, MKN45 and SGC7901 cells. MSP and demethylation treatment revealed that the downregulation of *ZNF382* in the GC cell lines and GC tumors was a result of promoter methylation. We then examined the tumor-repressive function of *ZNF382*

in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells. The ectopic expression of *ZNF382* in these two cell lines markedly repressed clonogenicity, suppressed cell proliferation, restrained migration and invasion, and induced apoptosis; these data illustrate that *ZNF382* functions as a tumor suppressor in GC cells.

Moreover, *ZNF382* binds to target promoters and acts as a transcriptional repressor. Therefore, investigating the target genes affected by *ZNF382* may prove to be pivotal for revealing the underlying mechanisms of its suppressive effect. As such, RT-PCR and qPCR assays were carried out to screen the downstream target genes of *ZNF382*. Our results revealed that the ectopic expression of *ZNF382* significantly reversed EMT

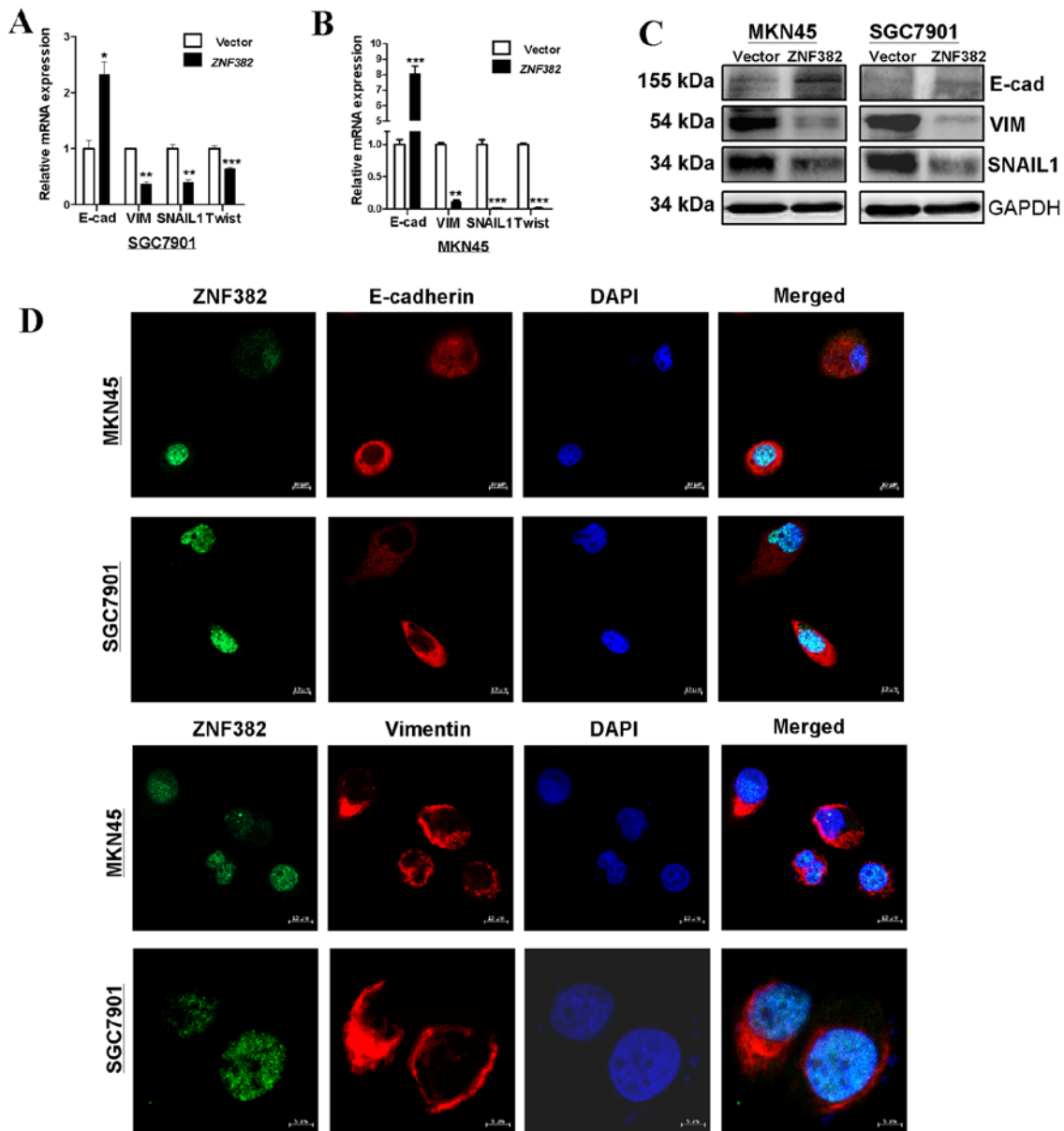


Figure 7. Effects of *ZNF382* on epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in gastric cancer cells. (A and B) mRNA expression levels of Vimentin (VIM), E-cadherin (E-cad), SNAIL1 and Twist were examined by qPCR in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells ($P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$ and $^{***}P < 0.001$). (C) Western blot analyses of EMT and its downstream target markers. (D) Immunofluorescence staining of *ZNF382* with E-cadherin and Vimentin in MKN45 and SGC7901 cells.

to a mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition in both the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells, evidenced by the increased expression of the epithelial marker, E-cadherin, and the decreased expression of the mesenchymal markers, Vimentin, SNAIL1 and Twist. These findings indicate that *ZNF382* may serve as a transcriptional repressor, reversing EMT in GC cells.

NOTCH is bound by its ligands, which is followed by the cleavage and release of the NOTCH intracellular domain (NICD). NICD regulates downstream target genes by translocating to the nucleus and binding specific transcriptional regulators (12,28). As recently reported, the NOTCH signaling pathway promotes EMT in multiple carcinoma types, including GC (12,14). However, it remains unclear as to whether *ZNF382* is associated with the NOTCH signaling pathway in GC. RT-PCR and qPCR assays revealed that the ectopic expression of *ZNF382* downregulated the expression of *NOTCH1*, *NOTCH2*, *NOTCH3*, *NOTCH4*, *HES-1* and *JAG1*,

as well as that of several stem cell markers (*OCT4*, *SOX2* and *NANOG*). Some of these results were confirmed by western blot analysis, which indicated that *ZNF382* overexpression downregulates NOTCH1, NOTCH3 and its downstream target, HES-1, in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells. Thus, we hypothesized that *ZNF382* may reverse EMT by antagonizing NOTCH signaling; however, further investigations are required to determine the exact mechanisms through which *ZNF382* regulates EMT via NOTCH signaling. Moreover, further studies such as sphere forming assay are warranted to determine whether *ZNF382* suppresses stemness properties.

In conclusion, we found that promoter methylation is a key mechanism contributing to the downregulation of *ZNF382* in GC cells. We further confirmed that *ZNF382* is a functional TSG in GC by inducing cell apoptosis and suppressing tumor cell growth and metastasis and may be considered as a tumor marker for GC.

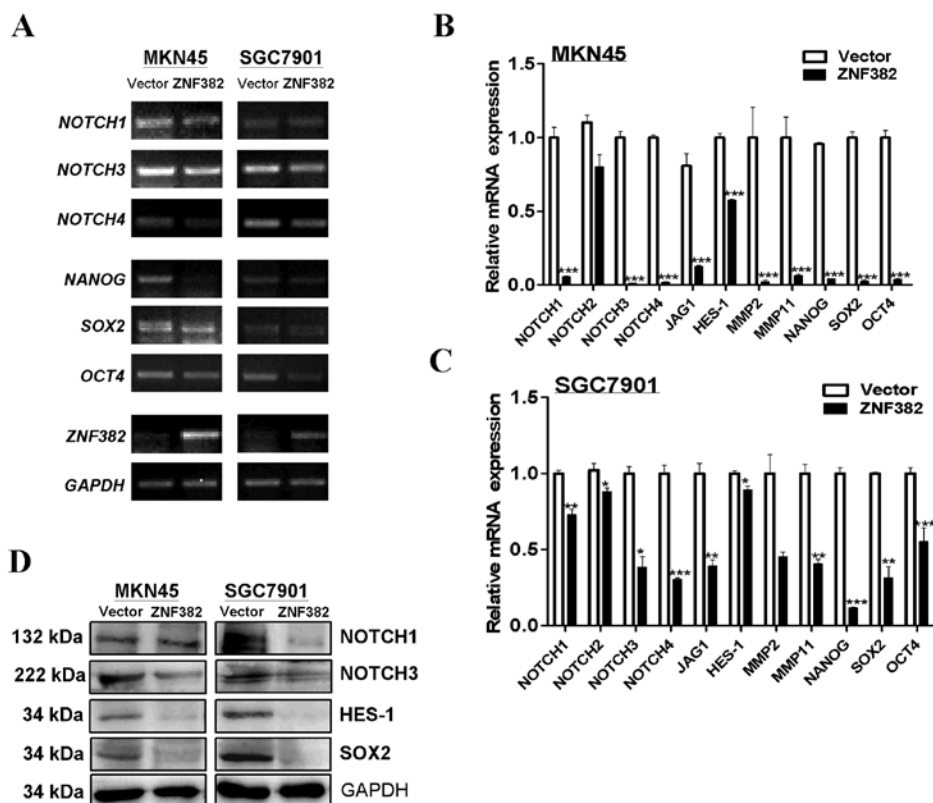


Figure 8. Ectopic expression of *ZNF382* in MKN45 and SGC7901 cells disrupted NOTCH signaling and stem cell markers. (A-C) Representative stem cell markers and NOTCH signaling were detected in the MKN45 and SGC7901 cells transfected with the control vector or the *ZNF382* overexpression vector by RT-PCR or q-PCR (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$). (D) Examination of NOTCH and its target, HES-1, and the stem cell marker, SOX2, by western blot analysis.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Professor Qian Tao (the Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China) for providing some cell lines, primers and plasmids.

Funding

This study was supported by grants from the Science Foundation of Health Planning Committee of Chongqing (no. 2016ZDXM006) and National Natural Science Foundation of China (no. 81572769).

Availability of data and materials

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

Authors' contributions

TX and GR made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. LP, SL, XH and RS performed the experiments and analyzed the data; QX was involved in the acquisition of the samples and the interpretation of the data for the study; LP and TX prepared the figures and drafted the manuscript; TX and LP revised the study critically for important intellectual content; TX and GR finalized the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, and all patients provided signed informed consent.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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