Tumor suppressor and oncogenic role of long non-coding RNAs in cancer

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ABSTRACT

Non-coding RNAs are RNA molecules that are not translated into the protein, making up the vast majority of the human genome. Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNA) are in the RNA group that has longer than 200 nucleotides, and non-protein coding transcripts. In recent years, the potential has attracted considerable attention as new important biological regulators. LncRNAs play a critical role in regulating the activity and localization of proteins, processing the production of small RNAs, and processing other RNAs. They are also involved in cell differentiation, cell cycle, proliferation, apoptosis, migration and invasion by modulation of gene expression. Abnormal expression of LncRNAs has an important role in the function of oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes. Recently, there has been an increasing number of studies on the tumorigenic effects of specific lncRNAs in the initiation and progression of cancer. In this review, general information about lncRNAs is provided, including the biological importance of lncRNAs in cancer diseases and their potential development in therapeutic applications.

Keywords: Cancer; long noncoding RNA; oncogene; tumor suppressor.

The Role of Long Non-Coding RNAs in Cancer Formation

So far, 8,179 (60.31%) IncRNAs have been found to play a crucial role in at least one type of cancer formation [6]. Approximately, 15% up and 11.18% down-regulated IncRNAs have been shown in seven types of cancer, including gastric, lung, prostate, breast, pancreatic, hepatocellular and ovarian cancer types [7–10]. IncRNA dysregulation can be affected by somatic copy number alterations (SCNAs). SCNAs have been identified in many cancer types, and 36.27% of the IncRNA gene copy numbers have been found a significant correlation with RNA expression levels [11].

Lung squamous cell carcinoma and ovarian cancer have stronger RNA-SCNA correlations than fewer SCNAs cancer types, such as acute myeloid leukemia and prostate adenocarcinoma [11, 12]. IncRNAs regulate gene expression and genomic functions in the nucleus. They play an active role in the transcription and chromatin-related epigenetic mechanisms by affecting chromatin structure and modifications. It has been reported that IncRNAs modulate chromatin by covalently interacting with enzymatic complexes and controlling ATP dependent chromatin remodeling complexes that may change the nucleosome spacing [13].

RNA expressions have been found to have higher specificity for IncRNAs encoded in primary tumor tissues, biopsies after metastatic progression, cancer cell lines, and adjacent normal tissues. IncRNAs have an important role in gene regulation because only 25–40% of the protein-coding genes in genomic sequences occur to have overlapping antisense transcription [14, 15].

Mechanisms of IncRNAs in Gene Regulation

IncRNAs regulate gene expression and protein synthesis, but the mechanisms underlying these activities are unclear [16], which remained under-researched. The gene regulation can be cis (close to the transcribed...
lncRNA) or trans (far from the transcriptional region) when the effects of chromatin modulation are gene-specific [17]. IncRNAs have been shown to play an important role in the basic processes of gene regulation, such as chromatin modification, transcription and post-translation of proteins, localization-silencing of genes through endogenous siRNA production and microRNA modulation. It has been understood that the levels of aberrant expression of IncRNAs have significant role in all stages of cancer development, including the onset, progression and metastasis of cancer [18]. Several IncRNAs have tumor suppressor or oncogenic properties in more than one type of cancer [19, 20].

**Tumor Suppressor and Oncogenic Long Non-Coding RNAs**

IncRNAs play a crucial role in developing cancer. Expression of IncRNAs in tumors is significantly regulated by epigenetic and genomic modifications; hence, these IncRNAs can control both protein-coding and non-coding genes and interact with known other cancer genes [21, 22]. Long non-coding RNAs have different features that act like tumor suppressors, oncogenes, or in their therapeutic potentials [23–25]. Their complicated structures and ability to be involved in multicomponent complexes are thought to be the main cause of these differences. It is shown that IncRNAs, which vary in gene expression specific to a tissue or cell type, play both tumor suppressor and oncogenic roles in various types of cancer [26].

In recent studies, H19, which was initially reported to be a mutated tumor suppressor gene, showed abnormal expression in many types of cancer. H19 has a role of activation in breast, lung, cervical, esophagus and bladder tumors [18]. H19 induces cell growth and proliferation in the bladder and hepatocellular cancers [27]. Overexpression of XIST IncRNA is associated with tumor malignancies in several cancers. It has been demonstrated that XIST suppresses KLN2 expression in non-small cell lung cancers. In another study, it was disclosed that XIST might be an oncogenic IncRNA that promotes miR-140/miR-124 expression from microRNAs and promotes gene expression. XIST plays a role in the cell cycle through miR-140/miR-124, thereby promoting growth in pancreatic carcinoma [28].

The high-level transcription of KCNQTOT1 IncRNA has been detected in colorectal cancers, but its functional role is still unknown [29]. It has been shown that IncRNA ANRIL may have an effect on tumorigenesis in various types of cancer. Tumor size was also found high in patients with high-level ANRIL expression in osteosarcoma (OS) tissues. This indicates that patients’ survival times reduced and there is a positive correlation between high ANRIL expression and poor prognosis of OS (bone tumor) patients [30]. Additionally, several studies have indicated that an increase in the IncRNA ANRIL enhances the growth of nasopharyngeal carcinoma growth and hence, tumor formation [31]. Other studies reported HOXATIR to act as a trans-acting IncRNA and to be associated with breast cancer, lung cancer and gastric cancer [32]. In breast cancer, HOXATIR competes with BRCA1 protein. It was reported that mir-7 and mir-34a regulate the HOXATIR expression level, which interacts with mir-141 and mir-34a to reinforce cancer development [33]. Overexpression of HOXATIR induces invasion and metastasis of breast cancer cells [34]. It was reported that overexpression of HOXATIR might cause metastasis to spread to more areas and move to different organs, promoting the proliferation of cancer cells in tissues in gastric cancer [35].

It has been described that UCA1 exerts oncogenic functions in many types of cancer [36]. Overexpression of UCA1 has been reported in bladder carcinoma [37], tongue squamous cell carcinoma [38], ovarian cancer [39], and melanoma [40]. Studies have shown that long non-coding RNA GAS5 affects the miR-32-5p/PTEN axis and prevents cancer cells from developing and metastasizing into different tissues [41]. It has been demonstrated that miR-32-5p plays a role in the development of pancreatic carcinoma (PC) because of its overexpression in PC tissues. In another study, it was disclosed that overexpression of GAS5 might inhibit invasion, migration, and proliferation of colorectal cancer (CRC) HT-29 cells. In the same study, it was also shown that colorectal cancer cells were induced by overexpression of GAS5 in apoptosis [42]. Figure 3 also shows the types of IncRNA that play a role in some types of cancer.

**Therapeutic Approaches towards Long-coding RNAs in the Treatment of Cancer**

Up to now, regarding protein-coding genes peptides, proteins, antibodies and small RNAs have been known as therapeutic agents. In recent studies, long non-coding RNAs have emerged as promising drug targets [43, 44].

As a result of the interaction of structural functions and complex structures of RNA genes with multiple
factors, there can be more complex interactions. Consequently, the functional effects of targeting lncRNA should be analyzed in the light of a systematic approach rather than a singly based target. Defining lncRNAs, which are involved in cellular processes that contribute oncogenesis, tumor suppressor, or tumorigenesis, will provide new therapeutic developments in cancer that targets lncRNA [45].

pHLIP-PNA targets solid tumors, and it was reported that lncRNA is a new therapeutic marker for in vivo cancer. It was shown that 91H, BCAR4, HULC, MALAT-1, TUG1, UCA1 are oncogenic, Loc285194, MEG3 are tumor suppressor, and LINC00161 and ODRUL are drug dependent lncRNAs. They may have potential therapeutic targets in osteosarcoma [46].

In vitro studies hold promising results for understanding the functions of lncRNA. In vivo validation of lncRNA, which are supposed to be used as therapeutic targets, is challenging and needs to be optimized. Gene editing, such as TALEN or CRISPR/Cas9 methodologies, is thought to enable evaluation of lncRNA functions in details [34, 47, 48]. LncRNAs can specifically interact with chromatin-modifying complexes, DNA, mRNA, ncRNA, and proteins to change cellular physiology, may show dysregulation in diseases like cancer and may form a basis for therapeutic interruption [49]. To improve treatment efficiency, an integrated approach is required to unify lncRNA with other proteins and genes. Advanced studies targeting lncRNA will provide golden opportunities for the development of new therapeutic methods to cure cancers and other diseases.

**Conclusion**

Many studies showed that LncRNAs are expressed in different types of cancer play and they have an important role in the pathogenesis of diseases. Recent studies have shown that LncRNAs are fundamental building blocks of cellular differentiation, cell progenitor organogenesis and tissue homeostasis. LncRNAs can act as a tumor suppressor or an oncogene by interacting with the promoter or
enhancer region of a gene to modulate the gene expression. In some cases, IncRNAs can also regulate a protein’s function. Studies conducted to elucidate the functions of IncRNA in cancer will increase our understanding of molecular mechanisms of this disease better. As a result, LncRNAs can be considered as new important therapeutic targets for the treatment and diagnosis of diseases.

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