Introduction

The current two first-line systemic treatment drugs for liver cancer, sorafenib, and lovastinib can extend the patient's median survival time by about 1 year and accordingly extend the patient's overall survival time (1,2). However, this prognosis is far from meeting clinical expectations, and there is an urgent need to find more effective treatments and biological targets. Owing to the outstanding effect of tubulin in cell division and cell cycle regulation (3-7), tubulin can be a potential target for the development of...
new anti-tumor drugs (8,9). Studies have found that tubulin affects the proliferation and migration of liver cancer cell lines between Huh7 and HepG2 (10,11).

The system with sequence similarity 172 and member A (FAM172A or C5ORF21) is a human protein encoded by the FAM172A gene. After the complete human genome was sequenced in 2001, the gene was initially found from the collection of human cDNA libraries (12). Li et al. cloned the FAM172A gene from normal human aortic tissues. They showed that high glucose levels up-regulated the expression of FAM172A protein in human aortic smooth muscle cells in a concentration- and time-dependent manner and speculated that FAM172A as a new Proteins might be involved in the pathogenesis of high glucose-induced vascular injury (13,14). Chunhui Cui et al. found that FAM172A can inhibit the proliferation and invasion ability of colorectal cancer cell line LOVO cells and infer that this gene may be a tumor suppressor for colorectal cancer (15). The results of Qian et al. showed that the FAM172A gene could inhibit the proliferation of colorectal cancer cells and promote apoptosis and differentiation, and the transcription factor STAT1 can bind to the promoter region of the FAM172A gene and up-regulate the expression of this gene (16).

To date, whether FAM172A affects the biological behavior of liver cancer cells by acting on tubulin has not been reported. This work will explore the potential interaction between FAM172A and tubulin, and the biological impact on hepatocellular carcinoma cells. This research can supply targets and a theoretical basis for liver cancer treatment and the development of new drugs. We present the following article in accordance with the MDAR reporting checklist (available at http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tcr-20-2868).

**Methods**

**Study cell line**

The human Liver cancer HepG2 cell line was from the Second People’s Hospital of Guangdong Province. The cells were verified by short tandem repeat (STR) testing. The cells were cultured with the Dulbecco’s modified eagle medium (11885092; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, CCS30013.01HI, MRC, Changzhou, China), supplemented with 1% penicillin-streptomycin (10,000 U/mL) (15140122; Gibco) and incubated at 37 °C with 5% CO₂.

The study was approved by the Education and Research Committee and the Ethics Committee of The First People’s Hospital of Kashgar. All procedures performed in this study involving human participants were in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013), and written informed consent was obtained from the participants.

**Lentiviral vector FAM172A Transfection**

Shanghai GeneChem Co., Ltd constructed the FAM172A lentiviral expression vectors. The lentiviral expression vectors of PLVX-mCMV-ZsGreen-PGK-Puro-homo-FAM172A were transfected into the HepG2 cells using Polybrene (Shanghai GeneChem Co., Ltd., China) and Enhanced Infection Solution (Shanghai GeneChem Co., Ltd., China), at the multiplicities of infection of 50, 10 and 20, respectively. The blank and scrambled small interfering RNA (siRNA) negative control groups were also set up. Shanghai GeneChem Co., Ltd. synthesized the siRNA; however, the sequences were not available. Following the addition of the lentiviral vectors, the cells were incubated at 37 °C in a 5% CO₂ incubator for 16 h. Subsequently, the cells were cultured with fresh DMEM for 72 h before collection.

**Cell viability**

The cells were seeded onto the 96-well plates, at a density of 1x10⁵ cells/mL, in 180 μL culture medium each well. After cultured in a 37 °C, 5%CO₂ incubator for 24 h, the cells were subjected to different treatments, respectively, for 7 days. Then 20 μL MTT solution (M1020; Solarbio, Wuhan, Hubei, China) was added to each well to incubate the cells at 37 °C for 4 h. The absorbance at 450 nm was added with the Multiskan GO microplate reader (Thermo, USA). Each group had 5 replicate wells, and the cell viabilities were calculated.

**Cellular immunofluorescence**

The HepG2 were seeded onto the 96-well plates, at a density of 1x10⁵ cells/ml, in 100 μL culture medium each well. After intervention under different conditions, the medium was aspirated, and the cells were gently washed with PBS for 3 times. Totally 30 μL paraformaldehyde (4%) was added to each well to fix the cells for 15 min, followed by another round of washing with PBS for 3 times. After treated with 0.5% Triton X-100 at room temperature for
Western blot analysis

The HepG2 cells were lysed using Biosharp lysis (BL504A). The protein concentration was determined using the bicinchoninic acid assay method. Protein samples (40 μg per lane) were loaded onto a 4% gel, resolved SDS-PAGE, and then later transferred onto a PVDF membrane. After blocking with 5% BSA at room temperature for 1 h, the membrane was incubated with anti-FAM172A (1:100; ab121364; abcam) and anti-GAPDH (1:5,000; bs-50549R; BIOSS) primary antibodies at 4℃ for 16 h. Subsequently, the membranes were incubated with the secondary antibody of goat anti-rabbit HRP conjugated IgG (1:10,000; ZB-2301; OriGene Technologies, Inc., MD, USA) at 37℃ for 1 h in the dark. The blot was developed using the ECL method (PE0010; Beijing Solarbio Science & Technology Co., Ltd., China). Protein bands were imaged and analyzed using ImageJ software version 1.52s (National Institutes of Health).

Reverse transcription-quantitative (RT-q) PCR.

Total RNA was extracted from HepG2 Cell samples using a Total RNA extraction kit (DP431; Tiangen Biotech Co., Ltd., China). The mRNAs of FAM172A and β-tubulin were obtained from the GenBank database. The ORFs were designed for the PCR primers. β-tubulin: F: 5'-CCGAGAGGGGAAAGTCATAAACAC-3', R: 5'-CCAGGGTATCAGGAAAATCAAGAG-3'. FAM172A: F: 5'-TGGCACCCAGCACAATGAA-3', R: 5'-CTAAGTCATAGTCCGCCTAGAAGCA-3'. The extracted RNA was reverse transcribed into cDNA using the PrimeScript™ RT reagent kit (cat. no. RR037A; Takara Bio, Inc., Shiga, Japan). The reaction conditions were 37℃ for 15 min and 85℃ for 5 sec. RT-qPCR was performed using an AGS PCR machine (AFD4800; Hangzhou AnYu Technologies Co., Ltd., China). The reaction conditions were: 95℃ for 2 min, 95℃ for 5 sec, 60℃ for 10 sec, and 72 for 30. In total, there were 40 cycles. Target gene expression levels were determined with the 2^−ΔΔCq method. β-actin was used as an endogenous control.

Statistical analysis

The experiments were performed three times independently. Data are presented as the mean ± SD. SPSS 16.0 software (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for statistical analysis. One-way ANOVA was performed for the comparison of mean values among groups followed by Tukey’s post hoc test. A χ2 test was used to compare the hypermutation ratio. P<0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

Study on the interaction between FAM172A and β-tubulin in human liver cancer cell lines

Verification of the interaction between FAM172A and β-tubulin

In this work, the STRING 10 database was used to predict the interaction proteins of FAM172A protein. And 10 proteins, including PLAC8L1, GRIK3, and PCYOX1, which are the interaction proteins with FAM172A, were predicted (Figure 1A). In the predicted proteins by STRING, there is no β-tubulin protein, which indicates that FAM172A protein may not interact with the β-tubulin protein.

The co-immunoprecipitation method was repeated 3 times with the corresponding IgG as a control, and all showed no interaction between the two proteins (Figure 1B).

Effect of FAM172A on β-tubulin

Transfect HepG2 cells with PcDNATM3.1/myc-His(−) empty vector plasmid, PcDNATM3.1/myc-His(−)-FAM172A, RNAi not related to β-tubulin and pSuper-retro-puro/fa172a/RNAi. After 48 hours, the plasmid vector was fixed, and the cells were subjected to cellular immunofluorescence detection. As shown in Figure 2A,B, there is no significant difference in the distribution of tubulin between control, FAM172A, unrelated interference, and FAM172A-RNAi groups (P>0.05). Real-time quantitative PCR detected the effect
of FAM172A expression on the relative expression of the β-tubulin gene, and there is no significant difference among the treatment groups (P>0.05) (Figure 2C). Western blot results (Figure 2D) show that the FAM172A protein expression level in the FAM172A overexpression group increases significantly (P<0.05), while the FAM172A protein expression level in the interference group decreased significantly (P<0.05). The expression level of β-tubulin protein in each treatment group did not reach a significant level (P>0.05). In the tubulin polymerization-depolymerization experiment (Figure 2E), the polymerization of tubulin showed an upward trend with the increase of the reaction time at 37 °C polymerization, and the polymerization was strong within the first 20 minutes. Afterward, depolymerization occurs under 4 °C ice bath conditions, and a large amount of tubulin depolymerizes just after an ice bath. In tubulin polymerization-depolymerization, there was no significant difference among
The effect of FAM172A on the biological function of liver cancer cells

To further explore the role of FAM172A in the migration of hepatoma carcinoma cells, we used HepG2 cells to establish FAM172A overexpression and interference cells. The cell migration and invasion test results showed (Figure 3) that the upregulation of FAM172A inhibited the cell migration and invasion ability (P<0.05), and the downregulation of FAM172A, cell migration, and invasion ability was significantly enhanced (P<0.05).

Flow cytometry and MTT methods were used to detect the effect of FAM172A on apoptosis, cell cycle, and proliferation of hepatoma carcinoma cells. The detection results of the number of apoptotic cells in each treatment group showed that the number of apoptotic cells in the FAM172A overexpression group was significantly higher than that in the other 2 groups (P<0.05). In comparison, the number of apoptotic cells in the FAM172A interference group was significantly lower than that in the other groups (P<0.05). The periodic detection results of hepatoma carcinoma cells showed that FAM172A overexpression cells increased in S period, significantly higher than the control group (P<0.05); while FAM172A interference group cells decreased in S period, smaller than the control group (P<0.05) (Figure 4A,B,C,D). With the extension of the incubation time, the numbers of hepatoma carcinoma cells in each treatment group showed an increasing trend. Also, the number of hepatoma carcinoma cells in the FAM172A interference group was more than the other 2 groups. Further, the breeding rate accelerated after 3 days of incubation (P<0.05). The number of cell breeding was the lowest in the FAM172A overexpression group, and the number of cells in the late stage of incubation was significantly lower than that of the other groups (P<0.05) (Figure 4E).

Discussion

Hepatocellular carcinoma is one of the most common human cancers in the world, and its high mortality rate is due to there are no apparent symptoms until late (17). Various environmental risk factors, including hepatitis B virus or hepatitis C virus infection, heavy drinking, dietary aflatoxin, and exposure to carcinogenic chemicals, have been found as the causes of liver cancer (18,19). However, in the past two decades, the overall survival rate of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma has not improved significantly, and the mechanism of liver cancer development has not been explained in detail (20). At present, molecular targeted therapy for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma shows certain prospects (21).

Tubulin is the current target of anti-tumor drugs: the realization of microtubule function depends on the dynamic polymerization and depolymerization process of tubulin, which provides inhibitors with tubulin to destroy the normal function of microtubules. Favorable entry point (22,23). This study intends to investigate whether FAM172A is a novel tubulin inhibitor that affects the biological function of liver cancer cells. Through bioinformatics and co-immunoprecipitation methods, it is concluded that there is no interaction between FAM172A and β-tubulin.
Subsequently, it was detected by immunofluorescence experiments that the change of FAM172A expression would not affect the morphology and distribution of Tubulin in liver cancer cells. Further, qRT-PCR, Western blot and Tubulin polymerization-depolymerization experiments have shown that FAM172A is up-regulated or down-regulated. Meanwhile, β-tubulin mRNA, protein expression, and tubulin polymerization-depolymerization process will not change significantly. The above results prove that there is no targeting relationship between FAM172A and tubulin.

Regarding the role of FAM172A in cancer, there are significant differences between the results of numerous studies. In the study of the physiological function of FAM172A protein, it was found that FAM172A can promote the growth rate and cell proliferation of human embryonic kidney cells, and at the same time reduce the number of apoptosis and increase the number of cells in S phase, thus indicating that FAM172A is involved in the regulation of cell growth (24). With the development of tumors, metastasis, and invasion of blood vessels, the number of mesenchymal circulating tumor cells increased significantly. The expression of FAM172A in these tumor cells was significantly higher than that of epithelial circulating cells, showing that FAM172A is related to the degree of tumor lesions. Circulating tumor cells and FAM172A detection can predict the high-risk stage of colorectal cancer (25).

miR-27a is highly expressed in colorectal cancer patients and colorectal cancer cell lines, and its expression level is positively correlated with the difference in the overall survival rate of colorectal cancer patients. Increasing or inhibiting miR-27a expression can promote or inhibit colorectal cancer cell lines Migration; dual-luciferase experiments confirmed that miR-27a directly targets the 3'-UTR of FAM172A mRNA, increasing or...
inhibiting the expression of miR-27a can down-regulate or up-regulate the expression of FAM172A. Therefore, by inhibiting miR-27a expression or Treatments that increase FAM172A expression prevent colorectal cancer metastases (26). The expression of FAM172A protein in papillary thyroid carcinoma tissue is significantly higher than that in adjacent tissues and normal thyroid tissue. Overexpression of FAM172A will activate the p38 MAPK signaling pathway and accelerate the proliferation of IHH-4 cells (27). This study proved through cytology that FAM172A could not only inhibit the migration, invasion, and proliferation of liver cancer cells but also promote apoptosis, causing cell cycle arrest in the S phase.

The results obtained in this study prove that FAM172A can inhibit the proliferation of liver cancer cells, but it is not achieved by interacting with β-tubulin. The molecular mechanism of FAM172A causing apoptosis of liver cancer cells and the proliferation of inhibiting cancer cells is not yet precise. Our laboratory intends to study further the mechanism and pathways of FAM172A regulating tumor cells in the network.

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References


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