



Received Date : 01-Feb-2019

Revised Date : 09-May-2019

Accepted Date : 31-May-2019

Article type : Research Article

## **Negative regulation of miR-1275 by H3K27me3 is critical for glial induction of glioblastoma cells**

Jialuo Mai<sup>1,2,†</sup>, Jiayu Gu<sup>1,†</sup>, Ying Liu<sup>3,†</sup>, Xincheng Liu<sup>1</sup>, Ke Sai<sup>4</sup>, Zhijie Chen<sup>4</sup>, Wanjun Lu<sup>1</sup>, Xiaozhi Yang<sup>1</sup>, Jingyi Wang<sup>1</sup>, Cui Guo<sup>1</sup>, Shuxin Sun<sup>4</sup>, Fan Xing<sup>1</sup>, Longxiang Sheng<sup>1</sup>, Bingzheng Lu<sup>1</sup>, Zhu Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Hongjiaqi Sun<sup>1</sup>, Dongdong Xue<sup>1</sup>, Yuan Lin<sup>1</sup>, Jing Cai<sup>1</sup>, Yaqian Tan<sup>1</sup>, Chuntao Li<sup>1</sup>, Wei Yin<sup>5</sup>, Lin Cao<sup>2</sup>, Ying Ou-yang<sup>6</sup>, Pengxin Qiu<sup>1</sup>, Xingwen Su<sup>1</sup>, Guangmei Yan<sup>1</sup>, Jiankai Liang<sup>1</sup> and Wenbo Zhu<sup>1</sup>.

This article has been accepted for publication and undergone full peer review but has not been through the copyediting, typesetting, pagination and proofreading process, which may lead to differences between this version and the Version of Record. Please cite this article as doi: 10.1002/1878-0261.12525

Molecular Oncology (2019) © 2019 The Authors. Published by FEBS Press and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Affiliation:**

1. Department of Pharmacology, Zhongshan School of Medicine, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, 510080, China.
2. Department of Anesthesiology, Sun Yat-Sen Memorial Hospital, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou, 510289, China.
3. Department of Infectious Disease, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Tianhe Road 600, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 510630, China.
4. Collaborative Innovation Center for Cancer Medicine, Guangzhou 510060, China; Department of Neurosurgery/Neuro-oncology, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China, Guangzhou 510060, China.
5. Department of Biochemistry, Zhongshan School of Medicine, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510080, China.
6. Department of Pediatrics, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, 510120, China.

†These authors contributed equally to this work.

## Correspondence:

**Wenbo Zhu**, M.D., Ph.D., Zhongshan School of Medicine, Sun Yat-sen University, 74 Zhongshan 2nd Road., Guangzhou, 510080, Guangdong Province, P.R. China, Email: zhuwenbo@mail.sysu.edu.cn, Tel: +86 2087333258, Fax: +86 02087330578.

**Jiankai Liang**, Ph.D., Zhongshan School of Medicine, Sun Yat-sen University North Campus, 74 Zhongshan 2nd Road., Guangzhou, 510080, Guangdong Province, P.R. China, Email: liangjk5@mail.sysu.edu.cn, Tel: +86 2087333258, Fax: +86 02087330578.

**Running Title:** Regulation of miR-1275 in GBM induction

**Key words:** cAMP/differentiation therapy/GBM/H3K27me3/miR-1275.

## Abbreviations

cAMP, cyclic adenosine monophosphate; PKA, protein kinase A; GBM, glioblastoma;

miRNA, microRNA; dbcAMP, dibutyryl-cAMP; GFAP, glial fibrillary acidic protein;

H3K27me3, tri-methyl-histone H3 (Lys27); PRC2, polycomb repressive complex 2; CNS,

central nervous system; APL, acute promyelocytic leukemia; ATRA, all-trans retinoic acid;

ATO, arsenic trioxide; EdU, 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine; DEmiRs, differentially expressed

miRNAs; RNA-seq, RNA sequencing; GSEA, gene set enrichment analysis; 3'-UTR,

Molecular Oncology (2019) © 2019 The Authors. Published by FEBS Press and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

3'-untranslated region; MSigDB, molecular signatures database; siRNA, small interfering RNA; EZH, enhancer of zeste; GSCs, glioma stem cells.

### **Abstract:**

Activation of the cyclic adenosine monophosphate/protein kinase A (cAMP/PKA) pathway induces glial differentiation of glioblastoma (GBM) cells, but the mechanism by which microRNAs (miRNAs) regulate this process remains poorly understood. In this study, by performing miRNA genomics and loss- and gain-of-function assays in dibutyryl-cAMP (dbcAMP)-treated GBM cells, we identified a critical negative regulator, hsa-miR-1275, that modulates a set of genes involved in cancer progression, stem cell maintenance, and cell maturation and differentiation. Additionally, we confirmed that miR-1275 directly and negatively regulates the protein expression of glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), a marker of mature astrocytes. Of note, tri-methyl-histone H3 (Lys27) (H3K27me3), downstream of the PKA/polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2) pathway, accounts for the downregulation of miR-1275. Furthermore, decreased miR-1275 expression and induction of GFAP expression were also observed in dbcAMP-treated primary cultured GBM cells. In a patient-derived GSC tumor model, a cAMP elevator and an inhibitor of H3K27me3 methyltransferase inhibited tumor growth, induced differentiation and reduced expression of miR-1275. In summary, our study shows that epigenetic inhibition of miR-1275 by the cAMP/PKA/PRC2/H3K27me3 pathway mediates glial induction of GBM cells, providing a new mechanism and novel targets for differentiation-inducing therapy.

Molecular Oncology (2019) © 2019 The Authors. Published by FEBS Press and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

**Keywords:** cAMP/differentiation therapy/GBM/H3K27me3/miR-1275.

## **1. Introduction:**

Glioblastoma (GBM) is the most common and deadly cancer of the central nervous system (CNS) and is associated with a poor clinical prognosis (Wesseling and Capper, 2017). The major therapeutic strategy, which includes surgical resection, radiation and chemical therapy, is usually applied as the standard medical management approach for patients with GBM.

However, even after this standard regimen, GBM patients have a median survival of only 12 to 15 months (Stupp et al., 2005; Wen and Kesari, 2008). Although targeted molecular therapy has clear advantages in the treatment of several types of solid tumors, such as non-small cell lung cancer, the overall impact of these advances on glioma has been disappointing (Wang et al., 2015). Thus, there is an urgent need for therapeutic agents and strategies that provide greater benefits.

Differentiation therapy is a strategy that involves inducing malignant cells to differentiate toward relatively benign mature cells by applying specific chemicals or signaling agents (Leszczyniecka et al., 2001). To date, significant progress in differentiation therapy has been made in the field of hematologic malignancies, particularly acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL). All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA) and arsenic trioxide (ATO) have become standard management for patients newly diagnosed with APL, and recent clinical trials reported that combination therapy using both agents resulted in complete remission rates beyond 90%

(Burnett et al., 2015; Lo-Coco et al., 2013). However, in light of the complexity of oncogenic pathways, differentiation therapy aimed at solid tumors is still under investigation.

Previously, we reported that activation of the cyclic adenosine monophosphate/protein kinase A (cAMP/PKA) pathway by cholera toxin can induce malignant glioma cell differentiation into benign astrocyte-like cells, which are characterized by proliferation arrest and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) expression (Li et al., 2007). Elucidating the molecular mechanisms involved in glial induction may provide valuable insights into the underlying biological features of this disease and possible new therapeutic targets.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a large family of small non-protein-coding RNAs of ~20-30 nucleotides that function by silencing RNA via perfect or imperfect base pairing with target mRNAs. Through translation repression, mRNA cleavage and mRNA decay, miRNAs regulate a series of biological processes, including cell differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis. Dysregulation of miRNAs is often related to human disease, especially the occurrence and progression of cancer (Lujambio and Lowe, 2012). In this study, we identified miR-1275 as a differentiation repressor, the downregulation of which directly contributes to GFAP induction. In addition to GFAP, miR-1275 regulates a set of genes associated with cancer progression, stem cell maintenance, cell maturation and cell differentiation. Mechanistically, Polycomb repressive complex 2 (PRC2)-dependent tri-methylation of histone H3 lysine 27 (H3K27me3) through cAMP/PKA pathway activation accounts for miR-1275 downregulation. Our results suggest that decreased miRNA-1275

expression induced by H3K27me3 drives glioma cell differentiation. These findings provide new targets for differentiation therapy.

## **2. Materials and methods:**

### **2.1. Cell culture and reagents**

DBTRG-05MG cells were cultured at 37 °C under 5% CO<sub>2</sub> in PRIM-1640 medium (Gibco) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (Gibco) and penicillin/streptomycin (HyClone).

The cell line was purchased from American Type Culture Collection.

Primary patient-derived GBM cells and GSCs were provided by Dr. Zhongping Chen (Department of Neurosurgery/Neuro-oncology, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center, State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China, Collaborative Innovation Center for Cancer Medicine). Primary GBM cells were cultured in DMEM/F12 (Gibco) supplemented with 10% FBS and penicillin/streptomycin.

The following reagents were used in this study: dbcAMP (100 mM, dissolved in double distilled water [ddH<sub>2</sub>O], D0627-1G, Sigma-Aldrich), KT5720 (10 mM, dissolved in DMSO, B9002, APEX BIO Chemicals), GSK J1 (10 mM, dissolved in DMSO, S7581, Selleck Chemicals), and EPZ005687 (10 mM, dissolved in DMSO, S7004, Selleck Chemicals).

## 2.2. EdU-incorporation assay

For cell proliferation assessment, the cells were incubated with 10 mM EdU (Sigma-Aldrich) for 2 h. EdU was chemically conjugated to 50 mM Atto 488 (Sigma-Aldrich) for 1 h. Cells were then incubated with 2.5 mg/mL DAPI for another 30 min. Images were acquired under a fluorescence microscope (Nikon ECLIPSE Ti-U).

## 2.3. Western Blotting

Cells were lysed using M-PER mammalian protein extraction reagent (Thermo Scientific), or extracted total protein using ultrasonic for detecting histone protein, followed by SDS-PAGE. After being electroblotted onto a polyvinylidene fluoride membrane (Roche), target proteins were detected with corresponding antibodies. Antibodies targeting the following proteins were used: human GFAP (3670, Cell Signaling Technology), human  $\alpha$ -Tubulin (ARG65693, Arigo), human  $\beta$ -actin (ARG62346, Arigo), human PCNA (2586, CST), human histone H3 (trimethyl K27) (ab6002, Abcam) and histone H3(9715, CST).

## 2.4. qRT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted using TRIzol (Life Technologies) reagent and reverse-transcribed to cDNA using a stem-loop primer for miR-1275 or a reverse primer for U6. Specific gene expression was quantified with SuperReal PreMix SYBR Green (TIANGEN) using an Applied Biosystems 7500 fast real-time PCR system (Life Technologies). The following amplification primers (Life Technologies) were used (50 to 30): miR-1275 (stem-loop primer, CTCAACTGGTGTTCGTGGAGTCGGCAATTCAGTTGAGGACAGCCT; sense,



ACACTCCAGCTCAGGTGGGGGAGAGGCTGTC; antisense,  
CTCAACTGGTGTCTCGTGGAGTCGGCAATTCAG) and U6 ( sense,  
CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA; antisense, AACGCTTCACGAATTTGCGT).

## 2.5. MicroRNA gain- and loss-of-function assay

Specific miRNA mimics or inhibitors were purchased from RiboBio. Cells were transfected with miRNAs using Lipofectamine RNAiMAX (13778150, ThermoFisher) in OPTI-MEM (31985-070, ThermoFisher) following the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, cells were seeded in 35 mm dishes at 70-80% confluence, and then transfected with 25µg miRNA mimics or inhibitors with Lipofectamine RNAiMAX under serum-reduced condition. After 24 hours, culture media were replaced with a serum-containing medium, and cells were treated with drugs. RNA and proteins were extracted after 72 hours post-drug treated.

## 2.6. Transcriptome Data Processing and Analysis

Raw reads were trimmed to 90 nucleotides (nt) of length and were mapped to the UBSC human genome browser database (UCSC) hg19 reference genome (Lander et al., 2001) (<http://genome.ucsc.edu/>) using Tophat (v2.0.11) (Trapnell et al., 2009) (<http://tophat.cbcb.umd.edu/>). Default Tophat settings were used, except for the redefined parameter “-mate-inner-dist 200.” The inner distance between pair ends was estimated by the Picard program (<http://picard.sourceforge.net>). The HTSeq program was used to count mapped reads with the parameters “-s no -a 20” (Anders et al., 2015). Genes with less than two reads per million were removed, and 13,333 genes were included for further analysis.

Gene count normalization and differential expression analysis were performed using the DESeq package (Anders and Huber, 2010).

## **2.7. Gene Annotation and Functional Enrichment Analysis**

The Piano package (Varemo et al., 2013) was used for GSEA (Subramanian et al., 2005).

Gene sets were retrieved from Gene Ontology (<http://geneontology.org/>), Kyoto

Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG), and the Ingenuity Pathways database (IPA,

Ingenuity Systems, <http://www.ingenuity.com>) (Kanehisa and Goto, 2000; Kanehisa et al.,

2014). Raw p values from the GSEA were corrected for multiple testing by false discovery

rate (FDR). Pathways with corrected p values of less than 0.05 were considered significant.

## **2.8. Dual-luciferase reporter assay**

Firefly and Renilla luciferase reporter plasmids were purchased from RiboBio. The fragments were amplified by PCR with primers for pmir-GFAP-3'-UTR, (sense)

GCGGCTCGAGACCCAGCAACTCCAATAA and (antisense)

AATGCGGCCGCCCCAGGTGGCAGGACGTC. miRNA target site mutants were generated using the following primer:

GCGGCTCGAGACCCAGCAACTCCAATAACAAGAACTCAGGGGGTTGGGGCAG  
TCTGGAGGGGC.

Luciferase reporter assays were conducted by cotransfecting DBTRG-05MG cells with

miRNA fragments and the firefly and Renilla luciferase plasmids using lipofectamine 3000

(L3000015, ThermoFisher). At 48 h post-transfection, cells were harvested, and the luciferase

activity was measured using a Dual-Glo Reporter Assay System (E2920, Promega).

Luciferase activity was calculated as the ratio of firefly luciferase activity (reporter) to Renilla luciferase activity (control).

## **2.9. RNAi Experiments**

Specific siRNA targeting protein kinase A (PKA) was purchased from RiboBio. siRNAs were transfected using Lipofectamine RNAiMAX (Life Technologies) with OPTI-MEM (Life Technologies) following the manufacturer's instructions.

## **2.10. Chromatin Immunoprecipitation (ChIP)**

ChIP assays were performed based on the protocol from the manufacturer (17-10086, Millipore). Briefly, cells ( $1 \times 10^7$ ) were treated with 1% formaldehyde for 10 minutes to cross-link the histones to the DNA. After sonication of cell pellets, the lysate was incubated with 10  $\mu$ l of anti-K27 tri-methylated histone H3 (ab6002, Abcam,). To collect the immunoprecipitated complexes, magnetic beads were added and incubated with the lysate overnight at 4 °C. After the cross-linking was reversed, DNA was extracted and purified using the phenol/chloroform method, ethanol-precipitated, and dissolved in water. ChIP products were assayed via SYBR Green ChIP-qPCR using the following set of primers: (sense) GCAGAAATACCTCACCAAGTTTTTA and (antisense) TTTGGCATACTTACAGACACAAGAC, encompassing the pri-miR-1275 promoter region.

### **2.11. Assessing histone methyltransferase activity**

Cells were treated with the indicated compounds for 24 h. Then, nuclear extracts were prepared according to the instructions provided in an by EpiQuik™ Nuclear Extraction Kit (OP-0002, Epigentek). We used an EpiQuik™ histone methyltransferase activity/inhibition assay kit (P-3005, Epigentek) to perform histone methyltransferase activity assays based on the manufacturer's protocol. The resulting absorbance was measured at 450 nm using a Synergy H1 microplate reader (BioTek).

### **2.12. Subcutaneous Xenograft GBM Model**

Animal experiments were approved by the animal care ethics committees at Zhongshan School of Medicine, Sun Yat-sen University. Mice were housed in a pathogen-free animal facility. The hindflanks of 4-week-old female BALB/c-nu/nu mice were subcutaneously inoculated with  $1 \times 10^5$  GSCs. After 7 days, palpable tumors developed ( $50 \text{mm}^3$ ), and the mice were randomly divided into three groups ( $n = 5$ ). These four groups were injected intraperitoneally once per day with vehicle, 20 mg/kg luteolin, 100 mg/kg GSK J4 or combination of luteolin and GSK J4 respectively, for 14 days. Tumor diameters were measured every other day with a caliper, and tumor volumes were estimated using the following formula:  $\text{width}^2 \times \text{length} / 2 = V \text{ (mm}^3\text{)}$ . Tumors were dissected and fixed for immunohistochemical (IHC) and in situ hybridization (ISH) analysis. Data are means  $\pm$  SD of 5 mice/group.

### 2.13. Statistical Analysis

Graphed results are expressed as the means  $\pm$  SD, as indicated in the figure legends, for the indicated number of observations. The data were analyzed with One-way ANOVA or Student's t-test (two-tailed, unequal variance).

## 3. Results:

### 3.1. MicroRNA expression profile in DBTRG-05MG cells under exposure to dibutyryl-cAMP.

As we reported previously, activation of the cAMP signal pathway by cholera toxin or cAMP activator can induce differentiation of rat glioma cells and human glioma cells toward an astrocyte type (He et al., 2011; Li et al., 2007). Dibutyryl-cAMP (dbcAMP), a cAMP analog, was reported to be used to trigger glial induction (Adornetto et al., 2013; Hu et al., 2008; Xing et al., 2017), and we used it as a differentiation inducer in our research. In contrast with the mainly flattened and polygonal shape of the control cells, the morphology of the dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells resembled that of mature neural cells, with smaller, round cell bodies and longer processes (Fig. 1A). Next, a 5-ethynyl-2'-deoxyuridine (EdU) incorporation assay was performed on dbcAMP-treated glioma cells to evaluate their proliferation capacity. As shown in Fig. 1B and C, the average percentage of EdU-positive cells in the control group was 22%, while the percentage in the dbcAMP-treated group was as low as 5%. Furthermore, dbcAMP

induced DBTRG-05MG cells to express GFAP, the marker of mature astrocytes (Fig. 1D). Taken together, these data suggest that treatment with dbcAMP can induce GBM cell transformation into an astrocyte-like phenotype, manifested by morphological changes, suppression of proliferation and induction of GFAP expression.

Next, we conducted transcriptome and miRNA genomics analyses to further exploring genetic and epigenetic mechanisms underlying chemically induced glial differentiation. From the transcriptome data, we observed clear and dramatic changes in gene expression patterns at 12 h under dbcAMP treatment (Fig. 1E). Of note, the miRNA expression profile underwent a marked change at 6 h (Fig. 1F), earlier than the change in gene expression. Thus, to determine if miRNAs participate in glial induction via gene regulation, we identified miRNAs with a fold change  $>3$  at 6 h and 12 h. As presented in Tables 1 and 2, 34 upregulated and 18 downregulated miRNAs were considered screening candidates.

### **3.2. Identification of miR-1275 as a key regulator that contributes to proliferation inhibition and differentiation induction.**

To identify the differentially expressed miRNAs (DEmiRs) critical for dbcAMP-induced differentiation, we performed gain- or loss-of-function assays for 52 miRNA candidates in DBTRG-05MG cells (Fig. 2A). In this screening assay, we assessed the contributions of every miRNA to differentiation induction by evaluating the effects of miRNA mimics

Accepted Article

or inhibitors on morphology, proliferation and GFAP expression. Based on the screening strategy above, we first identified 21 of 52 DE miRNAs whose mimics or inhibitors reversed the morphology alteration induced by dbcAMP. Through a second screening cycle, we finally identified miR-1275, whose mimic successfully decreased both the proliferation inhibition and GFAP expression (Fig. 2B-E and Fig.S1A and S1B) caused by dbcAMP. We repeated the gain of miR-1275 function assay for 3 times (Fig.S1C), and concluded that miR-1275 mimics statistically abrogated increased expression of GFAP by dbcAMP (Fig 2F). These data strongly indicate that miR-1275 plays a critical role in dbcAMP-induced glioma differentiation.

### **3.3. miR-1275 negatively regulates a set of genes involved in cell development and cell maturation.**

To elucidate the regulatory network of miR-1275, we conducted a transcriptome assay of DBTRG-05MG cells transduced with miR-1275 mimic using RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) experiments. By performing gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) of the transcriptome data, we determined the top 10 upregulated and downregulated pathways. As shown in Fig. 3A, mitochondrial and immunological related genes were upregulated in the miR-1275 mimic group. As expected, several gene sets related to tissue morphogenesis, development and cell differentiation were downregulated in miR-1275-transduced GBM cells (Fig. 3B). By analyzing enrichment plots, we observed that miR-1275 significantly upregulated cancer-related and embryonic stem cell-related

Molecular Oncology (2019) © 2019 The Authors. Published by FEBS Press and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

gene sets (Fig. 3C) but downregulated gene sets related to cell type differentiation and maturation (Fig. 3D). The heatmaps, showing the expression profile of embryonic stem cell-related (Fig. 3E) and cell maturation-related genes (Fig. 3F), further confirmed the inhibitory role of miR-1275 in GBM cell differentiation.

#### **3.4. Negative contribution of miR-1275 to GFAP expression through direct targeting of mRNA.**

The regulatory molecule responsible for the GFAP expression upregulation in glial induction of GBM cells induced by cAMP signal activators has not been identified. In this study, we obtained evidence of an inverse correlation between miR-1275 and GFAP expression. Therefore, we sought to further confirm if miR-1275 directly regulates GFAP expression.

As shown in Fig. 4A and 4B, a miR-1275 mimic reversed GFAP expression induced by dbcAMP, while a miR-1275 inhibitor upregulated expression of GFAP similar to dbcAMP. Furthermore, through sequence blasting, we determined that the 3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) of GFAP contains a predicted binding site for miR-1275. To validate the regulatory activity of miR-1275 toward GFAP, we constructed luciferase plasmids with wild-type or mutant GFAP 3'-UTR sequences and transferred them into DBTRG-05MG cells together with the miR-1275 mimic (Fig. 4C). As shown in Fig. 4D, the miR-1275 mimic reduced the luciferase activity of DBTRG-05MG cells containing the wild-type



Accepted Article

luciferase plasmid by 40% while having no impact on cells containing the mutant plasmid. In addition, dbcAMP enhanced the luciferase signal, which was abolished by the miR-1275 mimic (Fig. 4E). Taken together, these data suggest that GFAP is a direct target of miR-1275.

### **3.5. H3K27me3 downstream of PKA/PRC2 signaling mediates miR-1275 downregulation.**

PKA is one of the typical kinases activated by cAMP, and thus, we used the PKA inhibitor KT5720 to test whether suppression of miR-1275 expression is mediated by PKA activation. As shown in Fig. 5A-C, the expected decrease in both miR-1275 expression and the number of EdU-positive cells, as well as the expected increase in GFAP expression, were abolished by KT5720 in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells.

To gain further mechanistic insight into signals downstream of PKA, we performed GSEA focusing on changes in epigenetic-related proteins from Molecular Signatures Database (MSigDB). Surprisingly, upregulation of the PRC2\_EZH2\_DN.V1\_DN gene set was observed during the dbcAMP-induced differentiation of DBTRG-05MG cells, indicating that the PRC2 signal pathway was activated (Fig. 5D). PRC2, a kind of polycomb repressive complex containing the enzymatic subunit enhancer of zeste 1 (EZH1) or EZH2, has histone methyltransferase activity and primarily trimethylates histone H3 on lysine 27 (H3K27me3) (Boyer et al., 2006; Cao et al., 2002). To gain

Accepted Article

further insight into the relation between the cAMP/PKA pathway and PRC2, we measured the enzymatic activity of H3K27 methyltransferase (H3K27MTase) during exposure to dbcAMP, KT5720 inhibiting PKA or EPZ005687 inhibiting EZH1/2. The results showed that dbcAMP increased the activity of H3K27MTase and that inhibiting either PKA or EZH1/2 abrogated the H3K27MTase activation induced by dbcAMP (Fig. 5E), suggesting that PRC2 activation is mediated by PKA.

Next, we tested the expression level of H3K27me3 in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells, and significant upregulation was observed. (Fig. 5F) Moreover, dbcAMP-induced upregulation of H3K27me3 was abolished by either of PKA-specific inhibitor KT5720 or knocking down PKA with specific small interfering RNA (siRNA) fragments (Fig. 5G and 5H). Furthermore, to clarify whether enhanced H3K27me3 contributes to glial induction of GBM cells, we applied the selective H3K27me3 histone demethylase inhibitor GSK J1 and the selective EZH1/2 inhibitor EPZ005687. GSK J1 induced increases in H3K27me3 and GFAP, in agreement with the data showing the effects of dbcAMP (Fig. 5I). Conversely, EPZ005687 abolished the increase in GFAP expression induced by dbcAMP (Fig. 5J). These results indicate that activation of the PKA/PRC2 /H3K27me3 signaling pathway mediates glial induction of DBTRG-05MG cells.

To further clarify whether miR-1275 expression is directly regulated by PRC2 -dependent H3K27me3, we performed a ChIP-qPCR assay. In response to dbcAMP treatment, enrichment of repressive H3K27me3 marks in the promoter region of pri-miR-1275 was increased more than 2-fold compared with the control indicating that miR-1275

transcription is suppressed through an epigenetic mechanism in dbcAMP-treated GBM cells (Fig. 5K).

Taken together, these data indicate that cAMP/PKA signaling activates PRC2, which in turn increases H3K27me3 and decreases miR-1275 expression.

### **3.6. miR-1275 downregulation is involved in dbcAMP-induced differentiation in human GBM cells derived patient and xenografts derived from GSCs.**

To further confirm the clinical potential of cAMP activators as drug candidates and miR-1275 as a target for therapy-induced differentiation of human GBM, we tested the effects of dbcAMP on differentiation and examined the expression of miR-1275 in primary cultured human glioma cells. As shown in Fig. 6A, dbcAMP prompted primary GBM cells to produce more GFAP, indicating a pro-differentiation effect of cAMP signaling activation in primary cultures from four different clinical glioma tissues.

Meanwhile, quantitative RT-PCR data revealed that dbcAMP reduced miR-1275 expression (Fig. 6B). Moreover, transfection of primary cultured glioma cells with the miR-1275 mimic prevented dbcAMP-induced upregulation of GFAP (Fig. 6C). Thus, these results suggest a pivotal role for miR-1275 in cAMP enhancer-induced primary GBM cell differentiation.

Next, to evaluate the anti-tumor and pro-differentiation efficacy of cAMP elevator luteolin targeting PDE and H3K27me3 elevator GSK J4 targeting H3K27

Accepted Article

methyltransferase, we engineered a subcutaneously xenografts in nude mice using patient-derived glioma stem cells (GSCs). In tumor-bearing mice, we intraperitoneally administrated luteolin which elevates endogenous cAMP level via inhibiting phosphodiesterase with a high liposolubility and bioactivity in a dose of 20 mg/kg once per day, and/or GSK J4 which is the pro-drug of GSK J1 in a dose of 100 mg/kg once per day. As indicated by the tumor growth curves and tumor mass indices, luteolin alone, GSK J4 alone and the combination suppressed tumor growth equally (Fig 6D and 6E). In addition, treatment with luteolin and/or GSK J4 decreased cell counts with Ki-67 positive signal and increased signals of GFAP, H3K27me3 and cleaved Caspase 3 in GSCs xenografts (Fig 6F). Moreover, reduced expression of miR-1275 was also observed in either group (Fig 6G). Taken together, our data revealed that luteolin elevating cAMP signals and GSK J4 elevating H3K27me3 levels have clinical potential in treating GBM by downregulating expression of miR-1275.

#### 4. Discussion

We found that miR-1275 transcriptionally constrains the expression of the mature astrocyte marker GFAP and is negatively regulated by cAMP/PKA/PRC2/H3K27me3 signaling. Intriguingly, downregulation of miR-1275 accounts for the glial induction of GBM cells. Our findings suggest that miR-1275, downstream of histone methylation, functions as a pivotal regulator for maintaining the malignant phenotype of GBM cells.

Accepted Article

miRNAs are important epigenetic regulatory effectors that regulate gene expression in many biological processes by blocking translation of specific mRNAs, and their dysregulation has been found to participate in a series of cancers (Stefani and Slack, 2008). In our study, we found that dbcAMP-induced GBM differentiation led to decreased miR-1275 expression, which suppressed GFAP expression by binding its 3'-UTR, revealing a new epigenetic regulation mechanism for GFAP. Moreover, transcriptomics data revealed that miR-1275 regulates a set of genes involved in cell development, maturation and histone methylation. Our data strongly support the idea that miR-1275 is closely related to the dedifferentiated state of GBM cells and may function as an onco-miRNA in the carcinogenesis process. Intriguingly, in the GSCs differentiation process, repression of miR-1275 has been found to cause increased expression of the oligodendroglial lineage marker CLDN11 (Katsushima et al., 2012). In two different cell contexts, GBM cells and GSCs, miR-1275 plays a negative role in cell differentiation induction by blocking the expression of maturation-related genes; thus, its loss leads to phenotype transformation.

In addition to genetic aberrations, abnormalities in epigenetic regulators, including the histone methyltransferase PRC2 and its substrate H3K27me3, also contribute to GBM. EZH2, enzymatic subunit of PRC2, has been reported to be overexpressed in GBM (Li et al., 2013; Suva et al., 2009) and is often correlated with metastasis and poor prognosis (Chase and Cross, 2011; Simon and Lange, 2008), suggesting that EZH2 may act as an oncogene, and that targeting EZH2 can be a potential therapeutic approach for pediatric

gliomas (Mohammad et al., 2017). Interestingly, loss-of-function EZH2 mutations can also promote cancer in a context-dependent manner (Morin et al., 2010; Simon et al., 2012) and prolonged inhibition of EZH2 in GBM causes a cell fate switch toward a more undifferentiated and proliferative state, which results in tumor progression (de Vries et al., 2015). Moreover, recent studies have suggested that the H3K27 methylation (H3K27M) mutation plays an important role in the pathogenesis of GBM (Khuong-Quang et al., 2012; Schwartzenuber et al., 2012; Wu et al., 2012). H3K27me3 is widely believed to be associated with gene silencing (Boyer et al., 2006; Lee et al., 2006; Roh et al., 2006). In our study, GBM cells exposed to the treatment drug displayed an increase in PRC2 activity and elevation of H3K27me3, mediating subsequent downregulation of miR-1275 and glial differentiation via epigenetic mechanism. All these results strongly indicate an important role of PRC2/H3K27M epigenetic regulation in GBM.

PKA can phosphorylate a large number of substrates in the cytoplasm and nucleus (Shabb, 2001). Recent studies have reported that activation of cAMP-dependent PKA initiates mesenchymal-to-epithelial transformation (MET) by phosphorylating PHF2, a histone demethylase for histone H3 at lysine 9 (H3K9) (Pattabiraman et al., 2016). In our study, we identified another histone methyltransferase, PRC2 containing EZH1/2, as a PKA substrate. These results indicate that PKA positively modulates the activities of multiple epigenetic enzymes, which provides a rational explanation for the differentiation-inducing property of the cAMP/PKA signal activator.

GBM is one of the deadliest and most refractory cancer types among cancers of the CNS, and therapeutic strategies aimed at prolonging overall survival are under current investigation. Our data suggest that the cAMP/PKA pathway is a promising target pathway for GBM therapeutics (Li et al., 2007; Shu et al., 2012). Activation of cAMP signaling can decrease glioma cell proliferation, induce glial transformation of glioma cells and inhibit the growth of brain tumor xenografts (Goldhoff et al., 2008; Yang et al., 2007). In this study, we further clarified that miR-1275 inhibitors cause proliferation inhibition and glial differentiation in GBM cells. Importantly, we found that glioma-bearing nude mice treated with Luteolin and GSK J4, the prodrug of GSK J1 manifested slower tumor growth relative to mice treated with vehicle. These data were in strong agreement with the data showing that JMJD3 inhibition to increase H3K27 methylation by applying GSK J4 exhibited potent antitumor activity against pediatric brainstem glioma (Hashizume et al., 2014). These results provided laboratory evidence that the application of cAMP activators, miR-1275 antagonists and H3K27me3 enhancers may be beneficial in differentiation therapy for malignant glioma. Thus, the cAMP/PKA/PRC2/H3K27me3 pathway has promising potential for the development of differentiation-inducing therapeutic targets for GBM.

## 5. Conclusion

In summary, we found that the expression of the mature astrocyte marker GFAP is

transcriptionally suppressed by miR-1275 which is negatively regulated by

cAMP/PKA/PRC2/H3K27me3 signaling. Moreover, downregulation of miR-1275 contributes to the glial induction of GBM cells. Our results showed that epigenetic inhibition of miR-1275 by the cAMP/PKA/PRC2/H3K27me3 pathway mediates glial induction of GBM cells.

**Data accessibility:**

The accession number for the raw read data of RNA-seq reported in this paper is GEO: GSE89745 and GSE119161.

**Funding:**

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China [No. 81673447, 81872886 and No. 81703537]; the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities [No.17ykzd09, No. 17ykpy04 and No. 18ykpy37]; the Science and Technology Planning Project of Shenzhen City(JCYJ20170818162249554); and the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation Project [2018M640875].

**Acknowledgements:**

We acknowledge our lab members for assistance and helpful discussion.



## Author contributions:

J.M., J.G. and Y.Liu designed and performed the experiments and analyzed the data. Z.C. performed experiments of culture of primary patient-derived GBM cells and GSCs. X.L. performed the transcriptome and proteome data analysis. W.Z. and J.L. conceived the study and participated in the experimental design and in the analysis and interpretation of data. K.S., X.Y., W.L., J.W., C.G., S.S., F.X., L.S., B.L., Z.Z., H.S., D.X., Y.Lin, J.C., Y.T., C.L., W.Y., L.C., Y.O., P.Q., X.S. and G.Y. contributed to data acquisition, interpretation, and data assembly. J.M., W.Z. and J.Liu. edited the manuscript. J.M., J.G. and Y.Liu contributed equally to this work.

**Conflict of interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

- Adornetto, A., Pagliara, V., Renzo, G.D., Arcone, R., 2013. Polychlorinated biphenyls impair dibutyryl cAMP-induced astrocytic differentiation in rat C6 glial cell line. *FEBS Open Bio* 3, 459-466.
- Boyer, L.A., Plath, K., Zeitlinger, J., Brambrink, T., Medeiros, L.A., Lee, T.I., Levine, S.S., Wernig, M., Tajonar, A., Ray, M.K., Bell, G.W., Otte, A.P., Vidal, M., Gifford, D.K., Young, R.A., Jaenisch, R., 2006. Polycomb complexes repress developmental regulators in murine embryonic stem cells. *Nature* 441, 349-353.
- Burnett, A.K., Russell, N.H., Hills, R.K., Bowen, D., Kell, J., Knapper, S., Morgan, Y.G., Lok, J., Grech, A., Jones, G., Khwaja, A., Friis, L., McMullin, M.F., Hunter, A., Clark, R.E., Grimwade, D., Group, U.K.N.C.R.I.A.M.L.W., 2015. Arsenic trioxide and all-trans retinoic

acid treatment for acute promyelocytic leukaemia in all risk groups (AML17): results of a randomised, controlled, phase 3 trial. *The Lancet. Oncology* 16, 1295-1305.

Cao, R., Wang, L., Wang, H., Xia, L., Erdjument-Bromage, H., Tempst, P., Jones, R.S., Zhang, Y., 2002. Role of histone H3 lysine 27 methylation in Polycomb-group silencing. *Science* 298, 1039-1043.

Chase, A., Cross, N.C., 2011. Aberrations of EZH2 in cancer. *Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research* 17, 2613-2618.

de Vries, N.A., Hulsman, D., Akhtar, W., de Jong, J., Miles, D.C., Blom, M., van Tellingen, O., Jonkers, J., van Lohuizen, M., 2015. Prolonged Ezh2 Depletion in Glioblastoma Causes a Robust Switch in Cell Fate Resulting in Tumor Progression. *Cell Rep.*

Goldhoff, P., Warrington, N.M., Limbrick, D.D., Jr., Hope, A., Woerner, B.M., Jackson, E., Perry, A., Piwnica-Worms, D., Rubin, J.B., 2008. Targeted inhibition of cyclic AMP phosphodiesterase-4 promotes brain tumor regression. *Clinical cancer research : an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research* 14, 7717-7725.

Hashizume, R., Andor, N., Ihara, Y., Lerner, R., Gan, H., Chen, X., Fang, D., Huang, X., Tom, M.W., Ngo, V., Solomon, D., Mueller, S., Paris, P.L., Zhang, Z., Petritsch, C., Gupta, N., Waldman, T.A., James, C.D., 2014. Pharmacologic inhibition of histone demethylation as a therapy for pediatric brainstem glioma. *Nature medicine* 20, 1394-1396.

He, S., Zhu, W., Zhou, Y., Huang, Y., Ou, Y., Li, Y., Yan, G., 2011. Transcriptional and post-transcriptional down-regulation of cyclin D1 contributes to C6 glioma cell differentiation induced by forskolin. *J Cell Biochem* 112, 2241-2249.

Hu, W., Onuma, T., Birukawa, N., Abe, M., Ito, E., Chen, Z., Urano, A., 2008. Change of morphology and cytoskeletal protein gene expression during dibutyryl cAMP-induced differentiation in C6 glioma cells. *Cell Mol Neurobiol* 28, 519-528.

Katsushima, K., Shinjo, K., Natsume, A., Ohka, F., Fujii, M., Osada, H., Sekido, Y., Kondo, Y., 2012. Contribution of microRNA-1275 to Claudin11 protein suppression via a polycomb-mediated silencing mechanism in human glioma stem-like cells. *The Journal of biological chemistry* 287, 27396-27406.

Khuong-Quang, D.A., Buczkowicz, P., Rakopoulos, P., Liu, X.Y., Fontebasso, A.M., Bouffet, E., Bartels, U., Albrecht, S., Schwartzentruber, J., Letourneau, L., Bourgey, M., Bourque, G., Montpetit, A., Bourret, G., Lepage, P., Fleming, A., Lichter, P., Kool, M., von Deimling, A., Sturm, D., Korshunov, A., Faury, D., Jones, D.T., Majewski, J., Pfister, S.M.,

Jabado, N., Hawkins, C., 2012. K27M mutation in histone H3.3 defines clinically and biologically distinct subgroups of pediatric diffuse intrinsic pontine gliomas. *Acta neuropathologica* 124, 439-447.

Lee, T.I., Jenner, R.G., Boyer, L.A., Guenther, M.G., Levine, S.S., Kumar, R.M., Chevalier, B., Johnstone, S.E., Cole, M.F., Isono, K., Koseki, H., Fuchikami, T., Abe, K., Murray, H.L., Zucker, J.P., Yuan, B., Bell, G.W., Herbolsheimer, E., Hannett, N.M., Sun, K., Odom, D.T., Otte, A.P., Volkert, T.L., Bartel, D.P., Melton, D.A., Gifford, D.K., Jaenisch, R., Young, R.A., 2006. Control of developmental regulators by Polycomb in human embryonic stem cells. *Cell* 125, 301-313.

Leszczyniecka, M., Roberts, T., Dent, P., Grant, S., Fisher, P.B., 2001. Differentiation therapy of human cancer: basic science and clinical applications. *Pharmacology & therapeutics* 90, 105-156.

Li, G., Warden, C., Zou, Z., Neman, J., Krueger, J.S., Jain, A., Jandial, R., Chen, M., 2013. Altered expression of polycomb group genes in glioblastoma multiforme. *PloS one* 8, e80970.

Li, Y., Yin, W., Wang, X., Zhu, W., Huang, Y., Yan, G., 2007. Cholera toxin induces malignant glioma cell differentiation via the PKA/CREB pathway. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 104, 13438-13443.

Lo-Coco, F., Orlando, S.M., Platzbecker, U., 2013. Treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia. *The New England journal of medicine* 369, 1472.

Lujambio, A., Lowe, S.W., 2012. The microcosmos of cancer. *Nature* 482, 347-355.

Mohammad, F., Weissmann, S., Leblanc, B., Pandey, D.P., Hojfeldt, J.W., Comet, I., Zheng, C., Johansen, J.V., Rapin, N., Porse, B.T., Tvardovskiy, A., Jensen, O.N., Olaciregui, N.G., Lavarino, C., Sunol, M., de Torres, C., Mora, J., Carcaboso, A.M., Helin, K., 2017. EZH2 is a potential therapeutic target for H3K27M-mutant pediatric gliomas. *Nat Med* 23, 483-492.

Morin, R.D., Johnson, N.A., Severson, T.M., Mungall, A.J., An, J., Goya, R., Paul, J.E., Boyle, M., Woolcock, B.W., Kuchenbauer, F., Yap, D., Humphries, R.K., Griffith, O.L., Shah, S., Zhu, H., Kimbara, M., Shashkin, P., Charlot, J.F., Tcherpakov, M., Corbett, R., Tam, A., Varhol, R., Smailus, D., Moksa, M., Zhao, Y., Delaney, A., Qian, H., Birol, I., Schein, J., Moore, R., Holt, R., Horsman, D.E., Connors, J.M., Jones, S., Aparicio, S., Hirst, M., Gascoyne, R.D., Marra, M.A., 2010. Somatic mutations altering EZH2 (Tyr641) in follicular and diffuse large B-cell lymphomas of germinal-center origin. *Nature genetics* 42, 181-185.

*Molecular Oncology* (2019) © 2019 The Authors. Published by FEBS Press and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Pattabiraman, D.R., Bierie, B., Kober, K.I., Thiru, P., Krall, J.A., Zill, C., Reinhardt, F., Tam, W.L., Weinberg, R.A., 2016. Activation of PKA leads to mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition and loss of tumor-initiating ability. *Science* 351, aad3680.

Roh, T.Y., Cuddapah, S., Cui, K., Zhao, K., 2006. The genomic landscape of histone modifications in human T cells. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 103, 15782-15787.

Schwartzentruber, J., Korshunov, A., Liu, X.Y., Jones, D.T., Pfaff, E., Jacob, K., Sturm, D., Fontebasso, A.M., Quang, D.A., Tonjes, M., Hovestadt, V., Albrecht, S., Kool, M., Nantel, A., Konermann, C., Lindroth, A., Jager, N., Rausch, T., Ryzhova, M., Korbel, J.O., Hielscher, T., Hauser, P., Garami, M., Klekner, A., Bogner, L., Ebinger, M., Schuhmann, M.U., Scheurlen, W., Pekrun, A., Fruhwald, M.C., Roggendorf, W., Kramm, C., Durken, M., Atkinson, J., Lepage, P., Montpetit, A., Zakrzewska, M., Zakrzewski, K., Liberski, P.P., Dong, Z., Siegel, P., Kulozik, A.E., Zapatka, M., Guha, A., Malkin, D., Felsberg, J., Reifenberger, G., von Deimling, A., Ichimura, K., Collins, V.P., Witt, H., Milde, T., Witt, O., Zhang, C., Castelo-Branco, P., Lichter, P., Faury, D., Tabori, U., Plass, C., Majewski, J., Pfister, S.M., Jabado, N., 2012. Driver mutations in histone H3.3 and chromatin remodelling genes in paediatric glioblastoma. *Nature* 482, 226-231.

Shabb, J.B., 2001. Physiological substrates of cAMP-dependent protein kinase. *Chemical reviews* 101, 2381-2411.

Shu, M., Zhou, Y., Zhu, W., Zhang, H., Wu, S., Chen, J., Yan, G., 2012. MicroRNA 335 is required for differentiation of malignant glioma cells induced by activation of cAMP/protein kinase A pathway. *Mol Pharmacol* 81, 292-298.

Simon, C., Chagraoui, J., Kros, J., Gendron, P., Wilhelm, B., Lemieux, S., Boucher, G., Chagnon, P., Drouin, S., Lambert, R., Rondeau, C., Bilodeau, A., Lavalley, S., Sauvageau, M., Hebert, J., Sauvageau, G., 2012. A key role for EZH2 and associated genes in mouse and human adult T-cell acute leukemia. *Genes & development* 26, 651-656.

Simon, J.A., Lange, C.A., 2008. Roles of the EZH2 histone methyltransferase in cancer epigenetics. *Mutation research* 647, 21-29.

Stefani, G., Slack, F.J., 2008. Small non-coding RNAs in animal development. *Nature reviews. Molecular cell biology* 9, 219-230.

Stupp, R., Mason, W.P., van den Bent, M.J., Weller, M., Fisher, B., Taphoorn, M.J., Belanger, K., Brandes, A.A., Marosi, C., Bogdahn, U., Curschmann, J., Janzer, R.C., Ludwin, S.K., Gorlia, T., Allgeier, A., Lacombe, D., Cairncross, J.G., Eisenhauer, E., Mirimanoff,

*Molecular Oncology* (2019) © 2019 The Authors. Published by FEBS Press and John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

R.O., European Organisation for, R., Treatment of Cancer Brain, T., Radiotherapy, G., National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials, G., 2005. Radiotherapy plus concomitant and adjuvant temozolomide for glioblastoma. *The New England journal of medicine* 352, 987-996.

Suva, M.L., Riggi, N., Janiszewska, M., Radovanovic, I., Provero, P., Stehle, J.C., Baumer, K., Le Bitoux, M.A., Marino, D., Cironi, L., Marquez, V.E., Clement, V., Stamenkovic, I., 2009. EZH2 is essential for glioblastoma cancer stem cell maintenance. *Cancer research* 69, 9211-9218.

Wang, H., Xu, T., Jiang, Y., Xu, H., Yan, Y., Fu, D., Chen, J., 2015. The challenges and the promise of molecular targeted therapy in malignant gliomas. *Neoplasia* 17, 239-255.

Wen, P.Y., Kesari, S., 2008. Malignant gliomas in adults. *The New England journal of medicine* 359, 492-507.

Wesseling, P., Capper, D., 2017. WHO 2016 Classification of Gliomas. *Neuropathology and applied neurobiology*.

Wu, G., Broniscer, A., McEachron, T.A., Lu, C., Paugh, B.S., Beckfort, J., Qu, C., Ding, L., Huether, R., Parker, M., Zhang, J., Gajjar, A., Dyer, M.A., Mullighan, C.G., Gilbertson, R.J., Mardis, E.R., Wilson, R.K., Downing, J.R., Ellison, D.W., Zhang, J., Baker, S.J., St. Jude Children's Research Hospital-Washington University Pediatric Cancer Genome, P., 2012. Somatic histone H3 alterations in pediatric diffuse intrinsic pontine gliomas and non-brainstem glioblastomas. *Nature genetics* 44, 251-253.

Xing, F., Luan, Y., Cai, J., Wu, S., Mai, J., Gu, J., Zhang, H., Li, K., Lin, Y., Xiao, X., Liang, J., Li, Y., Chen, W., Tan, Y., Sheng, L., Lu, B., Lu, W., Gao, M., Qiu, P., Su, X., Yin, W., Hu, J., Chen, Z., Sai, K., Wang, J., Chen, F., Chen, Y., Zhu, S., Liu, D., Cheng, S., Xie, Z., Zhu, W., Yan, G., 2017. The Anti-Warburg Effect Elicited by the cAMP-PGC1alpha Pathway Drives Differentiation of Glioblastoma Cells into Astrocytes. *Cell Rep* 18, 468-481.

Yang, L., Jackson, E., Woerner, B.M., Perry, A., Piwnica-Worms, D., Rubin, J.B., 2007. Blocking CXCR4-mediated cyclic AMP suppression inhibits brain tumor growth in vivo. *Cancer research* 67, 651-658.

## Figure Legends

### Figure 1. MicroRNA expression profile in DBTRG-05MG cells exposed to dbcAMP.

- (A) Dose effects of dbcAMP on morphology changes in DBTRG-05MG cells. Cells were treated with 0.125 mM to 1 mM dbcAMP for 3 days, and then, phase-contrast microscopy images were captured. Scale bar, 200  $\mu$ m.
- (B) Dose effects of dbcAMP on DBTRG-05MG cell proliferation rate. Cells were treated with 0.125 mM to 1 mM dbcAMP for 3 days. EdU-incorporation assays were performed at the endpoint, and then, fluorescence images were captured. EdU-positive cells are shown in green. DAPI is shown in blue. Scale bar, 500  $\mu$ m.
- (C) Histogram of EdU-positive cells treated with different doses of dbcAMP (n=3). Error bars indicate standard deviation (SD). Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. \*\*, P<0.01; \*\*\*\*, P<0.0001.
- (D) Western blot analysis of GFAP and the proliferation marker PCNA in DBTRG-05MG cells treated with different doses of dbcAMP for 3 days.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as the loading control (upper). Histogram of relative GFAP expression in cells treated with dbcAMP (lower, n=3). Error bars indicate SD. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. \*, P<0.05; \*\*, P<0.01.
- (E) Correlation analysis of DBTRG-05MG cells treated with 1 mM dbcAMP at different time points.

(F) Heatmap of the microRNA expression levels in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells.

**Figure 2. Identification of miR-1275 as a key regulator that contributes to proliferation inhibition and differentiation induction.**

(A) Schematic diagrams of the microRNAs found to be critical in dbcAMP-induced GBM cell differentiation (left) and miRNA gain- and loss-of-function assays (right).

(B) Quantification of proliferation inhibition rate of dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with microRNA inhibitors (n=3). Error bars indicate SD.

(C) Quantification of the proliferation inhibition rate of dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with microRNA mimics (n=3). Error bars indicate SD. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. \*\*\*,  $P < 0.001$ .

(D) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with microRNA inhibitors. Tubulin was used as the loading control.

(E) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with microRNA mimics. Tubulin was used as the loading control.

(F) Quantification of western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with miR-1275 mimics (n=3). Error bars indicate SD. Statistical analysis was performed with Student's t-test. \*,  $P < 0.05$ .

**Figure 3. miR-1275 negatively regulates a set of genes involved in cell development and cell maturation.**

- (A) Gene set enrichment analysis of transcriptome data performed by comparing DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with miR-1275 mimic with control cells. The top 10 most enriched upregulated pathways are listed. Normalized enrichment scores are shown in the bar chart.
- (B) Gene set enrichment analysis of transcriptome data performed by comparing DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with miR-1275 mimic with the negative control cells. The top 10 most enriched downregulated pathways are listed. Normalized enrichment scores are shown in the bar chart.
- (C) GSEA enrichment plots of genes ranked based on miR-1275 mimic-treated versus SPIRA\_SMOKERS\_LUNG\_CANCER\_UP and BHATTACHARYA\_EMBRYONIC\_STEM\_CELL gene sets.
- (D) GSEA enrichment plots of genes ranked based on miRNA mimic NC-treated versus GO\_POSITIVE\_REGULATION\_OF\_EPITHELIAL\_CELL\_DIFFERENTIATION and GO\_CELL\_MATURATION gene sets.
- (E) Heatmap of the expression level of embryonic stem cell genes. High expression is shown in red, and low expression is shown in blue.
- (F) Heatmap of the expression level of cell maturation. High expression is shown in red, and low expression is shown in blue.



**Figure 4. Negative contribution of miR-1275 to GFAP expression by targeting the 3'-UTR.**

(A) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with miR-1275 mimic.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as the loading control.

(B) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with miR-1275 inhibitor.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as the loading control.

(C) Left panel: the predicted binding site of miR-1275 in the GFAP 3'-UTR is indicated (arrowhead). The complementary sequences between GFAP and miR-1275 are indicated above the arrowheads. The nucleotide position of the target site is indicated relative to the position of the GFAP stop codon (the first nucleotide after the stop codon of GFAP is defined as 1). Right panel: schemes for the reporter vectors; the wild-type GFAP 3'-UTR sequence (upper) and mutant GFAP 3'-UTR sequence (lower) are shown. Black triangles indicate predicted miR-1275 binding sites within the 3'-UTR of the GFAP gene.

(D) Luciferase reporter assays with the GFAP-3'-UTR reporter vector and microRNA fragments in DBTRG-05MG cells. The luciferase values are relative to the Renilla luciferase activity (n=3). Error bars indicate SD. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. \*\*, P<0.01. NS, not significant.

(E) Luciferase reporter assays with the wild-type GFAP-3'-UTR reporter vector and microRNA fragments in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells. The luciferase values are

relative to the Renilla luciferase activity (n=3). Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. Error bars indicate SD. \*\*, P<0.01. NS, not significant.

**Figure 5. PRC2-dependent H3K27me3 downstream of PKA mediates miR-1275 downregulation.**

- (A) The effects of KT5720 on miR-1275 expression in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells (n=3). Error bars indicate SD. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. \*, P<0.05. NS, not significant.
- (B) The effects of the PKA inhibitor KT5720 on the proliferation rate of dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells (n=3). Error bars indicate SD. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. \*\*, P<0.01; \*\*\*, P<0.001. NS, not significant.
- (C) Western blot analysis of the effects of KT5720 on GFAP expression in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells.  $\beta$ -actin was used as loading control.
- (D) GSEA enrichment plot of genes ranked based on dbcAMP-induced differentiation versus the PRC2\_EZH2\_DN.V1\_DN gene set.
- (E) Quantification of H3K27MTase activity in DBTRG-05MG cells treated with 0.5 mM dbcAMP (n=3), 10  $\mu$ M KT5720 and 10  $\mu$ M EPZ005687 for 3 days. Error bars indicate SD. Statistical analysis was performed with one-way ANOVA. \*, P<0.05. NS, not significant.

- (F) Western blot analysis of GFAP and H3K27me3 in DBTRG-05MG cells treated with different doses of dbcAMP for 3 days.  $\beta$ -Actin and histone H3 were used as the loading controls.
- (G) Western blot analysis of H3K27me3 in DBTRG-05MG cells treated with 0.5 mM dbcAMP and 10  $\mu$ M KT5720 for 3 days. Histone H3 was used as the loading controls.
- (H) Western blot analysis of PKA and H3K27me3 in DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with negative control siRNA (siNC) or siPKA and then treated with 0.5 mM dbcAMP for 3 days. Tubulin and Histone H3 was used as the loading controls.
- (I) Western blot analysis of GFAP and H3K27me3 in DBTRG-05MG cells treated with 0.5 mM dbcAMP or 10  $\mu$ M GSK J1 for 3 days.  $\beta$ -Actin and histone H3 were used as the loading controls.
- (J) Western blot analysis of GFAP and H3K27me3 in DBTRG-05MG cells treated with 0.5 mM dbcAMP and different doses of EPZ005687 for 3 days.  $\beta$ -Actin and histone H3 were used as the loading controls.
- (K) A diagrammatic representation of the pri-miR-1275 promoter is shown (left panel). The transcription start site (arrow) and location of pri-miR-1275 (black box) are indicated. Thick bars represent the region analyzed by ChIP-PCR. The H3K27me3 status in the pri-miR-1275 promoter region before and after dbcAMP exposure are shown (right panel, n=3). Statistical analysis was performed with Student's t-test. Error bars indicate SD. \*\*, P<0.01.

**Figure 6. miR-1275 downregulation is involved in dbcAMP-induced differentiation in human GBM cells derived patient and xenografts derived from GSCs.**

- (A) Effects of dbcAMP on GFAP expression in primary cultured human GBM cells. Cells were treated with 1 mM dbcAMP for 3 days, and  $\beta$ -actin was used as the loading control.
- (B) Effects of dbcAMP on miR-1275 expression in primary cultured human GBM cells. Cells were treated with 1 mM dbcAMP for 3 days.
- (C) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated primary cultured human GBM cells transfected with miR-1275 mimic.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as the loading control.
- (D) Nu/nu mice were subcutaneously inoculated with patient-derived GSCs (n= 5 per group). 7 days after inoculation, mice were intraperitoneally treated with vehicle, luteolin (20 mg/kg/day), GSK J4 (100 mg/kg/day) or combination of luteolin and GSK J4. 30 days after inoculation, the tumor-bearing mice were sacrificed and tumor from each group were photographed.
- (E) The tumor volume (means $\pm$ SDs) was recorded every other day after inoculation. Statistical analysis was performed with repeated-measure ANOVA. \*, P<0.05.
- (F) Tumor from the mice were subjected to immunohistochemistry to evaluate the expression of GFAP, cleaved caspase 3, Ki-67, and H3K27me3. Scale bar, 100 $\mu$ m.
- (G) In situ hybridization (ISH) were performed on tumor from mice xenograft model to evaluate expression of miR-1275. Scale bar, 100 $\mu$ m

**Table 1. miRNA expression levels increased more than 3-fold in dbcAMP-treated**

**DBTRG cells.**

**Table 2. miRNA expression levels decreased by more than 70% in dbcAMP-treated**

**DBTRG cells.**

### **Supplementary Figure Legends**

**Figure S1. Verification of miR-1275 as a key regulator that contributes to differentiation induction.**

(A) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with microRNA inhibitors. Tubulin was used as the loading control.

(B) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with microRNA mimics. Tubulin was used as the loading control.

(C) Western blot analysis of GFAP in dbcAMP-treated DBTRG-05MG cells transfected with miR-1275 mimic.  $\beta$ -Actin was used as the loading control.

**Table 1. miRNA expression levels increased more than 3-fold in dbcAMP-**

miRNA	6 h	12 h
hsa-miR-3656	4.21232123	4.86468647
hsa-miR-487a	7.37183718	10.9449945
hsa-miR-191-3p	10.5324533	8.51265127
hsa-miR-628-5p	5.26622662	4.86468647
hsa-miR-139-5p	3.45993086	1.38969202
hsa-miR-301b	8.42574257	1.21562156
hsa-miR-3065-5p	7.37183718	6.08030803
hsa-miR-3613-3p	3.15951595	1.21562156
hsa-miR-652-3p	3.92470753	1.10538946
hsa-miR-887	5.79262926	3.64851485
hsa-miR-3929	3.15951595	1.21562156
hsa-miR-4647	4.21232123	3.6479648
hsa-miR-301a-3p	5.79262926	4.86468647
hsa-miR-1256	5.26622662	1.21562156
hsa-miR-4659a-3	4.21232123	4.86468647
hsa-miR-3940-3p	3.68518009	1.82375584
hsa-miR-497-5p	3.42205114	3.3434149
hsa-miR-655	3.2641883	3.28288605
hsa-miR-570-5p	3.15951595	1.21562156
hsa-miR-548ai	3.15951595	1.21562156
hsa-miR-212-5p	3.36955565	1.21579411
hsa-miR-5584-5p	4.21232123	3.6479648
hsa-miR-548an	6.3190319	1.21562156
hsa-miR-32-5p	4.73927393	2.43234323
hsa-miR-616-3p	5.26622662	3.64851485
hsa-miR-450b-5p	3.00864236	2.08453803
hsa-miR-4525	1.05280528	6.08030803
hsa-miR-656	2.4563783	3.24193548
hsa-miR-766-3p	1.05335534	3.64851485
hsa-miR-660-3p	1.05280528	3.6479648
hsa-miR-431-3p	1.57975798	5.47249725
hsa-miR-3129-3p	1.05280528	6.08030803
hsa-miR-548s	2.10671067	7.2970297
hsa-miR-624-5p	1.05335534	4.25632563

**Table 2. miRNA expression levels decreased by more than 70% in dbcAMP-**

miRNA	6 h	12 h
hsa-miR-4508	0.26802784	0.22107347
hsa-miR-331-3p	0.22563467	0.42183677
hsa-miR-3662	0.21051474	1.21579411
hsa-miR-3065-3p	0.26312895	1.51965906
hsa-miR-138-1-3p	0.26312895	0.91174045
hsa-miR-380-5p	0.26312895	0.30382183
hsa-miR-187-5p	0.21051474	0.48636164
hsa-miR-532-5p	0.17549365	0.13779779
hsa-miR-1275	0.21051474	1.70215574
hsa-miR-4688	0.10525737	0.12153542
hsa-miR-362-3p	0.08096447	0.37411168
hsa-miR-3614-3p	0.08096447	0.46759729
hsa-miR-324-5p	1.10836469	0.19195369
hsa-miR-3648	1.05297892	0.20256645
hsa-miR-24-1-5p	0.63176419	0.24307083
hsa-miR-4436b-3	0.42113946	0.24318082
hsa-miR-769-3p	1.05301364	0.24307083
hsa-miR-490-3p	1.26352838	0.24318082















