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## miR-150 Suppresses Tumor Growth in Melanoma Through Downregulation of MYB

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miR-150 has been demonstrated to inhibit tumor progression in various human cancers, including colorectal cancer, ovarian cancer, and thyroid cancer. However, the role of miR-150 in melanoma remains to be determined. In this study, we found that miR-150 was underexpressed in melanoma tissues and cell lines. Through transfection of miR-150 mimics, we found that miR-150 significantly inhibited the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cells. In mechanism, we found that MYB was a target of miR-150 in melanoma cells. Overexpression of miR-150 significantly inhibited mRNA and protein levels of MYB in melanoma cells. Moreover, there was an inverse correlation between the expression of miR-150 and MYB in melanoma tissues. We also showed that MYB was upregulated in melanoma tissues and cell lines. Through functional experiments, we found that restoration of MYB in miR-150-overexpressed melanoma cells rescued the proliferation, migration, and invasion. Therefore, our findings demonstrated that miR-150 suppressed the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cell by downregulating MYB.

**Key words: miR-150; MYB; Proliferation; Invasion; Melanoma**

### INTRODUCTION

Melanoma is one of the most malignant skin cancers and contributes to a large proportion of skin cancer-related deaths around the world each year<sup>1,2</sup>. Although some advance has been achieved on the treatment of melanoma in past years, the incidence rate and the mortality of melanoma patients are still very high and increasing every year. Because of tumor metastasis, the outcome and 5-year survival rate of melanoma patients are quite poor<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, there is an urgent need to explore the underlying molecular mechanism of melanoma progression.

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of short noncoding RNA molecules that have a length of about 22 nucleotides<sup>4</sup>. miRNAs are shown to regulate gene expression through binding to the complementary sites of the 3'-UTR of target mRNAs<sup>4</sup>. miRNAs are widely expressed in all kinds of tissues or cell types. Increasing evidence shows that miRNAs exert important functions in a diversity of biological processes, such as cell survival, apoptosis, and metastasis<sup>5,6</sup>. Because of their key functions, miRNA expression is closely related with human cancers including melanoma<sup>7</sup>. Many miRNAs are dysregulated in cancers. Accumulating reports indicate that miRNAs

are promising diagnostic and prognostic biomarkers and therapeutic targets for various cancers<sup>8</sup>. Therefore, understanding the underlying mechanism of miRNA function is particularly important for the intervention of melanoma.

Previous studies indicated that miR-150 inhibits the aggressiveness of lung squamous cell carcinoma cells<sup>9</sup> and colorectal cancer<sup>10</sup>. However, the function of miR-150 in melanoma remains elusive. In this study, we found that miR-150 was downregulated in melanoma tissues and cell lines. Overexpression of miR-150 inhibited the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cells. Mechanistically, we found that MYB was a direct target of miR-150 in melanoma cells. We showed that restoration of MYB reversed the effects of miR-150 on melanoma cells. Therefore, our data demonstrated that miR-150 suppressed melanoma progression via targeting MYB.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### *Clinical Specimens and Cell Lines*

Fifty-one pairs of malignant melanoma and the tumor adjacent normal tissues were acquired from patients undergoing a surgical procedure and were histopathologically diagnosed at Shanxian Central Hospital. For all

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samples, informed consent approved by the Independent Ethical Committees of Shanxian Central Hospital was obtained. Tissue samples were stored at  $-80^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Human melanoma cell lines, including MeWo, MHEM, A375, WM-115, and WM35, were purchased from the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Beijing, P.R. China) and were grown in RPMI-1640 medium (Gibco, Rockville, MD, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco). Primary human epidermal melanocytes (PEM; PromoCell, Beijing, P.R. China) from adult skin were maintained in serum- and PMA-free melanocyte growth medium M2 (PromoCell). All cells were cultured in a  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  humidified atmosphere with 5%  $\text{CO}_2$ .

#### *Oligonucleotide and Transfection*

The miR-150 mimics, inhibitors, and corresponding negative controls (NCs) were synthesized by GenePharma (Shanghai, P.R. China) and transfected into cells using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA).

#### *Cell Proliferation Assay*

Cell proliferation was detected by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; 7 Sea Biotech, Shanghai, P.R. China). Cells were grown in a 96-well plate with  $1 \times 10^4$  cells per well and incubated in  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  with 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  until cell confluence rate reached 70%. After transfection with plasmid for 48 h, cells were incubated for 24, 48, and 72 h. CCK-8 solution (10  $\mu\text{l}$ ) was seed into each well. The absorbance at 450 nm was measured with SUNRISE Microplate Reader (Tecan, Männedorf, Switzerland).

#### *Transwell Invasion Assay*

A total of  $1 \times 10^4$  cells were transfected with miR-150 mimics or inhibitor for 48 h. The transfected cells were then suspended in 500  $\mu\text{l}$  of serum-free medium and seeded into a Transwell membrane (Corning Incorporated; Corning, NY, USA) precoated with Matrigel (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, USA). The lower chamber was filled with 500  $\mu\text{l}$  of growth medium containing 10% FBS, which served as a chemoattractant. The cells were cultured at  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 24 h. The noninvaded cells on the top well were gently scraped off. Subsequently, 0.4% crystal violet (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, USA) was used to stain the invaded cells on the lower filter side. Cell invasion was evaluated under a microscope (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

#### *Xenograft Assay*

For tumor growth in vivo,  $5 \times 10^6$  A375 cells transfected with miR-150 or controls were subcutaneously injected into the flanks of 6-week-old BALB/c nude mice from HFK Biosciences. Tumor weights were determined 4 weeks postinjection. Animal experiments were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and

regulations of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees at Shanxian Central Hospital.

#### *Reverse Transcription and Real-Time PCR*

Total RNA was extracted from cultured cells using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manufacturer's protocol, and cDNA was synthesized from total RNA by a PrimerScript RT Reagent kit (TaKaRa, Shiga, Japan). miRNA from total RNA was reverse transcribed using the Prime-Script miRNA cDNA Synthesis Kit (TaKaRa). Real-time (RT)-PCR was performed with the SYBR Green Premix Ex Taq II (TaKaRa) on Applied Biosystems Step One Plus Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA, USA). GAPDH was used as the endogenous control for the detection of mRNA expression level, and U6 was used as endogenous control for miRNA expression analysis.

#### *Luciferase Reporter Assay*

The wild-type (WT) or mutant (Mut) 3'-UTR of MYB was designed and prepared by GenePharma Co., Ltd. and then cotransfected into the cells with miR-150. Relative luciferase activity was calculated 48 h posttransfection by the Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay (Promega, Madison, WI, USA).

#### *Statistical Analysis*

Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) and done by analysis of variance (ANOVA) or Student's *t*-test. Statistical significance was defined as a value of  $p < 0.05$ .

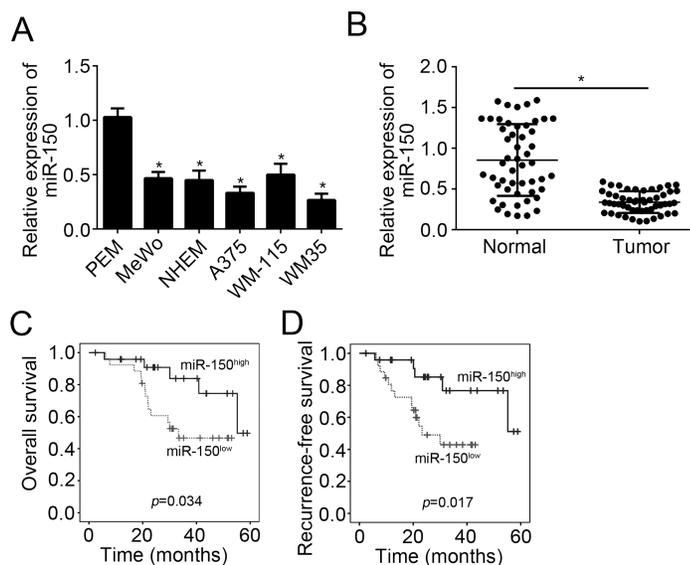
## RESULTS

### *miR-150 Was Downregulated in Melanoma*

To investigate the role of miR-150, we first analyzed its expression patterns in melanoma tissues and cell lines using qRT-PCR. We found that expression of miR150 was significantly downregulated in melanoma cell lines (MeWo, MHEM, A375, WM-115, and WM35 cells) compared with primary human epidermal melanocytes (PEM) (Fig. 1A). Moreover, we obtained 51 pairs of melanoma tissues and adjacent normal tissues and found that miR-150 was also downregulated in melanoma tissues compared to normal tissues (Fig. 1B). To determine whether miR-150 could serve as a prognostic biomarker, we performed Kaplan–Meier analysis according to miR-150 expression. The results indicated that higher expression of miR-150 in patients with melanoma was associated with better prognosis (Fig. 1C and D).

### *miR-150 Suppressed the Proliferation, Migration, and Invasion of Melanoma Cells*

To explore the function of miR-150 in melanoma cells, we overexpressed miR-150 in A375 and WM35 cells



**Figure 1.** MicroRNA-150 (miR-150) was downregulated in melanoma. (A) qRT-PCR results indicated that miR-150 was downregulated in melanoma cell lines, including MeWo, NHEM, A375, WM-115, and WM35 compared with PEM cells. (B) Relative expression of miR-150 in 51 pairs of melanoma tissues and normal tissues were analyzed by qRT-PCR. (C, D) Overall survival and recurrence survival were determined by Kaplan–Meier analysis according to miR-150 expression in melanoma tissues. \* $p < 0.05$ .

through transfection with miR-150 mimics. By qRT-PCR, we found that miR-150 was significantly upregulated in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with miR-150 mimics compared to miR-NC (Fig. 2A). Then we performed CCK-8 and colony formation assay to evaluate the effect of miR-150 on cellular proliferation. Results indicated that overexpression of miR-150 significantly inhibited the proliferation and colony numbers (Fig. 2B and C). Tumor metastasis contributes to cancer malignance. Therefore, we measured the effect of miR-150 on tumor metastasis by Transwell assay. The results demonstrated that overexpression of miR-150 significantly reduced the numbers of migrated and invaded cells (Fig. 2D and E). Furthermore, we performed xenograft experiments by injecting A375 cells into nude mice. Four weeks postinjection, we measured the tumor weights and found that miR-150 overexpression also suppressed tumor growth in vivo (Fig. 2F). Taken together, these findings indicated that miR-150 served as a tumor suppressor in melanoma.

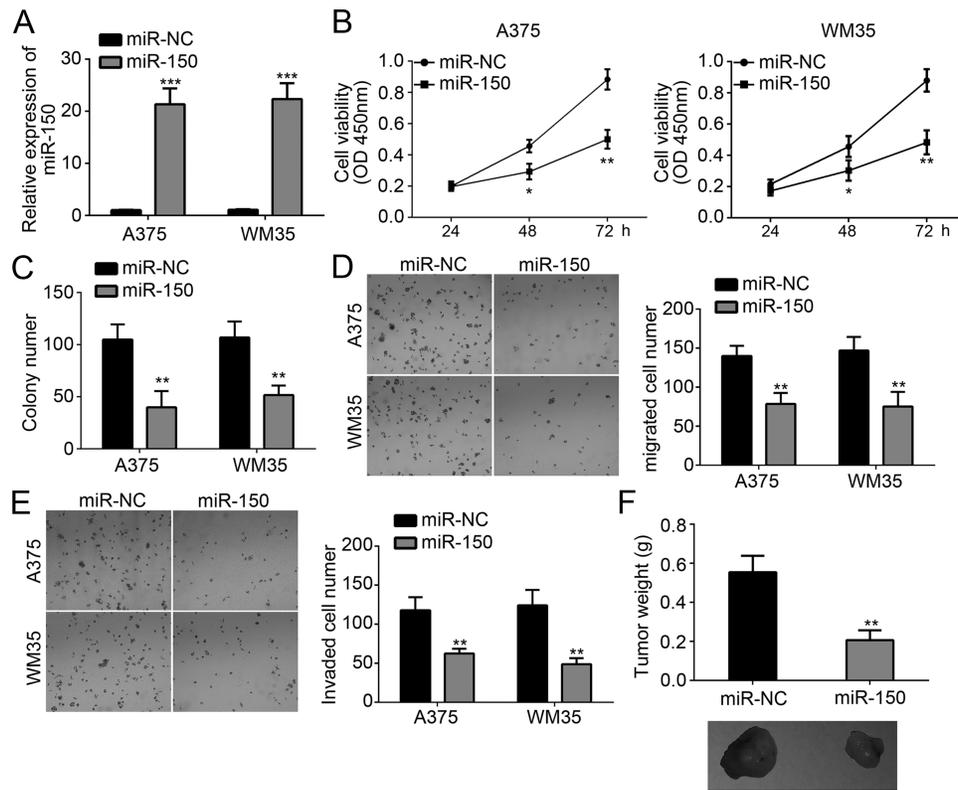
#### MYB Was a Target of miR-150

miRNAs targeted mRNAs to regulate gene expression. In order to search the target genes of miR-150 in melanoma, we made a prediction by informatics analysis through the TargetScan tool. Among all target genes, MYB ranked top. We found that there were three potential associating sites of miR-150 in the 3'-UTR of MYB mRNA (Fig. 3A). Therefore, we chose MYB for the following experiments. To validate their interaction, we conducted luciferase activity reporter assay with WT-MYB-3'-UTR

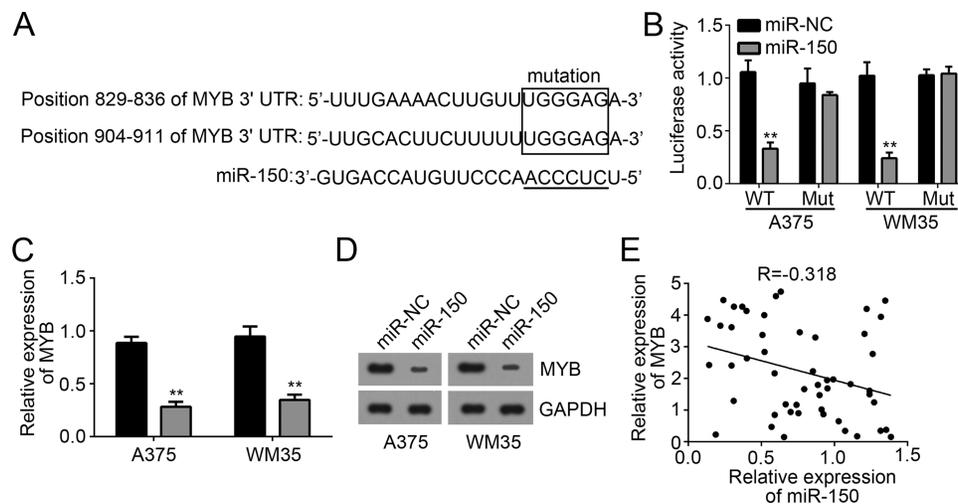
or Mut-MYB-3'-UTR reporter plasmid. We found that overexpression of miR-150 significantly suppressed the luciferase activity in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with WT-MYB-3'-UTR but not Mut-MYB-3'-UTR plasmid (Fig. 3B). Moreover, we found that overexpression of miR-150 markedly reduced the mRNA and protein levels of MYB in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with miR-150 mimics (Fig. 3C and D). Then we analyzed the correlation between the expression levels of miR-150 and MYB in melanoma tissues. We found that there was a negative relationship between their expression levels in melanoma tissues (Fig. 3E). Taken together, our findings demonstrated that MYB was a target of miR-150 in melanoma cells.

#### MYB Was Overexpressed in Melanoma

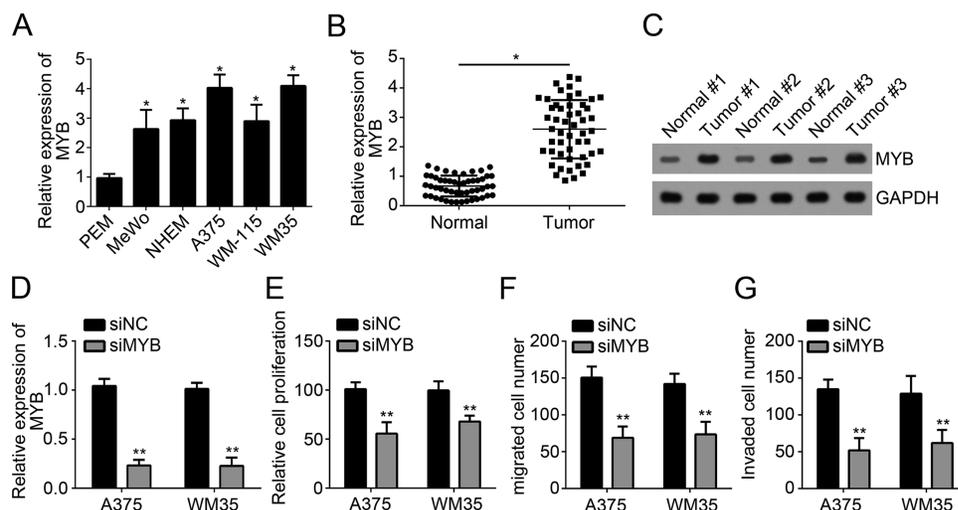
To further explore the role of MYB in melanoma, we analyzed its expression patterns in melanoma cell lines and tissues by qRT-PCR. Our results indicated that MYB was highly expressed in melanoma cell lines (MeWo, MHEM, A375, WM-115, and WM35 cells) compared to normal cells (PEM) (Fig. 4A). In addition, qRT-PCR analysis indicated that MYB was also upregulated in melanoma tissues compared to adjacent normal tissues (Fig. 4B). Western blot also achieved similar results (Fig. 4C). To explore the function of MYB, we silenced MYB in A375 and WM35 cells with specific siRNA against MYB (Fig. 4D). Then we performed CCK-8 and Transwell assays. The results showed that MYB knock-down significantly inhibited the proliferation, migration,



**Figure 2.** miR-150 suppressed the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cells. (A) Relative expression of miR-150 in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with miR-150 mimics or negative control (NC). (B, C) Cellular proliferation was determined by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8) and colony formation assays. (D, E) Transwell assay was used to detect the migration and invasion of A375 and WM35 cells transfected with miR-150 mimics or control. (F) Tumor weights were measured 4 weeks postinjection. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , and \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .



**Figure 3.** MYB was a target of miR-150. (A) Predicted binding sites of miR-150 in the 3'-UTR of MYB mRNA. (B) Luciferase activity assay indicated that overexpression of miR-150 in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with wild type (WT)-MYB-3'-UTR region reduced the luciferase activity. (C, D) mRNA and protein levels of MYB were measured by qRT-PCR and Western blot in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with miR-150 mimics. (E) qRT-PCR was used to determine the coexpression relationship between MYB and miR-150 in melanoma tissues. \*\* $p < 0.01$ .



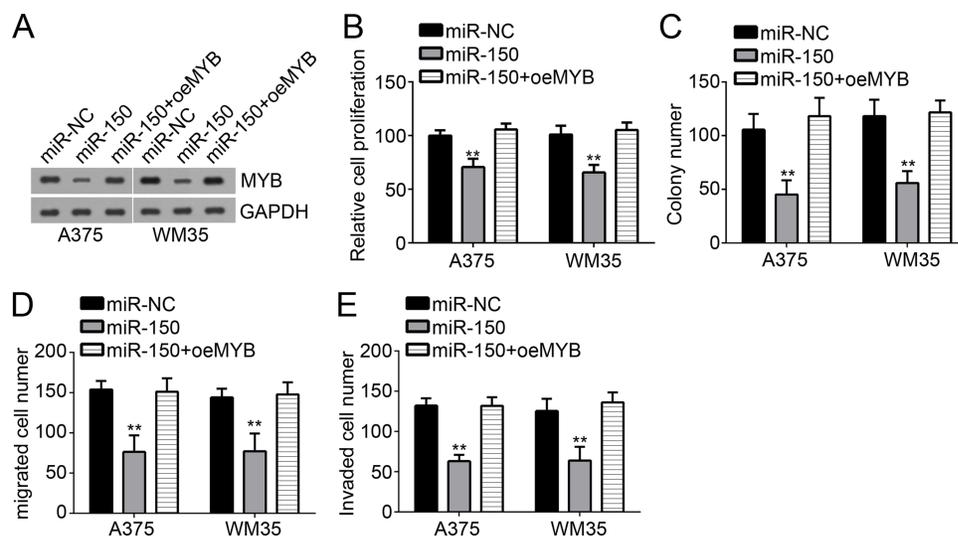
**Figure 4.** MYB was overexpressed in melanoma. (A) Relative expression of MYB in melanoma cell lines. (B) qRT-PCR analysis for the expression of MYB in melanoma tissues and paired normal tissues. (C) Western blot was used to analyze the protein levels of MYB in pairs of melanoma tissues and normal tissues. (D) MYB expression was downregulated in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with siMYB. (E) CCK-8 assay was used to measure cell proliferation in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with siMYB or siNC. (F, G) Transwell assay was utilized to determine the migration and invasion in A375 and WM35 cells transfected with siMYB or siNC. \* $p < 0.05$  and \*\* $p < 0.01$ .

and invasion of A375 and WM35 cells (Fig. 4E–G), which indicated that MYB may be an oncogene in melanoma.

#### Restoration of MYB Reversed the Effects of miR-150

Finally, in order to determine whether miR-150 suppressed melanoma progression by targeting MYB, we restored MYB expression in miR-150-overexpressing A375 and WM35 cells by transfection with MYB ectopic-expressing plasmid. Western blot showed that MYB was

significantly upregulated in miR-150-overexpressing A375 and WM35 cells (Fig. 5A). Then we performed CCK-8 and colony formation assays. We found that overexpression of miR-150 inhibited the proliferation of A375 and WM35 cells, while restoration of MYB rescued cellular proliferation (Fig. 5B and C). We also conducted Transwell assay to assess cell migration and invasion. We found that overexpression of MYB significantly rescued the numbers of migrated and invaded A375 and WM35



**Figure 5.** Restoration of MYB reversed the effects of miR-150. (A) Western blot was used to detect the protein levels of MYB in A375 and WM35 cells. (B, C) CCK-8 and colony formation assays were used to determine the proliferation of A375 and WM35 cells. (D, E) The migration and invasion of A375 and WM35 cells were measured by Transwell assay. \*\* $p < 0.01$ .

cells (Fig. 5C and D). Taken together, our findings demonstrated that miR-150 repressed the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cells by directly targeting MYB.

## DISCUSSION

Melanoma is one of the most malignant skin cancers and contributes to a large proportion of skin cancer-related deaths around the world each year<sup>1,2</sup>. However, the mechanism of melanoma development and progression remains largely unknown. Therefore, it is urgently required to determine the pathogenesis of melanoma. miRNAs have been demonstrated to be important regulators in various cancers, including melanoma<sup>11,12</sup>. Thus, defining the relationship between miRNA and melanoma will contribute to the intervention of melanoma. In this study, we explored the expression patterns, functions, and molecular mechanism of miR-150 in melanoma cells.

miRNAs are widely recognized as vital regulators in all kinds of tumors, including gastric cancer<sup>13</sup>, papillary thyroid carcinoma<sup>14</sup>, non-small cell lung cancer<sup>15</sup>, colon carcinoma<sup>16</sup>, osteosarcoma<sup>5</sup>, hepatocellular carcinoma<sup>17</sup>, and melanoma<sup>18</sup>. Accumulating evidence demonstrates that miRNAs delicately control gene expression to participate in the regulation of many biological processes, such as proliferation, apoptosis, migration, and invasion. For instance, Liu et al. reported that miRNA-200c inhibits epithelial–mesenchymal transition, invasion, and migration of lung cancer by targeting HMGB1<sup>19</sup>. Zhang et al. reported that miR-143 inhibits cell proliferation and invasion by targeting DNMT3A in gastric cancer<sup>20</sup>. Wu et al. showed that miRNA-206 prevents the pathogenesis of hepatocellular carcinoma by modulating expression of met proto-oncogene and cyclin-dependent kinase 6<sup>21</sup>. Sakr et al. indicated that miR-150-5p and miR-133a suppress glioma cell proliferation and migration through targeting membrane type 1 matrix metalloproteinase<sup>22</sup>. Sun et al. reported that miRNA-150 suppresses cell proliferation and metastasis in hepatocellular carcinoma by inhibiting the GAB1–ERK axis<sup>23</sup>. In this study, we found that miR-150 was significantly downregulated in melanoma tissues and cell lines. Through CCK-8, colony formation, and Transwell assays, we found that overexpression of miR-150 significantly suppressed the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cells. Our data suggested that miR-150 served as a tumor suppressor in melanoma.

MYB is a proto-oncogene protein and belongs to a member of the MYB family of transcription factors. MYB is originally recognized to play an essential role in the regulation of hematopoiesis and tumorigenesis<sup>24</sup>. Evidence indicates that dysregulation of MYB could lead to the development of acute myeloid leukemia<sup>25</sup>. Recently, more evidence has demonstrated that MYB is also involved in other cancers, including pancreatic cancer<sup>26</sup>, glioma<sup>27</sup>,

breast cancer<sup>28</sup>, cylindroma<sup>29</sup>, cervical cancer<sup>30</sup>, and melanoma<sup>31</sup>. In addition, Liang et al. reported that miRNA-103a inhibits gastric cancer cell proliferation, migration, and invasion by targeting c-Myb<sup>32</sup>. Yu et al. reported that miRNA-424 is downregulated in hepatocellular carcinoma and suppresses cell migration and invasion through c-Myb<sup>33</sup>. However, the function and mechanism of MYB in melanoma need to be further explored. In our study, we found that MYB was a direct target of miR-150 in melanoma cells. We showed that overexpression of miR-150 significantly reduced the expression of MYB in melanoma cells. Moreover, through qRT-PCR, we found that there was an inverse correlation between the expression levels of MYB and miR-150 in melanoma tissues. In addition, through functional experiments, we found that restoration of MYB significantly rescued the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cells inhibited by miR-150.

In summary, our data demonstrated that miR-150 was a tumor suppressor in melanoma. In addition, upregulation of miR-150 suppressed the proliferation, migration, and invasion of melanoma cells through targeting MYB. Our study suggested that miR-150 may be a promising therapeutic target for melanoma treatment.

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