VEGFR-1 Pseudogene Expression and Regulatory Function in Human Colorectal Cancer Cells

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Abstract

A large number of pseudogenes have been found to be transcribed in human cancers. However, only a few pseudogenes are functionally characterized. Here, we identified a transcribed pseudogene of VEGFR1, or fms-related tyrosine kinase 1 (FLT1), in human colorectal cancer cells. Interestingly, this pseudogene (designated as FLT1P1) was found to be transcribed bidirectionally and functionally modulated cognate VEGFR1 protein expression in the cells. Mechanistically, expression of FLT1P1 antisense transcript not only inhibited the VEGFR1 expression, but also inhibited non-cognate VEGF-A expression through interaction with miR-520a. Perturbation of FLT1P1 expression by RNA interference (RNAi) markedly inhibited tumor cell proliferation and xenograft tumor growth. This study identifies FLT1P1 antisense as a critical regulator of VEGFR1 and VEGF-A expression in colorectal cancer cells, and highlights its role in regulation of the pathogenesis of colorectal cancer.

Implications: The VEGFR1 pseudogene, FLT1P1, is a novel and functional regulator of VEGF signaling and its targeting could be an alternative strategy to modulate its cognate/target gene expression and downstream activity in cancer. Mol Cancer Res; 13(9); 1274–82. ©2015 AACR.

Introduction

VEGFR1 or fms-related tyrosine kinase 1 (FLT1) is a receptor tyrosine kinase with high binding affinity for its ligands, VEGF-A and placenta growth factor (1). Despite its high ligand-binding affinity, VEGFR1’s kinase activity is lower than that of the related family member VEGFR2/KDR. The primary form of VEGFR1 is a full-length transmembrane receptor, but it is also expressed as soluble isoforms that lack transmembrane and intracellular domains. Soluble VEGFR1 serves as a decoy receptor to inhibit extracellular VEGF signaling (2). Functionally, VEGFR1 is essential for embryonic vasculogenesis (3) and macrophage function in mouse models (4). Moreover, murine VEGFR1 bone marrow progenitor-derived monocytes contribute to the premetastatic niche (5, 6).

Although researchers originally viewed VEGFR1 as a kinase receptor in endothelial cells, members in our laboratory and others have demonstrated that VEGFR1 is also expressed by human epithelial cancer cells, such as those derived from human pancreatic, colorectal, and breast tumors, and melanomas (7–10). Activation of VEGFR1 promotes epithelial–mesenchymal transition and an aggressive phenotype in specific cancer cells (11–13). However, the mechanism regulating VEGFR1 expression and function in cancer cells is still largely unknown.

Herein we report our finding of an actively transcribed VEGFR1/FLT1 pseudogene (FLT1P1) in human colorectal cancer cells. Pseudogenes have been long considered dysfunctional genomic loci that have lost transcriptional activity and protein-coding ability (14, 15). However, emerging evidence suggests that many pseudogenes not only are transcribed (16–18) but also have certain functional activity in the regulation of cognate gene expression (19). The functionality of pseudogenes seems to depend on their unique noncoding RNA (ncRNA) property to serve as inhibitory antisense RNA (20, 21), endogenous siRNA (22, 23), or competing endogenous RNA (ceRNA; refs. 24, 25).

Recent genome-wide studies of pseudogenes expressed in human cancer tissues revealed their unique transcriptional landscape and the expression profile associated with cancer subtypes (18, 26). However, of more than 16,000 human pseudogenes archived in the Yale University pseudogene (http://www.pseudogene.org) and Gencode (http://www.gencodegenes.org) databases (17, 26), only a few are functionally characterized. One functional pseudogene is PTENP1, which acts as a ceRNA to positively regulate expression of the cognate gene PTEN in prostate cancer cells and tumors (24). Another recent study demonstrated that PTENP1 produces both sense and antisense transcripts and has a complex regulatory mechanism for PTEN expression (27).
With the identification of FLT1P1 transcripts in colorectal cancer cells, we hypothesized that this pseudogene may regulate VEGFR1 expression in the cancer cells. To test that hypothesis we used FLT1P1 overexpression and knockdown to determine the functional relationship between FLT1P1 and VEGFR1 in colorectal cancer cells. Our findings indicated that FLT1P1 not only regulates VEGFR1 protein expression but also modulates VEGF-A expression, miRNA expression and cancer cell-growth kinetics in vitro and in vivo.

Materials and Methods

Human cell lines and culture conditions

The human colorectal cancer cell lines SW480 and DLD1 were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. The new human primary colon cancer cell line HCP1 was generated in our laboratory under a protocol approved by the Institutional Review Board of The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center (Houston, TX; ref. 28). Cell lines were routinely cultured in minimal essential medium supplemented with 10% FBS, vitamins, sodium pyruvate, l-glutamine, nonessential amino acids, and penicillin–streptomycin (Life Technologies) at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ incubator.

Human tissue specimens

Residual tissue from surgical specimens of colorectal tumors were obtained from the Pathology Department at MD Anderson Cancer Center following protocols approved by the Institutional Review Board. The tissue specimens were used immediately for RNA isolation.

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis and Sanger sequencing

Total RNA was isolated from colorectal cancer cells and colorectal tumor tissues using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen), cleared of DNA contamination using DNase I digestion, and further purified using an RNeasy kit (Qiagen). RNA quality was verified using a bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies) and RNA was quantified using a NanoDrop 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). First-strand cDNA was synthesized from total RNA using SuperScript III (Invitrogen) with custom gene–specific primers (Supplementary Table S1) and random hexamer primers according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis of VEGFR1 mRNA was performed using seven sets of primers (Supplementary Table S1) under conditions described previously (29). The visualized RT-PCR amplicon bands on the agarose gel were cut and isolated using a gel purification kit (Qiagen). After subcloning the amplicons into a pCR2.1 vector (Invitrogen), the DNA sequences were analyzed using Sanger sequencing, followed by sequence alignment using the BLAST and ClustaW2 software programs to determine gene identity and compare the nucleotide sequences.

TaqMan qPCR

TaqMan qPCR analysis of VEGFR1, VEGFA and MIR520A expression were carried out using preformulated assays (Hs01052961_m1, Hs00176573_m1, Hs00900555_m1 and Hs03294468_pr; Applied Biosystems) with an Applied Biosystems 7900HT real-time PCR system set for a ∆∆Cq quantitation protocol. The TaqMan assay for FLT1P1 was custom-designed on the basis of regions of differences in the FLT1P1 transcripts and VEGFR1 mRNA sequence (Supplementary Table S1). Oligonucleotide primers and a dual-labeled probe for the FLT1P1 TaqMan assay were synthesized by Integrated DNA Technologies. A preformulated 18S ribosomal RNA assay (Hs9999901_s1; Applied Biosystems) was used as an endogenous reference. Expression of a gene or pseudogene relative to 18S RNA was normalized and the fold difference of transcripts in treated samples relative to that in control samples was calculated using the ∆∆Cq method.

Western blot analysis

Cellular protein extraction, gel electrophoresis, and immunoblotting were performed as described previously (29) with minor modifications. A human VEGFR1 C-terminus–specific antibody (#2893, Cell Signaling Technology) was used at a 1:1,000 dilution.

Pseudogene overexpression

FLT1P1 cDNAs from the colorectal cancer cell line HCP1 were cloned into the expression lentivector pCDH-CMV-EF1-copGFP (System Biosciences), and a recombinant lentivirus was generated according to the manufacturer's instructions. Colorectal cancer cells were subjected to the FLT1P1 or control lentiviral transduction and then purified for green fluorescence protein (GFP) positivity using fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS). Stable overexpression of FLT1P1 in the cells was confirmed using qPCR.

miRNA overexpression

Transient transfection of has-miR-520a-3p (Invitrogen) in colorectal cancer cells were carried out using Lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

RNA interference

siRNAs specific to FLT1P1 were custom designed on the basis of the regions of discrepancy between the FLT1P1 transcripts and the VEGFR1 mRNA sequence (Supplementary Table S1). The siRNA duplexes were custom synthesized by Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, MO). Colorectal cancer cells were transfected with FLT1P1 or control siRNAs using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). The cells were harvested 48 hours after the transfection for qPCR analysis or 72 hours after the transfection for Western blot analysis.

The FLT1P1-specific short hairpin RNAs (shRNA) were custom designed as well. DNA fragments containing shRNA and flanking sequences were synthesized and subcloned into the expression lentivector pSHI-H1-copGFP (System Biosciences). A recombinant lentivirus was prepared according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The colorectal cancer cell lines HCP1 and DLD1 were transduced with lentivirus, and stably transduced cells were selected using GFP+ FACS. Stable shFLT1P1- and shControl-expressing cells were then subjected to various assays.

VEGF-A protein assessment

Human VEGF-A protein concentration in the cell culture–conditioned medium was measured using a solid phase sandwich type of ELISA kit (Invitrogen). Sample preparation and quantification were performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Xenograft tumor growth assay

Six-week-old female athymic nude mice (NCI-Frederick Cancer Research Facility, Frederick, MD) were subcutaneously injected with shFLT1P1- or shControl-expressing cells (1 × 10⁶) in the right flank. Tumor growth was monitored via measurement using calipers, and mean tumor volume was calculated using the
Statistical analyses
For all studies, statistical analyses were conducted using the Student t test. All tests were two-sided, and P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results
FLT1P1 is expressed in colorectal cancer cells
Transcriptional regulation of VEGFR1 expression is well characterized in endothelial cells (30). However, how VEGFR1 expression is regulated in epithelial cancer cells is largely unknown. We used various stimuli such as hypoxia and low pH to stress colorectal cancer cells and examined VEGFR1 mRNA expression in the cells using RT-PCR followed by PCR amplicon cloning and DNA sequencing. To our surprise, some of the PCR clones were 94% identical to the VEGFR1 cDNA sequence but matched 100% to a sequence of the noncoding gene LOC391533 (GenBank accession number NG_005897), which has been officially annotated recently as Homo sapiens FLT1P1 on chromosome 3 (Fig. 1A).

In a literature search, we found that this VEGFR1 pseudogene was previously identified via transcriptional mapping of chromosome 3p21.3, a frequently altered locus in human solid tumors (31). Note that human FLT1/VEGFR1 gene is located at chromosome 13q12.

On the basis of sequence comparison between FLT1P1 and its cognate gene VEGFR1, we found that FLT1P1 is a processed pseudogene, as the majority of FLT1P1 sequence aligns with the VEGFR1 exon sequence from exon 20 to 30. However, the VEGFR1-like open reading frame contains four additional stop codons, suggesting that the FLT1P1 transcript is a ncRNA. In addition, FLT1P1 has a 5' leader sequence that is homologous to a segment of FLT1 intron 19, and its 3' tail sequence contains an insert of a 1.1-kb LINE/L1 repetitive element, which is a characteristic retrotransposition sequence. Moreover, we identified seven FLT1P1 orthologous sequences in the genomes of high primates but none in other mammals. Phylogenetic analysis demonstrated that the closest counterparts to Homo sapiens FLT1P1 are those found in chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes and Pan paniscus; Fig. 1B).

To specifically detect and quantify FLT1P1 transcripts in colorectal cancer cells, we established a custom TaqMan quantitative PCR (qPCR) assay containing a dual-labeled probe hybridized to a unique sequence of FLT1P1. Using it with a preformulated VEGFR1-specific TaqMan qPCR assay (Applied Biosystems), we examined FLT1P1 and VEGFR1 expression in three human colorectal cancer cell lines (SW480, DLD1, and HCP1), in which HCP1...
is a low-passage cell line recently established from a patient-derived xenograft of human colorectal tumor (28). All of the cell lines expressed the FLT1P1 ncRNA, with HCP1 having the highest level of expression (Fig. 1C). These cell lines also expressed VEGFR1 mRNA (Fig. 1D). In addition to the cell lines, we detected FLT1P1 and VEGFR1 expression in freshly procured human colorectal tumor specimens as well as normal colon mucosa specimens (Supplementary Fig. S1).

**FLT1P1 produces bidirectional transcripts that regulate VEGFR1 protein expression**

Having established that FLT1P1 is expressed in colorectal cancer cells, we sought to determine the features of FLT1P1 transcription and regulation in these cells. We found that colorectal cancer cells and colorectal tumors had expression of both "sense" (FLT1P1-s) and "antisense" (FLT1P1-as) noncoding transcripts of FLT1P1 (Fig. 2A and Supplementary Fig. S2), suggesting that the transcripts were produced in a bidirectional transcription mode. This is similar to the PTENP1 pseudogene, which produces bidirectional transcripts, including two antisense isoforms (27).

We then analyzed features of FLT1P1 genomic locus in chromatin immunoprecipitation-sequencing (ChIP-seq) data on the human genome in the Mammalian Promoter Database (http://mpromdb.wistar.upenn.edu; ref. 32), in which we identified two putative FLT1P1 promoters residing between chr3:46,151,596 and chr3:46,161,765 (NCBI36/hg18). The forward proximal promoter is located at chr3:46,160,227-46,160,565, and the reverse proximal promoter is located at chr3:46,158,503-46,158,838.

**Figure 2.** Bidirectional transcription of FLT1P1 produces the sense and antisense transcripts that counterbalance VEGFR1 protein expression in HCP1 cells. A, expression of FLT1P1-s (S) and FLT1P1-as (AS) transcripts in HCP1 cells detected using strand-specific cDNA synthesis and a custom TaqMan qPCR assay. The expression was normalized according to that of the FLT1P1-s transcript. B, putative FLT1P1 promoters identified in analyses of the FLT1P1 genomic locus and human genome ChIP-seq database in the Mammalian Promoter Database. The histograms show the binding activities of four transcription factors [NF-κB, E2F1, ZNF263, and peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor-γ (PPARG)] at the putative promoters and enhancers of FLT1P1. The schematic depicts bidirectional transcription of FLT1P1 at the genomic locus. C, overexpression of the FLT1P1-s transcript from a cDNA clone increased VEGFR1 mRNA expression according to TaqMan qPCR analysis and VEGFR1 protein expression according to Western blotting using a C-terminus-specific antibody to detect the full-length VEGFR1 protein. D, overexpression of the FLT1P1-as transcript increased VEGFR1 mRNA expression according to TaqMan qPCR analysis, but decreased VEGFR1 protein expression according to the Western blotting.
The ChIP-Seq data demonstrated the presence of binding sites for at least four transcription factors, NF-κB, E2F1, ZNF263, and peroxisome proliferator–activated receptor-γ, at the loci of putative promoters and enhancers of FLT1P1. This finding warrants further investigation of the transcription factors and upstream signaling in the regulation of FLT1P1 expression in colorectal cancer cells.

To determine the function of FLT1P1 in regulating VEGFR1 expression, we introduced FLT1P1-s and FLT1P1-as expression constructs into colorectal cancer cells via recombinant lentiviral transduction. The FLT1P1-s cDNA sequence corresponds to chr3:3,615,766-3,616,173 reverse strand and the FLT1P1-as cDNA sequence corresponds to chr3:3,615,838-3,616,407 in the human NCB36/hg18 assembly. Overexpression of FLT1P1-s transcripts markedly enhanced full-length VEGFR1 protein expression in HCP1 cells as determined using Western blotting with a VEGFR1 C-terminus–specific antibody (Fig. 2C). Also, VEGFR1 mRNA expression increased in HCP1 cells as measured using a TaqMan qPCR assay. These observations suggested that the FLT1P1-s transcript is a positive regulator of VEGFR1 expression, likely via pseudogene’s cRNA functional mechanism (33). In contrast with the function of FLT1P1-s, overexpression of the FLT1P1-as transcript in HCP1 cells had an inhibitory effect on VEGFR1 protein expression as assessed using Western blotting (Fig. 2D). Interestingly, FLT1P1-as overexpression increased VEGFR1 mRNA expression, likely by disrupting VEGFR1 mRNA translation in the cells.

**Perturbation of FLT1P1 expression inhibits VEGFR1 protein expression**

We further investigated FLT1P1’s function in colorectal cancer cells using RNA interference (RNAi). On the basis of the identified discrete sequences in the FLT1P1 transcripts and VEGFR1 mRNA, we designed FLT1P1-specific siRNAs and used them to knock down the expression of endogenous FLT1P1 transcripts in colorectal cancer cells. We first validated siFLT1P1-1 and siFLT1P1-2 via transient transfection and assessment of FLT1P1 transcripts by semiquantitative RT-PCR, which confirmed that these siRNAs were able to reduce FLT1P1 transcript in the transfected SW480 cells (Supplementary Fig. S3A). To achieve a sustainable knockdown of FLT1P1 expression in colorectal cancer cells, we then used recombinant lentivirus transduction to express shFLT1P1-1 or a lentivector control (shControl) in colorectal cancer cells. Changes of the FLT1P1 and VEGFR1 expression in the colorectal cancer cells were determined by TaqMan qPCR analysis. Interestingly, shFLT1P1-1 knocked down expression of the FLT1P1-s transcript by 30% to 50% but induced an approximately 2-fold increase in expression of the FLT1P1-as transcript in the shFLT1P1-1-expressing HCP1 cells (Fig. 3A). Similarly, shFLT1P1-1 was also able to induce FLT1P1-as expression in DLD1 cells (Supplementary Fig. S3B). To confirm the RNAi effect with additional lentiviral siRNAs in colorectal cancer cells, we generated shFLT1P1-1R and shFLT1P1-3. ShFLT1P1-1R contains a reverse complimentary sequence of shFLT1P1-1 and serves as a control for shFLT1P1-1. Results showed that shFLT1P1-1R did not affect the FLT1P1-as expression in SW480 and HCP1 cells (Supplementary Fig. S3C and S3D). In contrast, shFLT1P1-3, designed to target an upstream site in the pseudogene, markedly induced the FLT1P1-as expression in HCP1 cells (Supplementary Fig. S4). In this case, shFLT1P1-3 also increased VEGFR1 expression in colorectal cancer cells. These observations suggest the existence of a regulatory mechanism where FLT1P1-s transcript represses the opposite strand transcription, while inhibition of the FLT1P1-s transcription derepresses FLT1P1-as transcription in colorectal cancer cells.

Moreover, the RNAi by shFLT1P1-1 or shFLT1P1-3 in HCP1 cells affected cognate VEGFR1 expression, in which the VEGFR1 mRNA levels were markedly increased (Fig. 3A and Supplementary Fig. S4). However, the same treatment led to decreased VEGFR1 protein levels (Fig. 3A). They were very similar to those responses induced by FLT1P1-as overexpression in HCP1 cells (Fig. 2D), suggesting that upregulation of endogenous FLT1P1-as expression can inhibit the VEGFR1 protein expression in colorectal cancer cells.

To further validate the FLT1P1-as function, we attempted to make FLT1P1-as–specific knockdown but could not achieve it by any single shRNA. However, we observed the FLT1P1-as knockdown in the HCP1 cells expressing both shFLT1P1-1 and shFLT1P1-2 (Supplementary Fig. S5A). The dual shRNA-expressing cells showed a marked decrease of FLT1P1-as transcript, as well as a decrease of FLT1P1-s transcript. Total FLT1P1 expression decrease had an inhibitory effect on VEGFR1 expression (Supplementary Fig. S5B and S5C).

**miR-520a mediates the FLT1P1-as function in VEGFR1 and VEGF-A expression**

We then sought to understand the mechanism and the factors facilitating FLT1P1-as function in VEGFR1 expression. There is a possibility that FLT1P1 transcripts interact with miRNAs to regulate VEGFR1 expression. To determine if this is true, we analyzed virtual miRNA target sites in the FLT1P1 transcript sequences and identified miR-520a as one of the most likely miRNAs interacting with VEGFR1 3’UTR and FLT1P1 transcripts (Fig. 3B). We confirmed miR-520a expression in HCP1 and other colorectal cancer cells by TaqMan qPCR analysis (Fig. 3C). Strikingly, miR-520a levels were increased in shFLT1P1-1–expressing HCP1 cells (Fig. 3D). Moreover, the introduction of a synthetic miR-520a into HCP1 parental cells by transient transfection, inhibited FLT1P1 expression but enhanced VEGFR1 mRNA expression (Fig. 3E). This suggests that miR-520a modulates the FLT1P1 and VEGFR1 expression in colorectal cancer cells.

Interestingly, miR-520a was also predicted to interact with VEGF-A 3’UTR (Fig. 4A). Its family members, miR-520g-3p and miR-520h, have been confirmed experimentally by others to inhibit VEGF-A expression (34). We found that expression of miR-520a was regulated by FLT1P1-as in HCP1 cells (Fig. 4B). In the shFLT1P1-1–expressing HCP1 cells, which had increased FLT1P1-as (Fig. 3A) and miR-520a (Fig. 3D), both the VEGF-A mRNA and secreted VEGF-A protein were decreased (Fig. 4C and D). Similarly, overexpression of FLT1P1-as or introduction of miR-520a by transient transfection inhibited the VEGF-A expression in HCP1 cells (Fig. 4E and F). However, FLT1P1-as had a stronger effect on VEGF-A expression than the synthetic miR-520a, suggesting FLT1P1-as also likely induced other miRNAs to co-inhibit the VEGF-A expression in colorectal cancer cells.

**Sustained RNAi of FLT1P1 inhibits tumor cell growth kinetics**

To assess the cellular effect of FLT1P1, we followed the RNAi study with a cell proliferation assay to compare the growth curves of the HCP1 cells. We found that the shFLT1P1-1–expressing HCP1 cells had a markedly lower proliferation rate than did the control cells (Supplementary Fig. S6A). Compared with the VEGFR1

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knocked-down HCP1 cells (Supplementary Fig. S6B), the shFLT1P1-1-expressing cells showed a stronger inhibition of cell proliferation suggesting that shFLT1P1 effect on cell growth is partly due to the decrease of VEGFR1 protein expression; additional effect may be due the decrease of VEGF-A expression through miR-520a and other miRNA regulation.

We then sought to confirm the role of FLT1P1 in vivo using a subcutaneous xenograft tumor model in athymic nude mice. The HCP1 cells stably expressing shFLT1P1 or shControl were used for xenograft assays. We found that the mice with the shFLT1P1-1-expressing cells had significantly smaller tumors than did the control group (mean ± SEM: tumor mass, 0.23 ± 0.07 g vs. 0.89 ± 0.13 g, P < 0.01; tumor volume, 195 ± 53 mm³ vs. 1,149 ± 323 mm³; P < 0.05; Fig. 5A). To confirm this observation, we conducted the FLT1P1 RNAi experiment with a second colorectal cancer cell line, DLD1. We found again a marked inhibitory effect of shFLT1P1-1 on the growth of tumors generated by DLD1 cells (Fig. 5B). These findings clearly demonstrated that FLT1P1 plays an important role in the tumor growth kinetics.

Discussion

Pseudogenes have long been considered as genetic fossils in the genome. Some arise from retrotransposition of protein-coding gene transcripts that had been reversely transcribed back to DNA and inserted into chromosome. These "processed pseudogenes" contain neither an original intron nor a promoter. They have accumulated deleterious mutations and new stop codons to become noncoding DNAs. However, recent studies by genome-wide transcriptome analysis revealed that many pseudogenes may have an evolutionary selective advantage in certain human cells. In this study, we demonstrated that FLT1P1 is one of live pseudogenes expressed in colorectal cancer cells and colorectal tumor tissues. Alteration of the FLT1P1 expression can affect cognate and noncognate gene expression and subsequently affect the tumor cell growth kinetics. In addition to malignant cells, we also observed the FLT1P1 expression in normal human endothelial cells (data not shown), suggesting...
that this pseudogene may play a physiologic role in human vascular system.

We showed that the FLT1P1 sequence is highly homologous to a segment sequence of VEGFR1 intracellular kinase domain coding region and 3’ untranslated region (3’UTR). The nucleotide sequences of FLT1P1 and VEGFR1 are approximately 94% identical in the region corresponding to VEGFR1 exon 20 to exon 30, which could cause RT-PCR cross-reactions if the primers or probes are not designed properly. In fact, some of commercially available VEGFR1 primers and probes are predesigned within that FLT1P1–VEGFR1 overlapping region, which are likely to produce false results. The RT-PCR cross-reactions had been reported for other pseudogenes (35, 36). Therefore, it is important to distinguish the pseudogene transcripts from their cognate gene mRNAs in a given biologic system.

We found that an important feature of FLT1P1 expression is bidirectional transcription. It produces both FLT1P1-s and FLT1P1-as transcripts that complicate its transcriptional regulation and their effect on VEGFR1 protein expression. Our data showed that the strand-biased RNAi targeting of the FLT1P1-s transcript causes upregulation of the FLT1P1-as transcription in colorectal cancer cells. We also observed a similar effect on the FLT1P1 bidirectional transcription by hypoxic stress (data not shown). These observations suggest that FLT1P1 bidirectional transcription is governed by a regulatory mechanism similar to that regulating cis-natural antisense transcript (37). This mechanism may limit the FLT1P1-as basal expression in the cells.

Our study further demonstrated that FLT1P1-s and FLT1P1-as transcripts possess an opposite regulatory function on VEGFR1 expression in colorectal cancer cells. Although the precise mechanism of a pseudogene's regulation of the cognate gene expression is still not clear, one of the proposed mechanisms is via the function of pseudogene-derived ceRNAs (33), which act as mRNA decoys to compete for miRNA binding, thus exerting a positive effect on the mRNA translation (33). A pseudogene's negative effect on the cognate gene expression probably manifests via
antisense-mediated translational inhibition. There are also other proposed mechanisms such as pseudogene antisense-mediated repression on cognate gene promoters (27) or endogenous siRNA formation in cells (22, 23). Therefore, we believe that expression of both FLT1P1-s and FLT1P1-as transcripts is likely a counterbalancing mechanism to regulate VEGFR1 protein expression in the cells.

Although the FLT1P1 regulatory function is primarily on cognate gene, the FLT1P1 ncRNAs, particularly the FLT1P1-as transcript, may also regulate non-cognate gene expression in the cells. In this study, we found that the sustained induction of FLT1P1-as expression in HCP1 cells not only reduced the VEGFR1 protein expression but also markedly decreased VEGF-A expression. Note that VEGF-A does not have sequence homology to FLT1P1 transcripts. Our data showed that FLT1P1-as regulates miR-520a expression, which then inhibits the VEGF-A expression in colorectal cancer cells. More importantly, downregulation of both the VEGF receptor and ligand by the FLT1P1-as and miR-520a contribute to cell growth inhibition in shFLT1P1-1-expressing cells. However, the complexity of the molecular effect of the FLT1P1 on colorectal cancer growth requires further investigation.

Collectively, our results demonstrated that the pseudogene FLT1P1 shares molecular ancestry with the cognate gene VEGFR1 in humans and high primates. In human colorectal cancer cells, FLT1P1 is transcribed bidirectionally to produce both FLT1P1-s and FLT1P1-as transcripts, which play counterbalancing roles in the regulation of VEGFR1 protein expression. FLT1P1-as also regulates miR-520a expression that inhibits non-cognate VEGF-A expression in colorectal cancer cells. Therefore, the sustained induction of FLT1P1-as expression inhibits colorectal cancer cell proliferation and xenograft colorectal tumor growth. Our findings will be useful for understanding of the functional mechanisms involved in pseudogene transcription and regulation of cognate and non-cognate gene expression in the cells. Also, this study provides a novel pseudogene for future studies to determine the role of pseudogenes in malignant diseases.

**Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest**
L.M. Ellis is a consultant/advisory board member for Genentech/Roche and Eli Lilly. No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed by the other authors.

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Conception and design: X. Ye, X. Lu
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Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): X. Ye, F. Fan, R. Bhattacharya, S. Bellister, L.M. Ellis
Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): X. Ye, F. Fan, R. Wang, C. Ivan, X. Zheng, G.A. Calin, J. Wang, X. Lu
Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: X. Ye, D.R. Boulbes, L.M. Ellis
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Other (validated data by Western blot analysis, IHC staining, and so on): L. Xia

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Figure 5. Inhibition of xenograft colorectal tumor growth by FLT1P1 RNAi in HCP1 cells. A, RNAi of FLT1P1 expression in HCP1 by shFLT1P1-1 resulted in inhibition of xenograft tumor growth. Right, images of tumor masses. B, RNAi of FLT1P1 expression similarly inhibited xenograft DLD1 tumor growth. Right, images of dissected tumors.
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