

A novel SWIM domain protein ZSWIM5 inhibits the malignant progression of non-small-cell lung cancer

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Purpose: Zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5 (ZSWIM5) is a newly discovered protein, which contains a novel zinc-chelating domain SWIM (CxCxCxH), and is predicted to interact with DNA or proteins. Currently, the knowledge of functions of ZSWIM5 remains limited. In this study, we aimed to elucidate the biological functions of ZSWIM5 and their mechanisms.

Patients and methods: We detected the expression of ZSWIM5 in samples from 139 cases of non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients and six cell lines using immunohistochemistry and Western blot. Moreover, we explored the biological functions of ZSWIM5 in lung cancer cells by siRNA interference and cDNA transfection of ZSWIM5.

Results: The results showed that compared with adjacent non-tumor lung tissues, ZSWIM5 expression was significantly decreased in NSCLC tissues ($P=0.0199$) and that the ZSWIM5-positive rate in non-tumor tissues (76.67%) was notably higher than that in NSCLC tissues (40.29%). ZSWIM5 expression in human normal bronchial epithelial cells was also much higher than that in lung cancer lines ($P<0.001$). ZSWIM5-negative expression was significantly related to TNM stage ($P<0.001$), lymph node metastasis ($P=0.002$), and poor prognosis ($P<0.001$) of NSCLC patients. MTT and colony formation assays showed that ZSWIM5 could inhibit the proliferation and colony formation abilities of lung cancer cells. Meanwhile, the results of transwell and wound healing assays showed that ZSWIM5 could suppress the invasion and migration of lung cancer cells. Further investigation revealed that ZSWIM5 could downregulate cyclin D1, cyclin E, cyclin A2, MMP2, and MMP9 expression, which affected the proliferation, invasion, and migration abilities of lung cancer cells.

Conclusion: ZSWIM5 could inhibit the malignant progression of NSCLC by affecting the expression of cyclins and MMPs.

Keywords: NSCLC, zinc finger, proliferation, invasion, migration

Introduction

Zinc finger has a stable finger-like spatial conformation formed by a short protein structural motif coordinating with one or more zinc ions (Zn^{2+}).¹ Proteins containing the zinc finger (known as zinc finger proteins) were first identified in a study conducted on the African clawed frog and have now been proved to be ubiquitous in the biosphere.^{2,3} The vast majority of zinc finger proteins could bind to specific DNA, RNA, and proteins through their zinc fingers and play vital roles in a variety of biological processes.⁴⁻¹⁰

Currently, zinc finger proteins are classified into several classes based on the overall shape of the protein backbone in the folded domain,¹¹ and SWIM is a novel Zn-finger-like domain with a predicted Zn-chelating CxCxCxH motif.¹² Zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5 (ZSWIM5) is a recently discovered 1188-amino acid-long

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protein with the SWIM domain. There is a 96% homology between mouse and human ZSWIM5 (1,138 of 1,188 amino acids similar). ZSWIM5 was predicted to localize to the nucleus and interact with DNA or other proteins in different contexts.^{13–15} However, we have limited information regarding the expression and functions of ZSWIM5, especially in malignant tumors.

In this study, we investigated ZSWIM5 expression in non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) tissues and other cell lines and performed a statistical analysis of the correlation between ZSWIM5 expression and clinicopathological characteristics of NSCLC patients. We also explored the effects of ZSWIM5 on the biological behavior of NSCLC cells and discussed its possible mechanism of action. Our results revealed the tumor suppressor function of ZSWIM5 for the first time and enriched our understanding of SWIM domain containing zinc finger protein. These findings also suggest ZSWIM5 as a novel potential molecular target for the diagnosis and therapy of NSCLC.

Patients and methods

Human specimens

The surgeries of 139 NSCLC patients (82 males and 57 females) were performed in the Cancer Hospital of China Medical University and Liaoning Cancer Hospital and Institute between 2009 and 2011. No neoadjuvant radiotherapy or chemotherapy was done before the surgery, and all the patients received standard chemotherapy after surgery. Histological diagnosis and grading were evaluated according to the 2015 World Health Organization (WHO) classification of tumors of lung. Only lung squamous cell carcinoma and lung adenocarcinoma specimens were selected. Tumor staging was performed according to the seventh edition of the International Union against Cancer TNM Staging System for Lung Cancer. In addition, 20 fresh specimens, including both tumor and paired adjacent non-tumor tissues, were stored at -80°C immediately after resection for protein extraction. Primary tumor specimens were obtained as approved by the local institutional review board at the Cancer Hospital of China Medical University and Liaoning Cancer Hospital and Institute. The patients whose tissue samples were used in this research had provided written informed consent.

Cell culture

Human normal bronchial epithelial (HBE) cell line and lung cancer cell lines H460, LK2, A549, H1299, and SPC-A1 were purchased from the Cell Bank of Type Culture Collection

of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Shanghai, China) and were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; [Thermo Fisher Scientific]). All cell lines were cultured in a humidified incubator containing 5% CO_2 at 37°C .

Immunohistochemistry

The tumor tissues were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde, embedded in paraffin, and sectioned at $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ thickness. The slides were then incubated with primary rabbit polyclonal antibody against ZSWIM5 (dilution, 1:400; Thermo Fisher Scientific), followed by incubation with biotin-labeled secondary antibodies (MaiXin, Fuzhou, China). Finally, the staining procedures were performed using diaminobenzidine reagent (MaiXin) and counterstaining was done using hematoxylin. The staining intensity and percentage of stained cells were evaluated by two investigators. The staining intensity was scored as 0 (no signal), 1 (weak), 2 (moderate), or 3 (high). The percentage of cells stained was scored as 1 (1%–25%), 2 (26%–50%), 3 (51%–75%), or 4 (76%–100%). The intensity scores multiplied by the area scores represent the final scores. A score of 4 was chosen as the cutoff value of ZSWIM5-positive expression, that is, the scores of ≥ 4 implied positive expression of ZSWIM5, and scores of 0–3 implied negative expression of ZSWIM5.

RNA interference and transfection of plasmids

The siRNAs (siNC, sc-37007, mixed siRNAs targeting ZSWIM5, sc-78822; Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc., Dallas, TX, USA) were used for siRNA experiments. The plasmid vector containing ZSWIM5 (RC221559) and the empty vector were manufactured by OriGene Technologies, Inc. (Rockville, MD, USA). The cells were treated with either siRNAs or plasmids using Lipofectamine 3,000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 48 hours.

Western blotting

The whole cell protein extracts were homogenized using a lysis buffer followed by centrifugation at $14,000 \times g$ for 15 minutes. Bradford's method was used to quantify the protein concentrations. After immunoblotting, the nitrocellulose membranes were incubated with specific antibodies. Rabbit polyclonal antibody against ZSWIM5 (dilution, 1:400) was purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific; Myc-tag, cyclin D1, cyclin E, cyclin A2, cyclin B1, MMP2, and MMP9 (dilution 1:500)

were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology (Danvers, MA, USA). e-cadherin (dilution 1:500) was obtained from BD Biosciences (San Jose, CA, USA); ZO1 (dilution 1:500) was bought from Proteintech (Rosemont, IL, USA), and GAPDH (dilution 1:5,000) was purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology Inc. The nitrocellulose membranes were then incubated with peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibodies at room temperature for 2 hours, and blots were detected by a bio-imaging scanner system (DNR Bio-Imaging Systems, Israel).

MTT assay

Cells were plated in 96-well plates in a medium containing 10% FBS at a density of ~3,000 cells per well. For evaluating cell viability, cultures were subjected to MTT assay 5 days post-transfection. Briefly, 20 μ L of 5 mg/mL MTT (thiazolyl blue) solution was added to each well and incubated for 4 hours at 37°C. Then, the medium was aspirated from each well, and the resultant MTT formazan was solubilized in 150 μ L of dimethyl sulfoxide. The results were obtained spectrophotometrically at a wavelength of 570 nm.

Colony formation assay

The A549 and H1299 cells were transfected with either siRNAs or plasmid of ZSWIM5 for 24 hours. Cells were seeded into three 6 cm cell culture dishes (1,000 per dish) and incubated at 37°C. After 12 days, the plates were washed with PBS and stained with Giemsa staining solution. The number of colonies with more than 50 cells was counted.

Transwell assay

For the invasion assay, 5×10^4 cells were plated in 24-well transwell plates containing inserts (Costar, Cambridge, MA, USA), which were coated with 20 μ L Matrigel (dilution 1:3; BD Bioscience, San Jose, CA, USA). The 100- μ L medium in inserts was FBS-free. The 600- μ L medium poured in 24 wells was supplemented with 10% normal FBS. After 18 hours, the cells of inserts were fixed and stained. Representative fields were photographed. The number of invading cells in every field was counted.

Wound healing assay

Equal numbers of cells were seeded in six-well plates. When cell density was ~90%, the cell monolayers were wounded with a 1,000 μ L pipette tip to draw a gap on the plates. The cells that migrated into the cleared section were observed using a microscope at 24 hours. The distances of the optical wound were measured by using the Image J software (National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, USA).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS software (version 23.0 for Mac; IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). The Pearson's chi-squared test was performed to analyze the relationship between ZSWIM5 expression and clinicopathological factors. Values of $P < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

ZSWIM5 exhibits decreased expression in NSCLC tissues and other cell lines

In order to explore the function of ZSWIM5 in NSCLC, we first detected its expression in 20 pairs of NSCLC tissues and adjacent non-tumor lung tissues by Western blot (Figure 1). Our results showed that in 17 pairs of fresh tissues (17/20, 85%), ZSWIM5 expression in adjacent non-tumor lung tissues was higher than that in NSCLC tissues (Figure 1A). The relative expression rate of ZSWIM5 in normal lung tissues was also significantly higher than that in NSCLC tissues ($P < 0.02$, Figure 1B). We further evaluated ZSWIM5 expression in HBE cell line and five other types of lung cancer cell lines. Western blot results showed that ZSWIM5 expression in HBE was notably higher than that in the five lung cancer cell lines ($P < 0.001$, Figure 1C and D).

ZSWIM5 expression is closely related to the malignant progression and poor prognosis of NSCLC patients

We used immunohistochemical staining to evaluate ZSWIM5 expression in 139 cases of NSCLC specimens and 30 cases of adjacent non-tumor lung tissue specimens. In adjacent non-tumor lung tissues, ZSWIM5 exhibited moderate to strong staining and was mainly located in the cytoplasm and nucleus (Figure 2A and B). ZSWIM5 staining was considerably weaker in adenocarcinoma tissues (Figure 2C and D) and squamous cell carcinoma tissues (Figure 2E and F) and was mainly located in the cytoplasm of the cancer cells. Especially in the same field of view, ZSWIM5 staining in lung cancer cells was notably weaker than that in the adjacent non-tumor lung tissue and bronchial epithelial cells (Figure 2G–I). The positive rate in adjacent non-tumor lung tissues (76.67%) was markedly higher than that in NSCLC tissues (40.29%, $P < 0.001$, Table 1). Statistical analysis showed that the decreased expression of ZSWIM5 was significantly correlated with TNM stage ($P < 0.001$) and lymph node metastasis ($P = 0.002$), but had no significant association with age

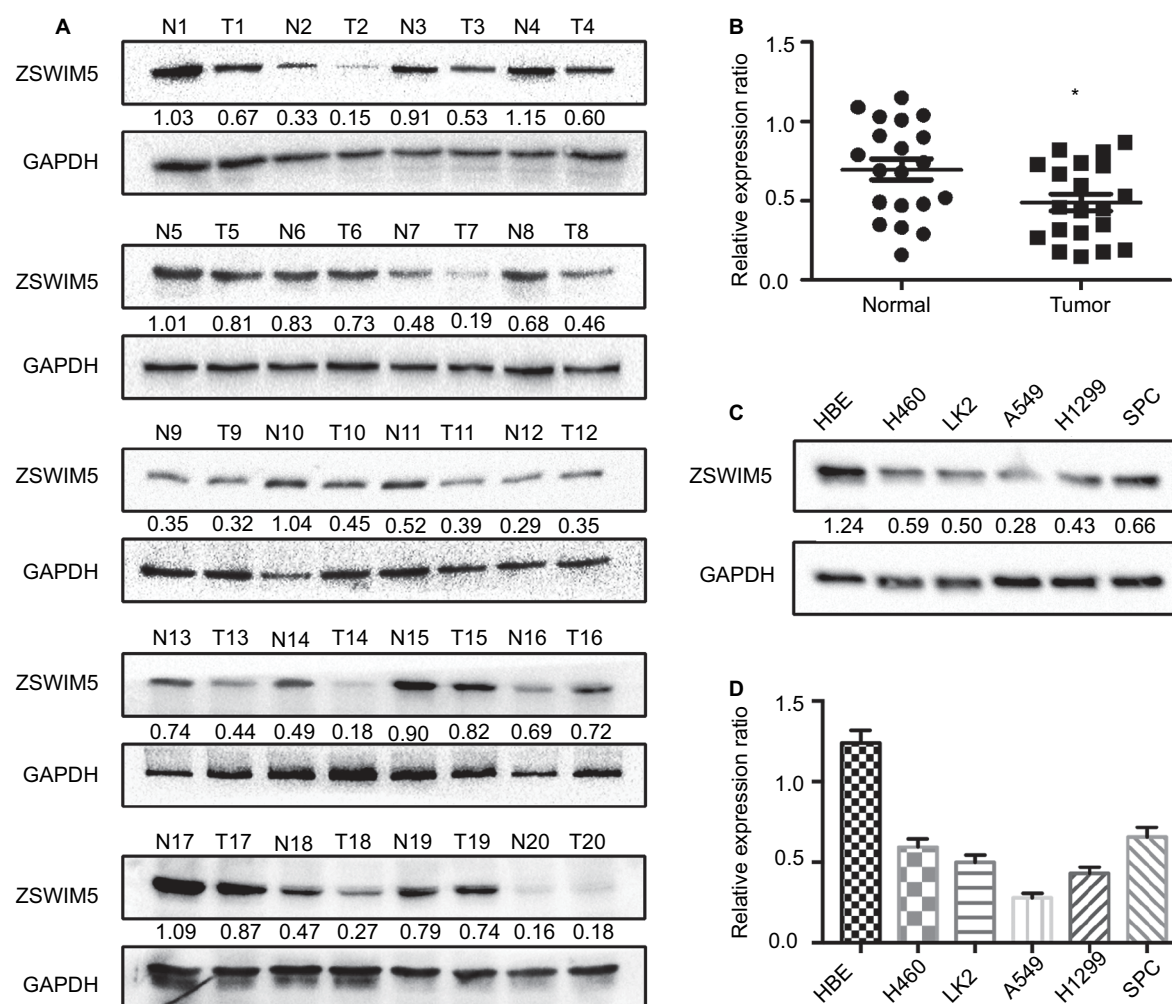


Figure 1 The ZSWIM5 expression is decreased in NSCLC tissues and cell lines.

Notes: (A) Western blot detected 20 pairs of NSCLC tissues and adjacent non-tumor lung tissues. ZSWIM5 expression in 17 cases of adjacent non-tumor lung tissues was higher than that in the corresponding NSCLC tissues (17/20, 85%). (B) The relative expression rate of ZSWIM5 in normal lung tissues was significantly higher than that in the NSCLC tissues ($P < 0.02$). (C, D) ZSWIM5 expression in HBE was notably higher than that in five lung cancer cell lines (all $P < 0.001$). * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer; HBE, human normal bronchial epithelial.

($P > 0.1$), gender ($P > 0.1$), histology type ($P > 0.6$), and differentiation stages ($P > 0.3$, Table 2) of NSCLC patients. Kaplan–Meier survival analysis showed that decreased expression of ZSWIM5 was significantly correlated with poor prognosis of NSCLC patients ($P < 0.001$, Figure 2J). We also used the online database KM Plotter Online Tool (<http://www.kmplot.com>) to analyze the relationship between ZSWIM5 gene expression and survival prognosis of lung cancer patients. ZSWIM5 gene expression showed a significant correlation with the overall survival of lung cancer patients (overall survival [OS], $n = 1145$, $P = 3e-09$, Figure S1), which is consistent with our Kaplan–Meier survival analysis results based on immunohistochemical staining data.

ZSWIM5 inhibits the proliferation, colony formation, invasion, and migration abilities of lung cancer cells

Next, to investigate the biological functions of ZSWIM5 in NSCLC, we examined the effects of siRNA interference and cDNA transfection of ZSWIM5 on the biological behaviors of the two kinds of lung adenocarcinoma cells A549 and H1299. MTT and clone formation assays showed that ZSWIM5 interference significantly promoted the proliferation (the fifth day, both $P < 0.001$) and clone formation abilities (both $P < 0.01$) of A549 and H1299 cells (Figure 3A and B). In contrast, the transfection of ZSWIM5 in A549 and H1299 cells inhibited cell proliferation (the fifth day, both $P < 0.001$) and clone formation abilities (both $P < 0.01$).

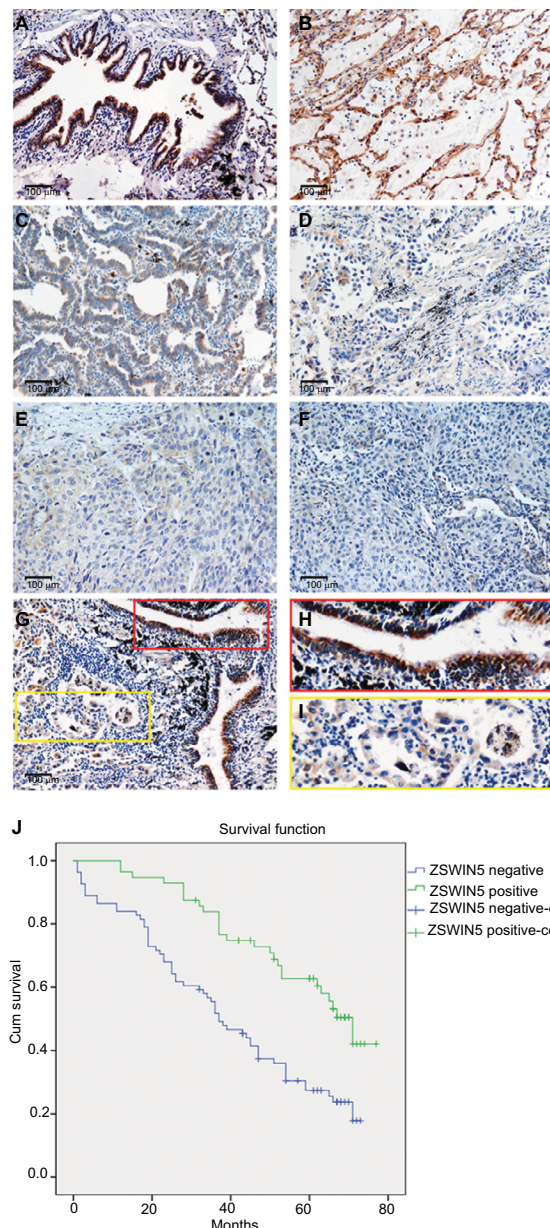


Figure 2 ZSWIM5 expression is decreased in NSCLC tissues and closely related to the poor prognosis of NSCLC patients.

Notes: (A, B) ZSWIM5 exhibited moderate to strong staining in adjacent non-tumor lung tissues and was located in the cytoplasm and nucleus (200× magnification). (C, D) ZSWIM5 showed weak staining in adenocarcinoma tissues and was mainly located in the cytoplasm of cancer cells (200× magnification). (E, F) ZSWIM5 also showed weak staining in squamous cell carcinoma tissues and was located in the cytoplasm of cancer cells (200× magnification). (G–I) ZSWIM5 staining in lung cancer cells was considerably weaker than that in adjacent non-tumor lung tissue bronchial epithelial cells in the same field of view (G, 200× magnification). (J) Kaplan–Meier survival analysis shows that the decreased expression of ZSWIM5 was significantly correlated with poor prognosis of NSCLC patients ($P<0.001$).

Abbreviations: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung cancer.

Figure 4A and B). Transwell and wound healing assays showed that after ZSWIM5 siRNA treatments, the invasion (both $P<0.05$) and migration (both $P<0.01$) abilities of A549 and H1299 cells were stronger (Figure 3C and D). Mean-

Table 1 ZSWIM5 expression in adjacent non-tumor tissues and lung cancer

	Negative	Positive
Adjacent non-tumor tissues	7 (23.33%)	23 (76.67%)
Lung cancer	83 (59.12%)	56 (40.29%) ^a

Notes: ^a $P<0.001$, indicates statistical significance.

Abbreviation: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5.

Table 2 Summary of correlation of ZSWIM5 expression with clinicopathological characteristics of NSCLC patients

Clinicopathological feature	N	ZSWIM5		χ^2	P-value
		Negative	Positive		
All cases	139	83	56		
Age (years)					
≤60	73	39	34	2.527	0.112
>60	66	44	22		
Gender					
Male	82	53	29	2.014	0.156
Female	57	30	27		
Histology					
Squamous cell carcinoma	55	34	21	0.168	0.682
Adenocarcinoma	84	49	35		
TNM stage					
I+II	74	30	44	24.178	0.000
III	65	53	12		
Differentiation					
Well	33	17	16	1.209	0.312
Moderate or poor	106	66	40		
Lymph node metastasis					
Negative	85	42	43	9.650	0.002
Positive	54	41	13		

Abbreviation: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5.

while, the A549 and H1299 cells transfected with ZSWIM5 showed considerably weaker invasion (both $P<0.05$) and migration (both $P<0.05$) abilities compared to the control cells (Figure 4C and D).

ZSWIM5 downregulates the expression of cyclins and MMPs

In order to explore the mechanism of action of ZSWIM5, we identified many important factors related to the proliferation, invasion, and migration of cancer cells. We found that siRNA treatment of ZSWIM5 in A549 and H1299 cells upregulated the expressions of cyclin D1, cyclin E, cyclin A2, MMP2, and MMP9 (Figure 5). In contrast, transfection of ZSWIM5 in A549 and H1299 cells inhibited the expressions of cyclin D1, cyclin E, cyclin A2, MMP2, and MMP9 (Figure 5).

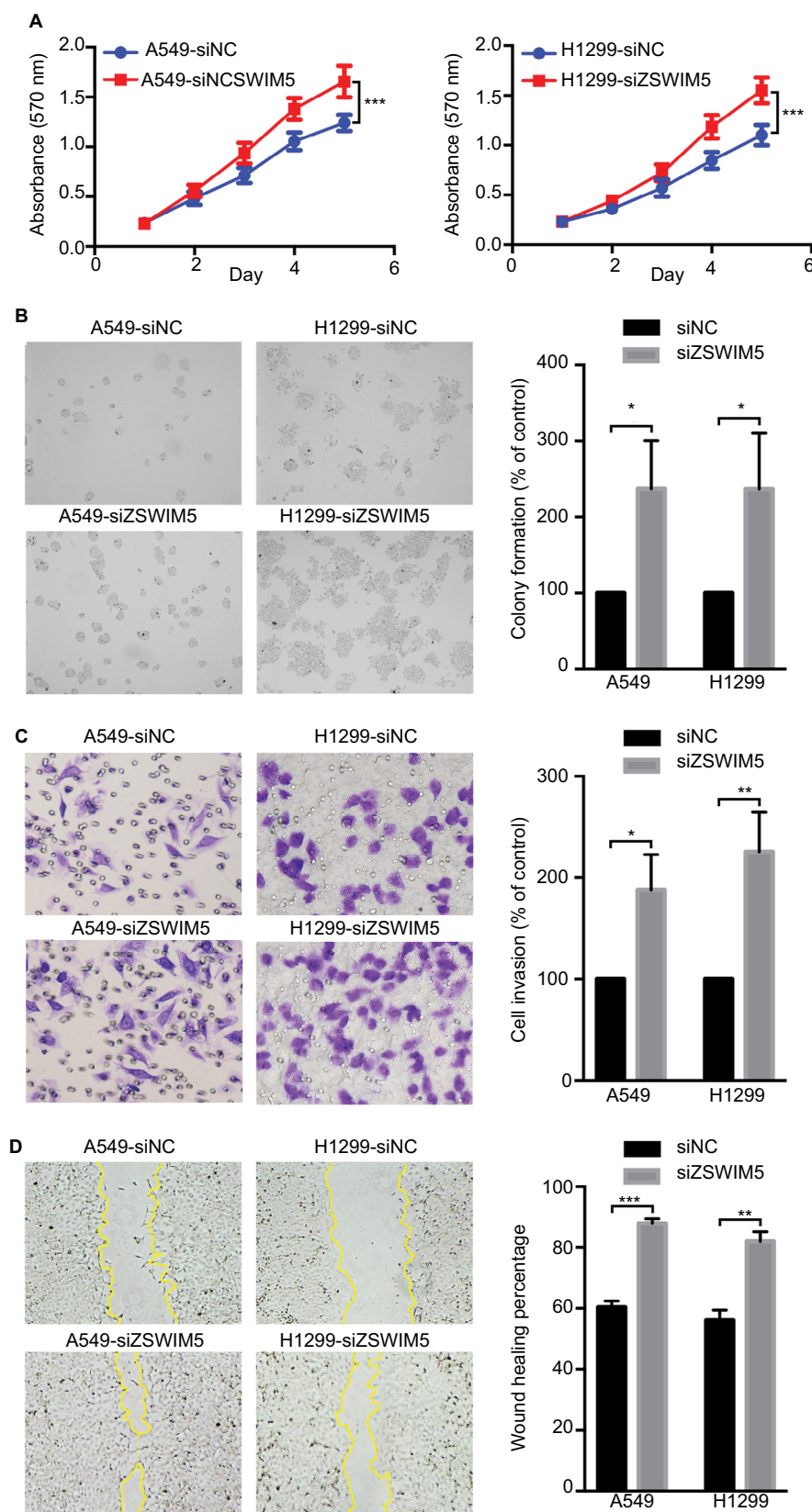


Figure 3 siRNA interference of ZSWIM5 promotes lung cancer cell proliferation, colony formation, invasion, and migration.

Notes: (A) MTT assays showed that ZSWIM5 interference significantly promoted the proliferation abilities (the fifth day, both $P < 0.001$) of A549 and H1299 cells. (B) Clone formation assays showed that the clone formation abilities of A549 and H1299 cells after siRNA interference were stronger (both $P < 0.01$). (C) Transwell assays showed that siRNA treatment of ZSWIM5 promoted the invasion abilities of A549 and H1299 cells (both $P < 0.05$). (D) Wound healing assays showed that the migration abilities of A549 and H1299 cells with knocked-down ZSWIM5 were stronger (both $P < 0.01$). * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$.

Abbreviation: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5.

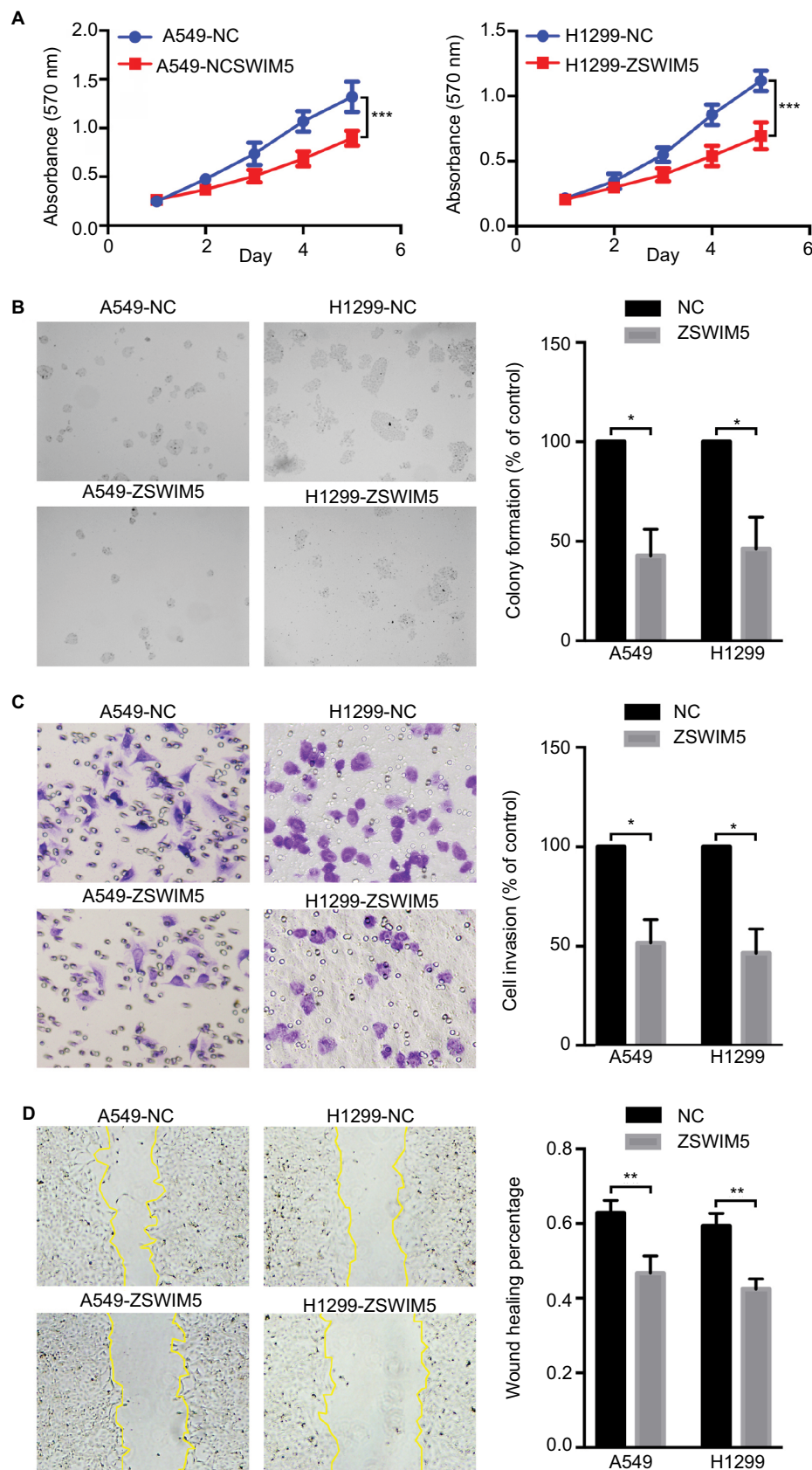


Figure 4 Transfection with ZSWIM5 inhibits lung cancer cell proliferation, colony formation, invasion, and migration.

Notes: (A, B) A549 and H1299 cells transfected with ZSWIM5 showed decreased proliferation (the fifth day, both $P < 0.001$) and clone formation abilities (both $P < 0.01$). (C, D) Transfection with ZSWIM5 also inhibited invasion (both $P < 0.05$) and migration (both $P < 0.05$) of A549 and H1299 cells. * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$.

Abbreviation: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5.

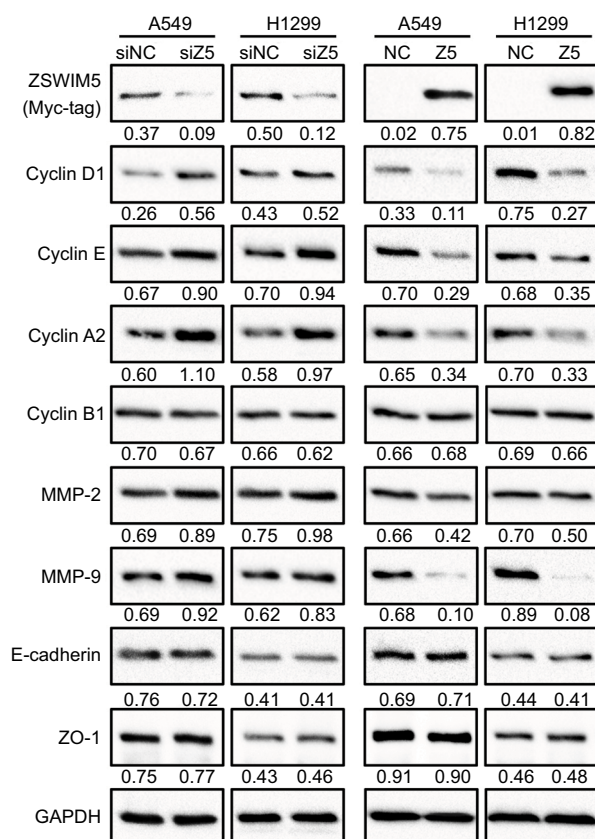


Figure 5 ZSWIM5 downregulates the expression of cyclins and MMPs.
Notes: siRNA treatment of ZSWIM5 in A549 and H1299 cells upregulated the expressions of cyclin D1, cyclin E, cyclin A2, MMP2, and MMP9. In contrast, transfection A549 and H1299 cells with ZSWIM5 inhibited the expressions of cyclin D1, cyclin E, cyclin A2, MMP2, and MMP9. There was no obvious change in the expressions of cyclin B1, e-cadherin, and ZO-1 in A549 or H1299 cells.
Abbreviation: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5.

However, ZSWIM5 did not affect the expressions of cyclin B1, e-cadherin, and ZO-1 in A549 or H1299 cells (Figure 5).

Discussion

NSCLC is a common malignancy with high global incidence and mortality. Discovery of novel tumor-related factors and revelation of their roles and mechanisms in NSCLC are urgently needed for the identification and development of new molecular targets for NSCLC diagnosis and therapy. Many previous studies have demonstrated significant roles of a variety of zinc finger proteins in the development of various malignancies.^{5–8,10} ZSWIM5 is a novel SWIM domain containing zinc finger protein, which is predicted to interact with DNA and other proteins.¹² Current data show that ZSWIM5 expression is high in normal brain and malignant gliomas.^{13–15} Besides this, we have acquired limited knowledge on the function of ZSWIM5.

In this study, we first used Western blotting to evaluate the expression levels of ZSWIM5 and proved that ZSWIM5 expression was decreased in NSCLC fresh tissues and lung cancer cells. This was further confirmed by the immunohistochemical staining of 139 NSCLC specimens. ZSWIM5 exhibited intense staining in adjacent non-tumor lung tissues and was located in both the nucleus and the cytoplasm. In contrast, in NSCLC tissues, ZSWIM5 was mainly located in the cytoplasm of cancer cells and showed weak staining. Based on the above results, we inferred that the expression of ZSWIM5 is decreased in NSCLC.

Further statistical analysis showed that low expression of ZSWIM5 was significantly correlated with the TNM stage, lymph node metastasis, and poor prognosis of NSCLC patients, which is consistent with the gene expression result of KM Plotter database (<http://www.kmplot.com>). In case of siRNA interference and cDNA transfection of ZSWIM5 in A549 and H1299 lung cancer cell lines, we found that ZSWIM5 could significantly inhibit the proliferation, colony formation, invasion, and migration abilities of the lung cancer cells. These results indicated that ZSWIM5 exhibited a tumor suppressor function and inhibited the malignant progression of NSCLC.

Next, we tried to further explore the relevant mechanisms where ZSWIM5 could play the above biological functions. We found that ZSWIM5 downregulated many cyclins, including cyclin D1, cyclin E, and cyclin A2, which play a key role in cell cycle progression.^{16–19} Downregulation of these cyclins could significantly inhibit cellular proliferation and colony formation abilities. Meanwhile, we found that although the expression of adhesion molecules e-cadherin and ZO-1 remained unaltered, the expression of MMP2 and MMP9 was significantly downregulated by ZSWIM5. MMP2 and MMP9 are involved in the degradation of extracellular matrix and promote cancer cell invasion and migration.^{20,21} However, the exact mechanism of action of ZSWIM5 on these cyclins and MMPs is yet unknown.

The data from the Biological General Repository for Interaction Datasets (BioGRID), which is a biological database of protein–protein interactions, showed that ZSWIM5 may interact with CDC42.²² CDC42 is a small GTPase of the Rho family, which regulates diverse cellular functions including cell morphology, polarity, invasion, migration, cell cycle, proliferation, differentiation, and endocytosis.^{23–25} Therefore, ZSWIM5 is likely to regulate the cyclins and MMPs by interacting with CDC42. Meanwhile, this also implies that besides the regulation of cyclins and MMPs, ZSWIM5 may use other mechanisms to regulate the biological behavior of

tumor cells. It is likely to be able to regulate the cytoskeleton and cell polarity, which could also greatly affect the biological behavior of cancer cells. We hope to further clarify the specific mechanisms of action of ZSWIM5 in our future studies.

Conclusion

ZSWIM5 expression was decreased in NSCLC, and its low expression was significantly correlated with TNM stage, lymph node metastasis, and poor prognosis of NSCLC patients. ZSWIM5 exhibited a tumor suppressor function and inhibited the malignant progression of NSCLC.

Acknowledgments

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

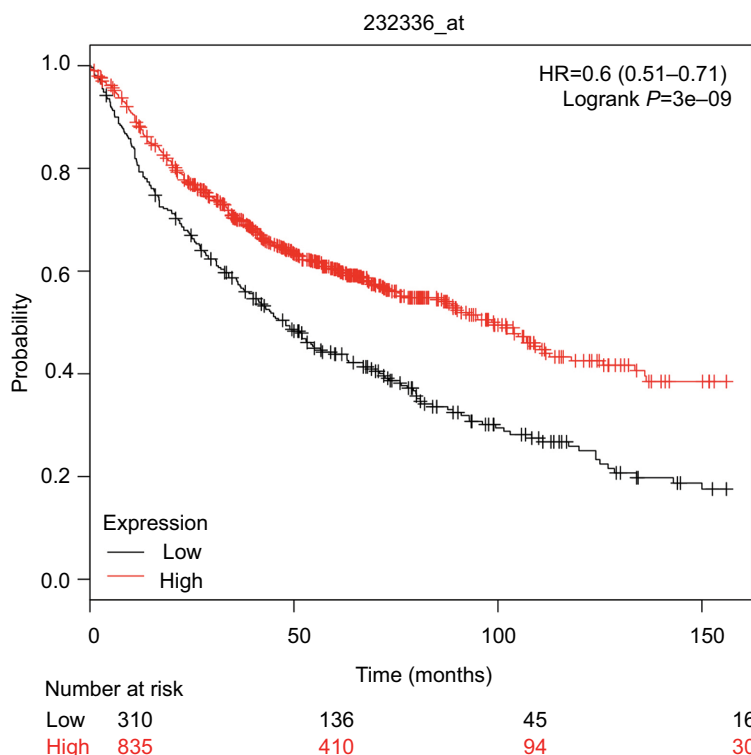


Figure S1 ZSWIM5 gene expression is significantly correlated with the overall survival of lung cancer patients.

Notes: Data from KM Plotter Online Tool (<http://www.kmplot.com>) showed that ZSWIM5 gene expression was significantly correlated with the overall survival of lung cancer patients (OS, $n=1,145$, $P=3e-09$), which is consistent with our Kaplan–Meier survival analysis results based on immunohistochemical staining data.

Abbreviation: ZSWIM5, zinc finger SWIM-type containing 5.

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