

Role of non-coding RNA (Ribonucleic acid) in the LC-Lung Cancer pathogenesis system

Muhammad Mazhar Fareed

Faculty of Life Sciences, Department of Bioinformatics and Biotechnology, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Abstract: Lung Cancer is a globally alarming deathly disease; the present circumstance is additionally upheld by yearly expansion in new (Lung Cancer) LC-cases and its helpless five years endurance which is under 15%. Albeit an enormous level of LC, cases have been credited to smoking, a lot of non-smokers likewise fosters this sickness, accordingly recommending a hereditary as well as an epigenetic hint to LC advancement. A few developments related to qualities like epidermal development factor receptor (EGFR) and vascular endothelial development factor (VEGF) just as growth silencer qualities, for example, p53 have been involved in LC pathogenesis and movement. Similarly, the genome just holds back around 1% of coding areas. Henceforth, noncoding part of the genome, for example, noncoding RNAs (ncRNAs) has been considered and found to assume a fitting part in LC pathogenesis. All the more exactly, microRNAs (miRNAs) and long ncRNAs (lncRNAs) have been read for quite a long time. The posttranscriptional quality balance capacity of miRNAs is grounded and described. Moreover, the offending communication among lncRNAs and miRNAs had additionally been demonstrated to additional control quality articulation during solid and infection conditions like LC. All the more as of late, restored consideration toward roundabout RNAs circular RNAs (circRNAs) study showed that circRNAs can likewise wipe miRNAs to regulate quality articulations as well. Henceforth, miRNAs, lncRNAs, and circRNAs appear to work inside a circuit to ideally figure out which quality is should have been upregulated or on the other hand downregulated in the organic framework. Consequently, this survey will talk about significant ncRNAs, in particular miRNA, lncRNA, and circRNA in LC movement. What's more, the possibility of these ncRNAs in improving better LC treatment will be featured also.

Key words: Circ-RNA, lncRNA, NonCoding RNA, Lung Cancer

Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.5816293

1.Introduction: For a couple of many years, cellular breakdown in the lungs (LC) remains reliably liable for most elevated worldwide malignancy mortality. For the beyond a couple of many years, cellular breakdown in the lungs (LC) remains reliably liable for most noteworthy worldwide malignant growth mortality. moreover, the number of new LC cases continues to build each year. Moreover, 5-year endurance rate for LC is under 15%. Around 85% of LC cases have a place with nonsmall-cell LC (NSCLC) while the excess 15% are delegated little cell lung carcinomas (SCLCs) (Bray et al., 2018; Naghavi et al., 2017). The two most normal histologic subtypes of NSCLC are squamous cell carcinomas and adenocarcinomas which are chiefly got from epithelial cells lining bigger aviation routes and fringe little aviation routes, individually. As a rule, oncogenesis has been set up to be driven by hereditary irregularities, all things considered, growth silencer or supporting qualities. In the meantime, it has been found that just 1% of the genome code for qualities (Campra, Secinaro, Brescia, & Góis, 2020; Esteller, 2011; Knopf, 2006). Subsequently, the excess almost 100% noncoding some portions of the genome also have collected consideration throughout the long term and have been found to play an apt job in human prosperity just as pathologic conditions like a cellular breakdown in the lungs (Thavaneswaran et al., 2019). In this audit, we will zero in on the jobs of diverse noncoding RNAs (ncRNAs) in the movement of LC (Khaltsev & Axelrod, 2020; Morgillo, Della Corte, Fasano, & Ciardiello, 2016). Furthermore, we will likewise feature some outstanding investigations focusing on particular ncRNAs in the discovery and treatment of LC. At last, we will hypothesize on the possibility of featured ncRNA focusing on to bring about remedial choice for LC patients in future and also explain about the targeted RNAs in LC are shown in figure 01.

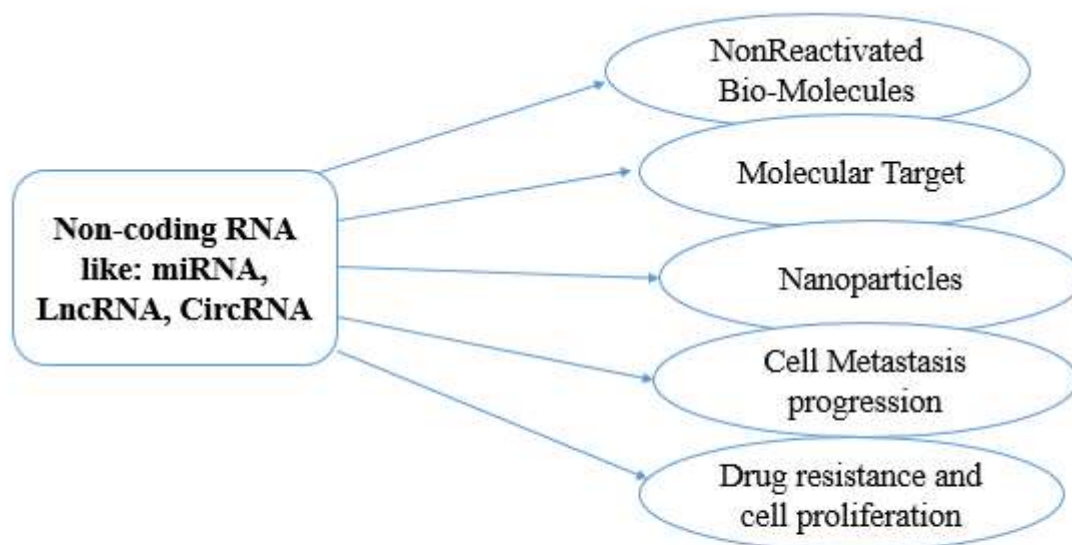


Figure 01: Non-Coding RNAs in Lung Cancer Progression

2.Role of MicroRNA and Lung Cancer related genes

MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are endogenously communicated ncRNAs with significant natural capacity as a posttranscriptional quality controller. It is consistently accepted that miRNAs tie to their individual cultivating areas inside the 3' untranslated locales of their objective qualities (Hanna, Hossain, & Kocerha, 2019). This limiting downregulates the articulation of such objective quality. A regular miRNA is created from a long essential RNA grouping to a 20 to 22 nucleotides mature miRNA at the RNA-actuated hushing complex (RISC) complex. Mature miRNA acts pleiotropically by possibly focusing on various qualities, while some miRNAs work in a cell-or organ-explicit way. For example, miR-224 directs oncogenic KRAS and DPYSL2 qualities in gastric malignant growth, while miR-218 tweaks the outflow of interleukin-6/Signal transducer and activator of record 3 (IL6/STAT3) flagging pathway. Hence, this presents on a miRNA the expected capacity to manage different natural pathways that are pathogenically upset during sickness conditions like a malignant growth. In LC pathogenesis and movement, a few miRNAs have been distinguished to fill in as oncogenes, growth silencers, and malignancy movement marks (Braicu et al., 2019; Hashimoto, Akiyama, & Yuasa, 2013; F. Liu et al., 2017; Williams, McCall, Joshua, Looney, & Tingen, 2019).

Disease-related qualities can be extensively partitioned into two sections specifically, oncogenes and growth silencer qualities. Oncogenes support growth movement while growth silencer quality debilitates malignancy improvement. Malignant growths hypothetically flourish at the point when oncogene articulation is upregulated while growth silencer qualities are downregulated in the natural framework. Thus, this part features the impacts of miRNAs on oncogenes and growth silencer qualities corresponding to LC movement. For a cell to isolate wildly, monstrous expansion related qualities will be interpreted and therefore deciphered by record factors (TFs) (C. Liu et al., 2018; Pan et al., 2015). Although the TFs are vital for ordinary organic capacity, the tight guideline of their creation and debasement is the way to appropriate homeostasis. Dysregulation of TFs is a typical reason for harm like LC. Consequently, miRNAs that focus on these oncogenes are known as cancer silencer miRNA. For instance, Feliciano et al utilized microarray to recognize miR-99a as a differentially communicated miRNA focusing on E2F2 (E2F TF 2) and EMR2 (EGF-like module-containing, mucin-like, chemical receptor-like 2) to subdue epithelial-to-mesenchymal progress (EMT) in NSCLC. MiR-661 influenced EMT interaction and metastasis of NSCLC. Essentially, miR-218 was likewise found to straightforwardly target Slug and ZEB2 to advance LC metastasis. Likewise, miR-200 relatives (miR-200a, miR-200b, miR-200c, miR-429, and miR-141) have been known to assume pivotal parts in the concealment of EMT.¹⁷ One more miRNA family emphatically involved in LC movement is the let-7 family miRNAs. Articulations of let-7 family miRNAs were found to associate with LC illness movement as well as clinical organizing. miRNAs likewise meddle with the qualities acting along the proliferative flagging pathways in the cell. Adjustment of the statement of these flagging pathways thusly expands the exercises of these proteins all together for malignancy tumorigenesis and movement to be supported. On this note, it was accounted for that miR-24-3p advanced cell movement and multiplication in vitro by focusing on SOX7 in NSCLC and autophagy in SCLC (He, He, Lowe, & Hannon, 2007). The miRNAs focusing on growth silencers are consistently downregulated altogether for disease cells to endure. A few investigations have found that miR-185 was fundamentally downregulated in NSCLC clinical examples and cell lines. Overexpression of miR-185 stifled NSCLC cell development, movement, and intrusion in vitro, and in vivo models. One concentrate even showed that exosomal miR-185 level can associate with more awful clinical sickness movement. In like manner, drained miR-185 in NSCLC was demonstrated to expand drug obstruction by expanded medication opposition carrier quality ABCC1. Moreover, the constraint of Ataxia

telangiectasia and Rad3-related protein (ATR) pathway by miR-185 was found to upgrade expansion hindrance and radiation-prompted apoptosis. Then again, Zhang et al detailed that NSCLC movement is related to higher miR-185 articulation which is upheld by hypoxia increment. Eminent growth silencer quality p53 had likewise been ensnared to be influenced by miRNA in LC.²⁷ The cancer silencer p53 is integral to numerous cell stress reactions including LC improvement. miR-125a-5p prompted apoptosis in the LC cell line by expanding p53 mRNA and protein articulation. This study gives an understanding into the jobs of the miR-125a family in LC.³⁰ Park et al discovered that miR-29 relatives (miR-29a, miR-29b, and miR-29c) upregulate p53 levels to initiate apoptosis in a p53-subordinate way. Moreover, the gathering additionally showed that miR-29 relatives straightforwardly stifle negative controllers of p53 known as p85 α (the administrative subunit of PI3 kinase) and CDC42 (a Rho family GTPase) (Park, Lee, Ha, Nam, & Kim, 2009).

3.Implicated the Circular-RNA in LC progression and role of Circ-RNA

The circRNA are ncRNA records shaped by nonconventional elective joining called back splicing. The 3' finish of a downstream exon is covalently preferred with the 5' finish of an upstream exon shaping a shut RNA record. Even though the first distinguished in mid-1990s, circRNA was shown to be significant during advancement, preserved along the transformative tree, and could be tissue and cell explicit in eukaryotes in mid-2000 (Kumar et al., 2008). From that point forward, useless or irregularity articulation of circRNAs has been demonstrated to influence the physiological status of a creature. That is, under-or potentially overproduction of certain circRNAs can decide if a creature is in a solid or ailing state including LC advancement. The significance of circRNA homeostasis in the organic framework has been featured in the past area. The most collectively concurred and concentrated on the organic capacity of circRNAs is their embroiled in balancing quality articulation by focusing on genius and antioncogenic miRNAs to advance malignant growth movement, metastasis, and even medication obstruction (Landi et al., 2008).

4.Impact of IncRNAs and Circ-RNA signalling pathways in LC

Phenotypic expressions are joined consequences of genotypic occasions and sub-atomic flagging. circRNAs have been set up to adjust quality articulations in a roundabout way through an endogenous contest with miRNAs for restricting to their quality targets. In the meantime, one should take note of that quality tweak probably won't be organically successful on the off chance that it doesn't altogether influence atomic motioning to bring about a phenotypic

occasion (Landi et al., 2008). LC movement has been found to continue through a few sub-atomic pathways including a receptor tyrosine kinase, little GTPase (RAS), anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK), myc oncogenic record factor (MYC), Phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K), and so on. Thus, this part examines circRNA suggestions are probably the most fundamental LC sub-atomic flagging pathways. Nonetheless, Yang et al recently explored not many circRNAs ensnared in a portion of these pathways in various malignancy types. lncRNAs are delegated RNA records that are longer than 200 nucleotides yet can't be converted into protein. ncRNAs (Conn et al., 2015).

lncRNA (comprehensive) have been found to convey housekeeping capacities in a few natural cycles by participating in the administrative instrument of quality articulation at the transcriptional and posttranscriptional level. Furthermore, lncRNAs have significant jobs in numerous sicknesses including malignant growth. It has been shown that unusual articulation of lncRNAs is seen in a few human tumors (Conn et al., 2015). Various examinations have shown that numerous lncRNAs can work as oncogenes in malignancy improvement through the enlistment of cell cycle movement, cell expansion, and intrusion, antiapoptosis, and metastasis. In any case, the organic what's more, atomic systems of lncRNA contribution in LC have not yet been completely explained. All the more along these lines, studies have shown that oncogenic lncRNAs can become promising biomarkers and may be powerful prognostic focuses in malignant growth treatment (Dhanoa, Sethi, Verma, Arora, & Mukhopadhyay, 2018). This segment sums up examinations featuring lncRNA contribution in LC (C.-X. Liu et al., 2019) (Hua et al., 2019). The statement of LINC01123 was accounted for to be upregulated in NSCLC and anticipated to wipe miR-199a-5p. In the meantime, miR-199a-5p was displayed to adjust the statement of c-Myc records in NSCLC cell line. Likewise, the statement of LINC01123 upregulated the declaration of c-Myc by wiping miR-199a-5p, prompting expanded expansion and oxygen-consuming glycolysis (Zhong et al., 2019). Also, overexpression of lncRNA KCNQ1OT1 was observed to be firmly connected with growth size, lymph hub metastasis, and growth hub metastasis malignancy organizing (TNM) stage in NSCLC. NSCLC patients with high lncRNA KCNQ1OT1 articulation levels have more terrible visualization contrasted with that in low articulation bunch (Batista & Chang, 2013; Wan et al., 2016).

5.Conclusion:

Seemingly, the most addressed ncRNA in both biomedical examination and therapeutics are still miRNAs. Albeit, another ncRNA like lncRNA, and all the more as of late circRNAs has moreover been found to essentially take part during LC movement. Other than the way that numerous ncRNAs have been demonstrated to be a solid non-obtrusive biomarker for LC, large numbers of them have additionally been displayed to have practical characteristics at the atomic level. In this way, focusing on such ncRNAs could extend the treatment decision for LC. Moreover, their generally little sizes make them a decent decision for bundling into nanoparticles for additional viable focusing of LC. In the treatment and diagnosis of diseases, the RNA content of exosomes is a vital role played, the long noncoding RNAs also called lncRNA as a specific kind of RNA-transcript have been reported as functional impacts in the regulation of cell functionality and progression, the taking everything into research-account, ncRNAs are a significant piece of the genome in which dysregulation can start and advance LC improvement. Moreover, the location of ncRNA dysregulation can likewise fill in as a prognostic biomarker, what's more, focusing on this ncRNA can likewise fill in as a helpful methodology for sicknesses like LC.

References:

- Batista, P. J., & Chang, H. Y. (2013). Long noncoding RNAs: cellular address codes in development and disease. *Cell*, *152*(6), 1298-1307.
- Braicu, C., Zimta, A.-A., Harangus, A., Iurca, I., Irimie, A., Coza, O., & Berindan-Neagoe, I. (2019). The function of non-coding RNAs in lung cancer tumorigenesis. *Cancers*, *11*(5), 605.
- Bray, F., Ferlay, J., Soerjomataram, I., Siegel, R. L., Torre, L. A., & Jemal, A. (2018). Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA: a cancer journal for clinicians*, *68*(6), 394-424.
- Campra, M., Secinaro, S. F., Brescia, V., & Góis, C. M. G. G. (2020). Where is current research on blockchain technology in public sector?—A systematic review.
- Conn, S. J., Pillman, K. A., Toubia, J., Conn, V. M., Salmanidis, M., Phillips, C. A., . . . Goodall, G. J. (2015). The RNA binding protein quaking regulates formation of circRNAs. *Cell*, *160*(6), 1125-1134.
- Dhanoa, J. K., Sethi, R. S., Verma, R., Arora, J. S., & Mukhopadhyay, C. S. (2018). Long non-coding RNA: its evolutionary relics and biological implications in mammals: a review. *Journal of animal science and technology*, *60*(1), 1-10.
- Esteller, M. (2011). Non-coding RNAs in human disease. *Nature reviews genetics*, *12*(12), 861-874.
- Hanna, J., Hossain, G. S., & Kocerha, J. (2019). The potential for microRNA therapeutics and clinical research. *Frontiers in genetics*, *10*, 478.
- Hashimoto, Y., Akiyama, Y., & Yuasa, Y. (2013). Multiple-to-multiple relationships between microRNAs and target genes in gastric cancer. *PloS one*, *8*(5), e62589.
- He, L., He, X., Lowe, S. W., & Hannon, G. J. (2007). microRNAs join the p53 network—another piece in the tumour-suppression puzzle. *Nature Reviews Cancer*, *7*(11), 819-822.

- Hua, Q., Jin, M., Mi, B., Xu, F., Li, T., Zhao, L., . . . Huang, G. (2019). LINC01123, a c-Myc-activated long non-coding RNA, promotes proliferation and aerobic glycolysis of non-small cell lung cancer through miR-199a-5p/c-Myc axis. *Journal of hematology & oncology*, 12(1), 1-18.
- Khaltaev, N., & Axelrod, S. (2020). Global lung cancer mortality trends and lifestyle modifications: preliminary analysis. *Chinese medical journal*, 133(13), 1526.
- Knopf, J. W. (2006). Doing a literature review. *PS: Political Science & Politics*, 39(1), 127-132.
- Kumar, M. S., Erkeland, S. J., Pester, R. E., Chen, C. Y., Ebert, M. S., Sharp, P. A., & Jacks, T. (2008). Suppression of non-small cell lung tumor development by the let-7 microRNA family. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 105(10), 3903-3908.
- Landi, M. T., Consonni, D., Rotunno, M., Bergen, A. W., Goldstein, A. M., Lubin, J. H., . . . Subar, A. F. (2008). Environment And Genetics in Lung cancer Etiology (EAGLE) study: an integrative population-based case-control study of lung cancer. *BMC public health*, 8(1), 1-10.
- Liu, C.-X., Li, X., Nan, F., Jiang, S., Gao, X., Guo, S.-K., . . . Ding, H. (2019). Structure and degradation of circular RNAs regulate PKR activation in innate immunity. *Cell*, 177(4), 865-880. e821.
- Liu, C., Hu, W., Li, L.-L., Wang, Y.-X., Zhou, Q., Zhang, F., . . . Li, D.-J. (2018). Roles of miR-200 family members in lung cancer: more than tumor suppressors. *Future Oncology*, 14(27), 2875-2886.
- Liu, F., Cai, Y., Rong, X., Chen, J., Zheng, D., Chen, L., . . . Ruan, J. (2017). MiR-661 promotes tumor invasion and metastasis by directly inhibiting RB1 in non small cell lung cancer. *Molecular cancer*, 16(1), 1-11.
- Morgillo, F., Della Corte, C. M., Fasano, M., & Ciardiello, F. (2016). Mechanisms of resistance to EGFR-targeted drugs: lung cancer. *ESMO open*, 1(3), e000060.
- Naghavi, M., Abajobir, A. A., Abbafati, C., Abbas, K. M., Abd-Allah, F., Abera, S. F., . . . Agrawal, A. (2017). Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980–2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *The Lancet*, 390(10100), 1151-1210.
- Pan, B., Chen, Y., Song, H., Xu, Y., Wang, R., & Chen, L. (2015). Mir-24-3p downregulation contributes to VP16–DDP resistance in small-cell lung cancer by targeting ATG4A. *Oncotarget*, 6(1), 317.
- Park, S.-Y., Lee, J. H., Ha, M., Nam, J.-W., & Kim, V. N. (2009). miR-29 miRNAs activate p53 by targeting p85 α and CDC42. *Nature structural & molecular biology*, 16(1), 23-29.
- Thavaneswaran, S., Rath, E., Tucker, K., Joshua, A. M., Hess, D., Pinese, M., . . . Thomas, D. M. (2019). Therapeutic implications of germline genetic findings in cancer. *Nature Reviews Clinical Oncology*, 16(6), 386-396.
- Wan, L., Zhang, L., Fan, K., Cheng, Z.-X., Sun, Q.-C., & Wang, J.-J. (2016). Circular RNA-ITCH suppresses lung cancer proliferation via inhibiting the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway. *BioMed research international*, 2016.
- Williams, L. B., McCall, A., Joshua, T. V., Looney, S. W., & Tingen, M. S. (2019). Design of a community-based lung cancer education, prevention, and screening program. *Western journal of nursing research*, 41(8), 1152-1169.
- Zhong, Y., Wu, X., Li, Q., Ge, X., Wang, F., Wu, P., . . . Miao, L. (2019). Long noncoding RNAs as potential biomarkers and therapeutic targets in gallbladder cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Cancer cell international*, 19(1), 1-10.