

Research Article

SETD2 Deficiency and Mir-21: Potent Therapeutic Targets in NUT Midline Carcinoma

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Abstract

Nuclear Protein in Testis (NUT) Midline Carcinoma (NMC) is a rare and highly aggressive tumor with the bromodomain containing 4 proteins (BRD4)-NUT (NUTM1) gene fusion. Few targeted therapies are available for NMC, and thus novel therapeutic targets are required.

To the best of our knowledge, the present study was the first to report that SET domain-containing protein 2 (SETD2) deficiency and microRNA (miRNA/miR)-21 may serve as novel therapeutic targets for the treatment of NMC. First, Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) identified a novel

SETD2 mutation (p.Ser2382fs) in the NMC cell lines, HCC2429 and Ty82. Trimethylation of lysine 36 on histone H3 expression was depleted in the NMC cells, which was indicative of *SETD2* loss. NMC cells were sensitive to the WEE1 G2 checkpoint kinase (WEE1) inhibitor, AZD1775, in the cancer cells with *SETD2* deficiency. NMC cells that were resistant to Bromodomain and Extra-Terminal Motif (BET) inhibitors were next established, and these resistant cells were also sensitive to AZD1775. Subsequently, miRNA analysis revealed that miR-21 expression was increased in BET-inhibitor-resistant NMC cells. In addition, miR-21 regulated the proliferation of NMCs. The miR-21 inhibitor also suppressed the proliferation of BET-inhibitor-resistant cells. Additionally, a digital PCR assay was established to detect *NUT* gene rearrangements to identify patients with NMC. A total of 32 clinical samples were analyzed and one case of NMC was identified, in which the novel *SETD2* mutation was detected. These data suggested that *SETD2* loss and miR-21 may be therapeutic targets for treatment of NMC.

Keywords: MicroR-21; Nuclear protein in testis midline carcinoma, SET domain-containing protein 2, WEE1 G2 checkpoint kinase

1. Introduction

Nuclear Protein in Testis (NUT) Midline Carcinoma (NMC), also referred to as NUT carcinoma, is a rare and highly aggressive tumor that predominantly affects midline structures, which occurs in both children and adults. NMC is genetically identified by the presence of the NUT gene, also known as the NUT midline carcinoma family member 1 (*NUTM1*) gene rearrangement [1, 2]. The most frequent translocation in NMC is observed between the *NUT* gene at

chromosome 15q14 and the Bromodomain Containing Protein 4 (BRD4) gene on chromosome 19q13.1 chromosome, which accounts for >70% of the rearrangements [3-5]; other NUT fusion partners include BRD3, Nuclear Receptor Binding SET Domain Protein 3 (NSD3) and zinc finger protein 532 (ZNF532), amongst other genes [6-9]. NMC lacks specific pathological features and can occur in any organ, such as the thorax, head and neck, or other midline organs [10]. Patients with NMC can be misdiagnosed with other malignant tumors due to the poor differentiation, and lack of awareness of the disease symptoms and diagnostic tests available. The prognosis of patients with NMC is considerably poor, with a median survival time of 6–9 months [3, 10]. The development of novel treatment strategies for NMC is challenging. Targeted therapy has been performed based on the molecular mechanisms underlying aberrant signaling through the fusion proteins. BRD4 is a member of the bromodomain and Extra-Terminal Domain (BET) family of proteins and binds to acetylated lysine in histones [11]. BET inhibitors have been investigated, and the first-in-class BET inhibitor, JQ1, which competitively binds to bromodomains, has shown prodifferentiative and antiproliferative effects on NMC in preclinical studies [12]. More recently, novel BET inhibitors have been developed and studied in clinical trials [13, 14]. However, the efficacy of these inhibitors are limited, and NMC may develop resistance to them [14, 15]. To date, no other therapeutic targets have been identified in NMC. Accordingly, the development of novel treatment strategies is required. Recently, increased onco-microRNA (miRNA/miR) expression has been reported in NMC [16]. Studies that focus on the presence of simultaneous gene mutations and miRNAs may assist in identifying novel therapeutic targets. In the present study, the role of two epigenetic regulators, SET Domain Containing 2 (*SETD2*)

and miR-21, as possible therapeutic targets for NMC, were investigated.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Cell culture and reagents

NMC cell lines, Ty82 (RIKEN Cell Bank), HCC2429 cells (UT Southwestern Medical Center) and A549 lung adenocarcinoma cells (American Type Culture Collection) were incubated in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and antibiotics at 37°C with 5% CO₂ [17, 18]. BET inhibitors, JQ-1 and OTX015 (MK8628; Birabresib) and the WEE1 G2 checkpoint kinase (WEE1) inhibitor, AZD1775 (MK1775; Adavosertib) were purchased from Selleck Chemicals. The BET-inhibitor-resistant HCC2429 cell line was established by exposure to increasing concentrations of JQ-1 (1-100 nM) over a 3-months period, as described previously [19].

2.2. MTS assay

Cell proliferation assays were performed using the CellTiter 96 Aqueous One Solution assay (Promega Corporation). Briefly, cells were seeded into 96-well plates (3-5x10³ cells/well) overnight in triplicates. Following the incubation, the cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of drugs for 3 days, then the assays were performed. The experiments were performed independently at least three times.

2.3. Transfection

Stealth RNAi Small Interfering (si)RNA (Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc.) was used for *NUTMI* knockdown. Specifically, NUTM1-siRNAs (cat. no. HSS138007, HSS138008 and HSS138009) and Stealth RNAi siRNA Negative Control (cat. no. 12935300, Thermo Fischer

Scientific, Inc.) were used. Lipofectamine[®] RNAiMAX transfection reagent and Opti-MEM I reduced serum medium (Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc.) were used for siRNA transfection. The cells were treated with 50 pmol of siRNA for the indicated time periods, and subsequent experiments were then performed. miRNA function analysis was performed using miRCURY LNA miRNA mimics and inhibitors (all from Qiagen, Inc.); specifically hsa-miR-21-5p inhibitor (cat. no. YI04100689), hsa-miR-21-5p mimic (cat. no. YM00473093), miRNA inhibitor controls, and miRNA mimic controls. Lipofectamine[®] 3000 (Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc.) and Opti-MEM I reduced serum medium were used for miRNA transfection. Cells were plated into 96-well plates and treated with 0.66 pmol of miRNA mimics or 5 pmol of miRNA inhibitors for 72 h, and subsequent assays were performed.

2.4 Western blotting

NUT (cat. no. 3625), β -actin (cat. no. 4967), and horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-labeled anti-rabbit IgG (cat. no. 7074) antibodies were purchased from Cell Signaling Technology, Inc. Trimethylation of lysine 36 on histone H3 (H3K36me3; cat. no. ab9050) and Histone H3 (cat. no. ab1791) antibodies were purchased from Abcam. Proteins were extracted from the cells using cell lysis buffer (Csl Signalint Technology, Inc.) supplemented with complete protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics). All antibodies were used at a dilution of 1:1,000. NuPAGE gels, Pierce Power Blotter, and iBind Western system (Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc.) were used for western blotting, according to the manufacturers' protocols. Protein expression was measured using the WSE-6100 LuminoGraph I (ATTO Corporation) and quantified using the CS Analyzer version 4 (ATTO Corporation).

2.5. Next-generation sequencing

Genomic DNA was extracted from the cell lines using the Blood & Cell Culture DNA mini kit (Qiagen, Inc.) and from patient-derived tumors using the QIAamp DNA FFPE Tissue kit (Qiagen, Inc.). DNA was quantified using the Qubit 2.0 fluorometer with the Qubit dsDNA HS assay kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). A total of 50 ng of DNA from cell lines and 10 ng of DNA from tissue samples were used for PCR amplification using the Ion AmpliSeq Library kit 2.0, and Ion AmpliSeq Comprehensive Cancer Panel (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). The Ion Express Barcode Adapters (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) were ligated to the PCR products for barcoding the tissue samples. AMPure XP beads (Beckman Coulter, Inc.) were used for PCR product purification. The libraries were sequenced using an Ion PGM system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). DNA sequencing data were obtained using the Torrent Suite version 4.0 software (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). Variant caller version 4.0. was used to call variants. The reads were aligned with the GRCh38 reference genome, and Ion Reporter version 5.0 and CLC Genomics Workbench version 9.5.1 (Qiagen, Inc.) were used for additional analysis. Small RNAs were extracted from the NMC cell lines using a PureLink miRNA isolation kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and quantified using the Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer with an Agilent RNA small RNA kit (Agilent Technologies, Inc.). A small RNA library was prepared using the Ion Total RNA-Seq kit v2 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), and the libraries were sequenced on the Ion PGM system. The reads were aligned with miRBase miRNAs. miRNA expression was analyzed using the CLC Genomics Workbench version 9.5.1.

2.6. miRNA assay

Small RNAs were extracted from NMC cells using the PureLink miRNA Isolation kit and quantified using a NanoDrop spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). miRNA expression was analyzed using TaqMan microRNA assays (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), miR-21-5p (cat. no. 000397) and RNU48 (cat. no. 001006). In the present study, RNU48 was used as a housekeeping miRNA. Reverse Transcription (RT) was performed using the TaqMan microRNA Reverse Transcription kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and the indicated RT primers in the assay kits. PCR was performed using the QuantStudio 3D Digital PCR Master Mix, QuantStudio 3D Digital PCR 20 K Chip kit v2, and ProFlex 2x Flat PCR system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). PCR was performed according to the manufacturer's instructions [20]. Absolute quantification was performed using the QuantStudio 3D Digital PCR system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). We analyzed the data using the QuantStudio 3D AnalysisSuite Cloud Software (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.).

2.7. Detection of the BRD4-NUT fusion genes in clinical samples

The Medical Ethics Committee of the Asahikawa Medical University approved the clinical sample analysis (approval no. 15218-2). All methods were performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations. Clinical samples [Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissues] from patients with a thoracic tumor were collected at the Asahikawa Medical University Hospital. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients before the tumor sample collection. The specific primers and probes for *BRD4-NUT* detection were designed and the sequences were: BRD4-NUT forward, 5'-TGAAGGGCTTCTCGTCTCAG-3' and reverse, 5'-

GCGGCACTAGGTTTCATGCTC-3'; and BRD4-NUT FAM probe, 5'-TCGGAGAGCTCAGTGAGTCCAGCT-3'. An RNeasy Mini kit (Qiagen, Inc.) was used to extract RNA from the cell lines and the RecoverAll Total Nucleic Acid Isolation kit for FFPE (Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc.) was used to extract RNA from the clinical samples. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using the SuperScript VILO cDNA Synthesis kit (Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc.), and the RT reaction was performed according to the manufacturer's protocol. The QuantStudio 3D Digital PCR Master Mix, QuantStudio 3D Digital PCR 20 K Chip Kit v2, and ProFlex 2x Flat PCR System were used for PCR amplification according to the manufacturer's protocol. Absolute quantification was performed using the QuantStudio 3D Digital PCR system, and QuantStudio 3D Analysis Suite Cloud software was used for data analysis [21].

2.8. Statistical Analysis

Data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Statistical analysis was performed using the GraphPad Prism Software version 7.0 (GraphPad Software, Inc.), and the results were analyzed using a Student's *t*-test, One-way ANOVA, and Tukey's multiple comparisons test. A Two-sided $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

3. Results

3.1. SETD2 loss-of-function mutation is present in NMC

To date, concomitant mutations other than fusion genes have not been fully elucidated in NMC. Additionally, the fusion protein regulates the cell proliferation and epigenesis of NMC, and the role of epigenetic regulators, such as miRNA, remains to be studied in NMC. Therefore, gene mutations and miRNA expression was assessed using NGS to identify novel therapeutic targets for NMC. First, gene mutational analysis was performed using the NMC cell lines, HCC2429 and Ty82. Using a comprehensive cancer panel for NGS, 10 non-synonymous mutations were identified in HCC2429 cells, and 19 were identified in Ty82 cells (Figure 1a). Amongst these mutations, a focus was placed on the novel *SETD2* mutation, *SETD2-p.Ser2382fs*, as SETD2 is an epigenetic regulator. Furthermore, this mutation was common to both cell lines. *SETD2* is a tumor suppressor gene [22-24]. Physiologically, SETD2 is a non-redundant trimethyltransferase responsible for the trimethylation of lysine 36 on histone H3 (H3K36me3). The frameshift mutation was located on exon 17 before the WW and Set2 Rpb1 Interacting (SRI) domains of the *SETD2* gene (Figure 1b). Hence, it was inferred that the mutation may cause the loss of SETD2 function; that is, decreased H3K36me3 levels in NMC. Indeed, western blotting analysis revealed decreased levels of H3K36me3 in NMC cells, particularly in HCC2429 cells (Figure 1c).

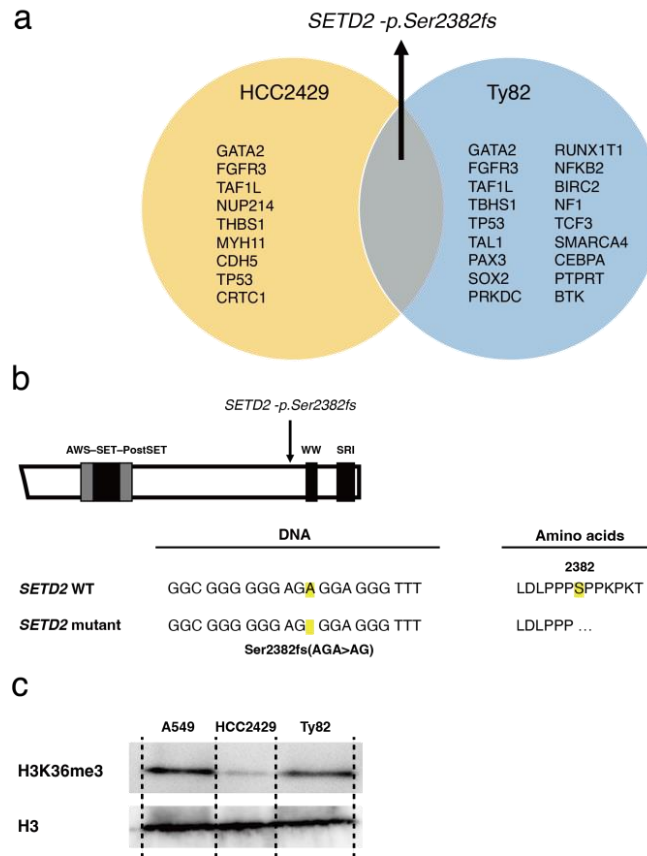


Figure 1: NMC cell lines with the recurrent SETD2 mutation. a. A list of concurrent gene mutations in the NMC cell lines HCC2429 and Ty82. Next-generation sequencing identified the recurrent SETD2-p.Ser2382fs mutation. b. The SETD2 frameshift mutation in the HCC2429 cells. The mutation is located before the WW domain. c. H3K36me3 levels as determined by western blotting. H3K36me3 levels were lower in NMC cells compared with the A549 cell line, a lung adenocarcinoma cell line. H3K36me3 and H3 levels were studied in A549, HCC2429 and Ty82 cell lines. Groups are separated by dividing lines. NMC, nuclear protein in testis midline carcinoma; H3K36me3, trimethylation of lysine 36 on histone H3; SETD2, SET domain-containing protein 2. There is synthetic lethality between H3K36me3 deficiency and WEE1 inhibition: H3K36me3-deficient cancers are significantly sensitive to WEE1 inhibitors, which induce DNA damage in tumors [25]. Next, the anti-tumor efficacy of the WEE1 inhibitor, AZD1775, in NMC cells was evaluated. The cell viability assay showed that NMC cells were sensitive to AZD1775 compared with A549 cells, which were used as a control lung cancer cell line harboring wild-type SETD2 (Figure 2a).

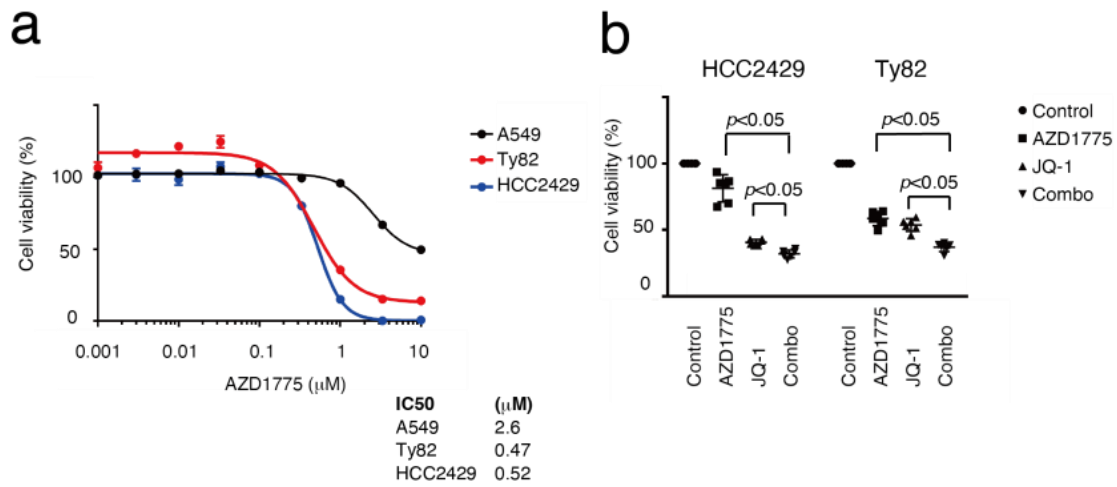


Figure 2: NMC cells are sensitive to the WEE1 inhibitor, AZD1775. a. MTS assays comparing sensitivity to AZD1775 between NMC and A549 cells. Cells were treated with the indicated concentrations of AZD1775 for 3 days. The NMC cells were sensitive to AZD1775 compared with A549. b. MTS assays studying the efficacy of the combination with AZD1775 and a BET inhibitor JQ-1. HCC2429 cells were treated with 0.3 μM AZD1775, 30 nM JQ-1 or both combined for 3 days. Ty82 cells were treated with 1.0 μM AZD1775, 30 nM JQ-1, or both combined for 3 days. BET, bromodomain and extra-terminal domain; WEE1, WEE1 G2 checkpoint kinase; NMC, nuclear protein in testis midline carcinoma.

The proliferation suppressive effects of the combination of AZD1775 and JQ-1 were next assessed (Figure 2b). As a result, additive effects of the combination were observed, suggesting that the efficacy of WEE1 inhibition is independent of BET inhibition. NMC often acquires resistance to BET inhibitors. Thus, HCC2429 cells resistant

to BET inhibitors (HCC2429-JQR) were established by sustained treatment with JQ-1, and the HCC2429-JQR cells were found to be resistant to both JQ-1 and another BET inhibitor, OTX015 (MK8628, Birabresib) (Figure 3a). Cell proliferation assays showed that even HCC2429-JQR cells were sensitive to AZD1775 (Figure 3b).

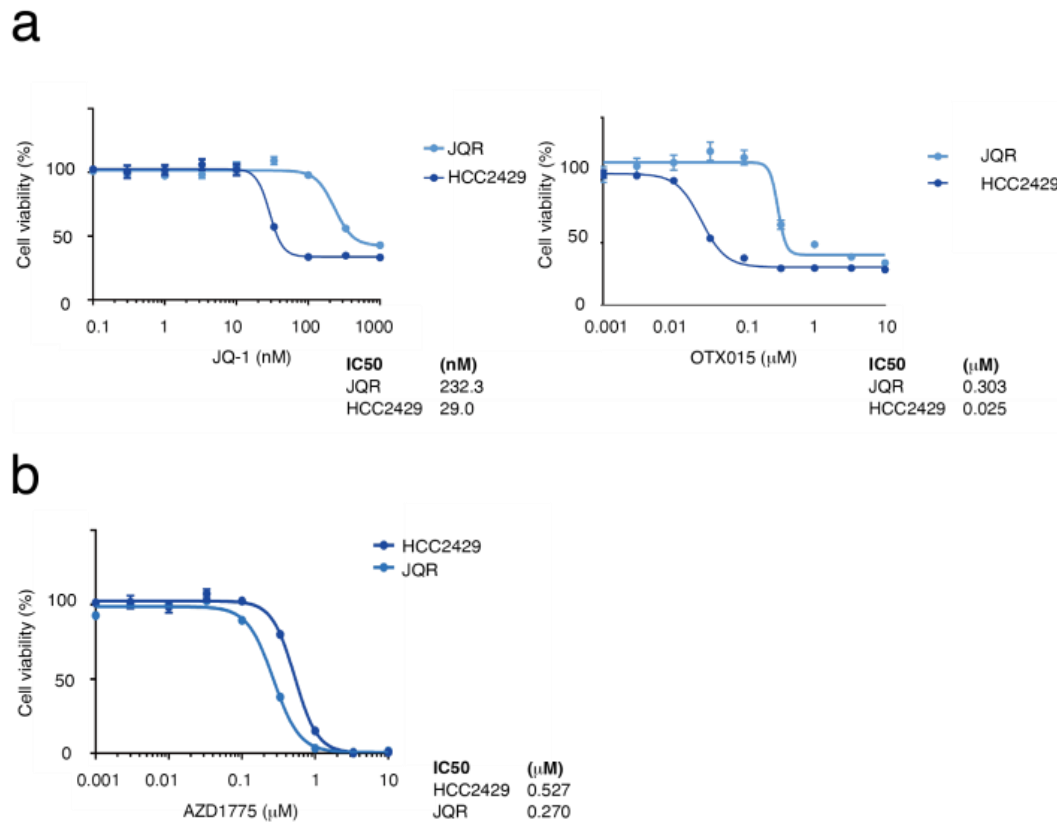


Figure 3: BET-inhibitor-resistant HCC2429 cells (HCC2429-JQR) are sensitive to AZD1775. a. MTS assays comparing sensitivity to BET inhibitors in the parent HCC2429 and HCC2429-JQR cells. Cells were treated with the BET inhibitors JQ-1 and OTX015 for 3 days. HCC2429-JQR cells were resistant to BET inhibitors. b. MTS assays in HCC2429 and HCC2429-JQR cells. These cells were treated with AZD1775 for 3 days. HCC2429-JQR cells were sensitive to AZD1775. BET, bromodomain and extra-terminal domain.

3.2. miR-21 regulates the proliferation of NMC

miRNA expression analyses were performed next. miRNAs are key regulators of epigenetics and pathogenesis in almost every type of cancer [26]. However, the relationship between miRNAs and *BRD4-NUT* has not been fully elucidated. To determine changes in miRNA expression using *BRD4* or *NUT* inhibition, RNA-seq was performed on HCC2429 cells transfected with *NUT* siRNA or JQ-1. Using western blotting, it was determined that HCC2429

cells transfected with *NUT* siRNA exhibited decreased *NUT* expression (Figure 4a). The MTS assay showed that *NUT* siRNA had negligible effects on the proliferation of HCC2429 cells (Figure 4a). However, RNA-seq analysis revealed that the expression levels of miRNA were notably altered between the siRNA-transfected and untransfected cells; the most common miRNA was let-7a-1/let-7a-2/let-7a-3 in untransfected cells, whereas miR-21-5p (hereafter referred to as miR-21) was the most abundant miRNA in

siRNA-transfected cells (Figure 4b). In contrast, JQ-1 did not significantly alter miR-21 expression in HCC2429 cells (Figure 4b). miR-21 is an oncomiR, thus it was hypothesized that miR-21 may be associated with NMC cell proliferation [27]. The cell proliferation effects of miR-21

mimics or inhibitors on NMC were studied. miR-21 mimics increased the proliferation of HCC2429 cells; however, miR-21 inhibitors decreased their proliferation (Figure 4c). The transfection efficiency with miR-21 mimics and inhibitors was shown in supplementary (Figure 1, 2).

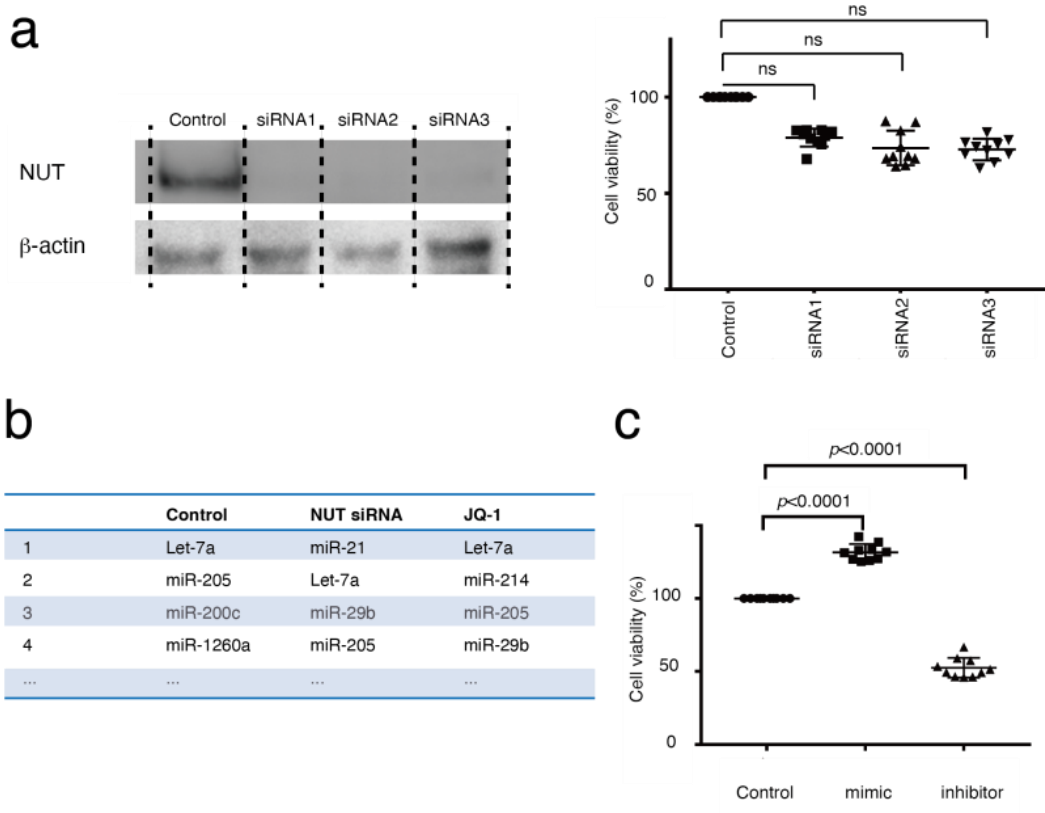


Figure 4: Altered miR-21 expression was observed in HCC2429, and miR-21 regulates HCC2429 cell proliferation. **(a)** Efficacy of NUT knockdown in HCC2429. HCC2429 cells were transfected with NUT siRNAs for 3 days. Western blotting demonstrated decreased NUT expression following NUT knockdown. NUT and β-actin levels were studied in HCC2429 cells following NUT knockdown. The groups are separated by dividing lines. MTS assays showed partial suppression of cell proliferation using NUT siRNAs. **(b)** miRNA expression profiles in HCC2429. RNA sequencing was performed in HCC2429 following NUT knockdown or following treatment with JQ-1. Compared with the control cells, miR-21 expression was increased in the NUT-siRNA-treated cells. **(c)** MTS assays studying the effects of miR-21 mimic or miR-21 inhibitor in HCC2429. The miR-21 mimic and inhibitor regulated the proliferation of HCC2429 cells. siRNA, small interfering RNA; miRNA/miR, microRNA; NUT, nuclear protein in testis.

Short-term treatment with JQ-1 did not alter the expression levels of miR-21 in NMCs (Figure 4b). However, it was hypothesized that miR-21 may be related to BET inhibitor resistance, as studies have shown that tumors with acquired resistance to BET inhibitors do not have gatekeeper mutations and drug pump activation [28]. Next, miR-21 expression in HCC2429-JQR cells was determined using the TaqMan miRNA assay. miR-21 expression was increased in the HCC2429-JQR cells compared with that in

the parental cells (Figure 5a). An MTS assay demonstrated that the miR-21 inhibitor suppressed the proliferation of HCC2429-JQR cells (Figure 5b). Since AZD1775 suppressed cell proliferation in the HCC2429-JQR cells as described, the efficacy of the combination with the miR-21 inhibitor and AZD1775 was assessed. Notably, this combination exhibited additive effects on HCC2429-JQR cells (Figure 5c).

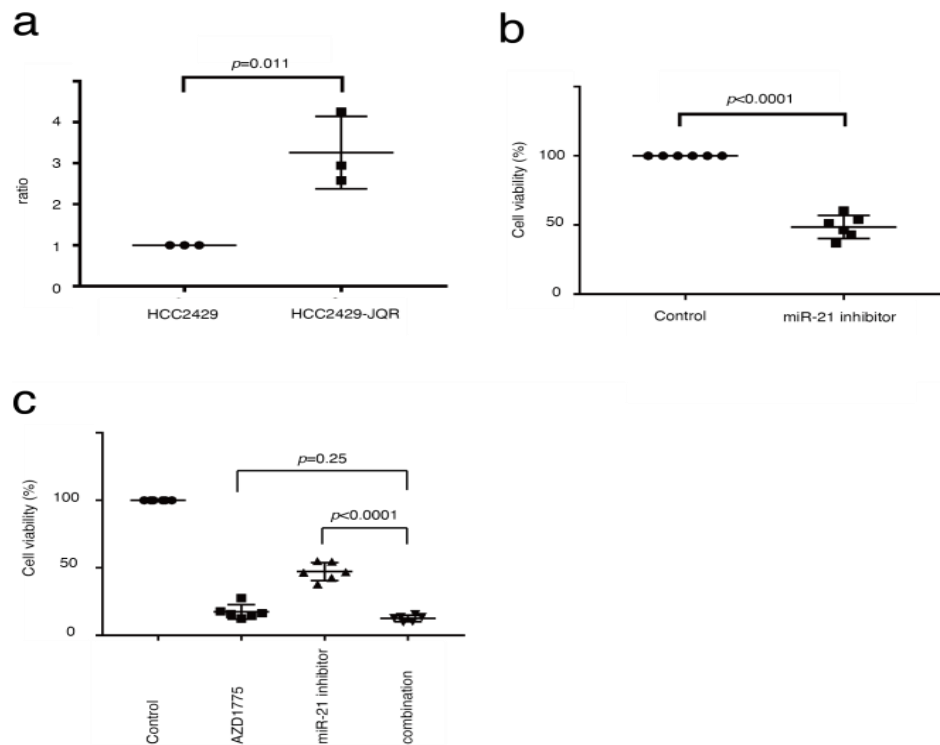


Figure 5: miR-21 expression is increased in HCC2429-JQR cells. (A). miRNA-based assays in HCC2429 and HCC2429-JQR cells. miR-21 expression was significantly increased in HCC2429-JQR cells compared with the parental HCC2429 cells. (B) MTS assays studying the efficacy of the miR-21 inhibitor in HCC2429-JQR cells. HCC2429-JQR cells were treated with the miR-21 inhibitor for 3 days. The miR-21 inhibitor suppressed the proliferation of HCC2429-JQR cells. (C) MTS assays in HCC2429-JQR cells treated with a combination of AZD1775 and miR-21 inhibitors. The HCC2429-JQR cells were treated with 1 μ M AZD1775, the miR-21 inhibitor or both combined for 3 days. miRNA/miR, microRNA.

3.3. SETD2 loss-of-function mutations are present in a patient with NMC

Finally, gene mutations in clinical NMC samples were investigated. As the thorax is the most frequent location of NMC, the expression of the *NUT* fusion genes in patients with malignant thoracic tumors, whose tumors were located in the midline of their bodies were investigated [29]. A total of 32 tumor samples collected via transbronchial biopsy were retrospectively analyzed. Screening for NMC is performed using Immunohistochemistry (IHC), which finds that *NUT* is expressed in the nuclei of NMC cells [30, 31]. However, in some cases, IHC analysis cannot be performed due to the lack of tissue, especially in small biopsy samples. In the present study, most of the biopsy samples were very

small, and it was assumed that these samples included a small number of cancer cells. A highly sensitive digital (d) PCR assay was established to detect the *BRD4-NUT* fusion gene. In the preclinical study, the dPCR assay successfully detected the *BRD4-NUT* fusion gene in HCC2429 cells; the dPCR assay detected a 1,000-fold diluted fusion gene (Figure 6a). As a result, one NMC tumor amongst the 32 tumors was detected using the assay (Figure 6b). As the recurrent *SETD2* mutation was observed in the NMC cell lines, gene mutational analysis was performed to detect the *SETD2* mutation in the NMC tumor, using the cancer comprehensive panel for NGS; and the *SETD2-p.Ser2382fs* mutation was detected in the tumor.

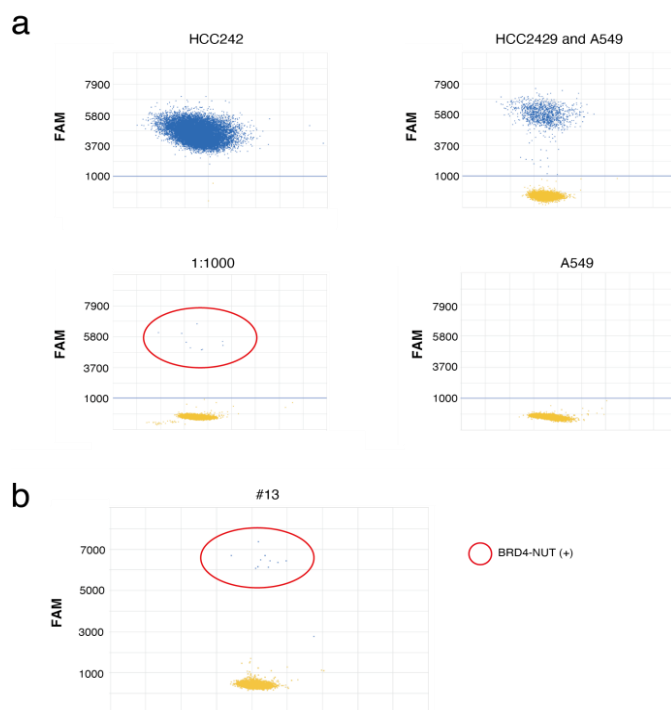


Figure 6: dPCR assays to identify BRD4-NUT in NMC. a. dPCR assays of HCC2429 and A549 cells. Specific probes for BRD4-NUT (FAM) were designed. The probe successfully identified BRD4-NUT in HCC2429, at up to a 1,000-fold dilution. b. dPCR assays of clinical samples. The assays identified the BRD4-NUT in a tumor. dPCR, digital PCR; NUT, nuclear protein in testis; NMC, NUT midline carcinoma; BRD4, bromodomain-containing protein 4.

4. Discussion

In the present study, two epigenetic regulators, SETD2 and miR-21, were identified as potential therapeutic targets for management of NMC, regardless of resistance to BET inhibitors. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report showing the efficacy of *in vitro* targeted therapy with WEE1 and miR-21 inhibitors in NMC cells. First, a novel *SETD2* mutation in NMC was identified. Somatic mutations of the *SETD2* gene have been reported in several types of cancer, in which loss of SETD2 function leads to decreased H3K36me3 levels [22, 32, 33]. SETD2 has three conserved domains, AWS-SET-PostSET, WW, and Set2 Rpb1 Interacting (SRI) domains [34-36]. Taken together, SETD2 plays a key role in homologous recombination repair and genome stability by catalyzing trimethylation at H3K36 [37]. In the present study, the novel frameshift mutation was determined to be located just before the WW domain, suggesting loss of SETD2 functions as SRI domain deficiency abolishes trimethylation of H3K36me3 [38,39]. Indeed, H3K36me3 expression was decreased and AZD1775 was efficacious when used to treat HCC2429 cells, whereas H3K36me3 expression and effects of AZD1775 were less potent in Ty82 cells. There may be possible mechanisms that compensate for H3K36me3 in Ty82 cells, and further studies are required to assess this possibility. Overall, SETD2 loss may lead to genomic instability in NMC. Identification of the *SETD2* mutation can lead to the development of targeted therapies for NMC. In H3K36me3-deficient tumors, WEE1 inhibition has a synthetic lethal interaction with H3K36me3 loss; the WEE1 inhibitor AZD1775 selectively kills SETD2-deficient cancer cells through dNTP starvation as a result of ribonucleotide reductase regulatory subunit M2 depletion [25]. In the present study, the NMC cells were more

sensitive to AZD1775 than the BET inhibitors, which was consistent with the results of the present study. Next, it was shown that miR-21 regulated the proliferation of NMC cells. A previous study showed a set of 48 dysregulated miRNAs in NMC, in which the miRNAs targeting critical genes other than BRD4 and NUT were analyzed; however, miR-21 was not included in the 48 miRNAs [16]. Another study screened an miRNA mimic library and identified miR-3140, which was shown to target and suppress BRD4 by binding to its coding sequence [40]. Another report analyzed miRNA expression in NMC using clinical samples that identified three cases of sinonasal NMC, and two out of three NMCs showed upregulation of miR-21, miR-143, and miR-484 expression [41]. miRNA expression is regulated by DNA methylation and histone modifications [42]. Therefore, SETD2 deficiency may be associated with miR-21 expression.

The present study could not find a relationship between miR-21 and *SETD2* using miRDB (mirdb.org/index.html), but altered promoter methylation of miR-21 has been reported in SETD2-deficient cancers [32]. In the present study, combination chemotherapy had additive beneficial effects even on BET-inhibitor-resistant NMC. A recent report showed that the combination therapy targeting BET and p300 was more effective than the BET inhibitor alone [43]. The combination of target inhibitors in another epigenetic category may be useful for the treatment of NMC. Taken together, AZD1775 and miR-21 inhibition may be used to overcome resistance to BET inhibitors in NMC. The present study has several limitations. Although it was demonstrated that AZD1775 and the miR-21 inhibitor suppressed the proliferation of NMC cells, it was not clarified whether they regulated *in vitro* cell migration and invasion. It remains to be determined whether the *SETD2*

mutation is recurrent in NMC. In addition, mutant SETD2 function and structure should be assessed. Finally, the present study did not perform *in vivo* experiments, which would enhance the credibility of the *in vitro* results. These considerations will be taken into account in future experiments.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the present study identified SETD2 deficiency and miR-21 as therapeutic targets for management of NMC. WEE1 and miR-21 inhibitors may serve as novel therapeutic options for the treatment of NMC.

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Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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