

Research Article

Matrine regulates H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress through long non-coding RNA HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis via AKT and STAT3 pathways

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Matrine is a main active constituent of Chinese herb *Sophora flavescens* Ait (Kushen), which has shown various pharmacological effects, and has been reported to exhibit protective effects in heart failure. In the present study, the underlying mechanism of matrine was explored in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cell line. It was confirmed that matrine could alleviate H₂O₂-induced injury in H9c2 cells. And the down-regulation of long non-coding RNA HOTAIR induced by H₂O₂ could be reversed by treating with matrine. Moreover, overexpression of HOTAIR promoted cell viability and superoxide dismutase (SOD) level, but inhibited cell apoptosis and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level. We found that miR-106b-5p was a target of HOTAIR and negatively regulated by HOTAIR. Moreover, up-regulation of miR-106b-5p restored the effects of HOTAIR overexpression on cell viability, apoptosis, and the levels of LDH and SOD. In addition, matrine protected H9c2 cells from H₂O₂-induced injury through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis. Furthermore, we discovered that matrine exerted protective effects on H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells through activating STAT3 and AKT pathway. In brief, matrine modulated H₂O₂-induced myocardial oxidative stress repair through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis via AKT and STAT3 signaling pathway. Our study may provide a therapeutic target for the therapy of oxidative stress heart diseases.

Introduction

Oxidative stress played an essential role in multiple diseases including heart failure [1,2], myocardial ischemia–reperfusion [3], and atherosclerosis [4,5]. H₂O₂, a reactive oxygen species with high reactivity, can promote the production of oxygen free radicals and induce myocardial apoptosis [6,7]. Hence, H₂O₂ is commonly used to establish cellular oxidative stress model *in vitro*. The present study aimed to clarify the regulatory mechanism of matrine in H₂O₂-induced oxidative damage model.

Accumulating evidence indicated that *Sophora flavescens* AIT was proved to be used to treat tumors, viral hepatitis, viral myocarditis, and arrhythmia [8,9]. Matrine, a major alkaloid isolated from *Sophora flavescens* AIT, played an utter role in ontogenesis. For example, matrine exerted suppressive effects on various tumors [10]. Moreover, matrine participated in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B [11]. Previous studies indicated that matrine repressed cell proliferation and invasion in breast cancer and induced cell apoptosis in gastric carcinoma [12,13]. Moreover, matrine regulated cell apoptosis to improve the function of heart failure and the arrhythmogenic effect caused by ouabain could be prevented by matrine [14,15]. The study investigated the role of matrine in H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes *in vitro*.

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) were longer than 200 bases with no function of translation. lncRNAs were proved to participate in the pathogenesis of various diseases [16]. Previous researches suggested that lncRNAs contributed to epigenetic regulation and served as a bridge between RNA and cancer [17,18].

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Moreover, lncRNAs were demonstrated to exert regulatory effects on heart failure [19]. LncRNA HOX transcript antisense RNA (HOTAIR) was confirmed to act as a master regulator of chromatin dynamics and cancer [20]. More importantly, HOTAIR was closely related to heart diseases. For example, a previous study reported that HOTAIR was decreased in oxidative stimuli-induced H9c2 cells, and inhibition of HOTAIR could aggravate H9c2 cell injury induced by oxidative stress by suppressing MMP2 expression via targeting miR-125 [21]. Gao and colleagues found that HOTAIR was down-regulated and HOTAIR overexpression could attenuate hypoxia-triggered apoptosis of cardiomyocytes via regulating miR-1 [22]. Besides, accumulating evidence demonstrated that microRNAs (miRNAs) played crucial roles in oxidative stress related diseases [23]. For example, miR-106b-5p alleviated oxidative stress and ameliorated cerebral ischemia and reperfusion injury in rat model [24]. However, the underlying mechanism of HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p in heart diseases remains unclear.

H₂O₂ was often chosen as a tool to model oxidative stress injury and H9c2 cells were frequently used to study oxidative stress induced cardiomyocyte apoptosis [25,26]. In the present study, we aimed to explore the effects of matrine on oxidative stress in cardiomyocytes. Moreover, we explored the role of HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p in oxidative stress induced cardiomyocytes. We confirmed that matrine regulated cell growth and apoptosis of H₂O₂-induced oxidative stressed H9c2 cells through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis via AKT and STAT3 pathways.

Materials and methods

Cell culture and transient transfection

The rat cardiomyocytes H9c2 cells used in the present study were purchased from Be Na culture collection (Beijing, China). Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM, Hyclone, Logan, UT, U.S.A.) mixed with 10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Rockford, IL, U.S.A.) and 1 × penicillin–streptomycin solution (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, U.S.A.) was utilized to culture H9c2 cells at 37°C, 5% CO₂. H9c2 cells were treated with H₂O₂ (100 μmol/l). For inhibitor experiments, wortmannin (100 nmol; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology, Haimen, China) was a selective PI3K inhibitor and AG490 (50 μmol; Sigma-Aldrich, St Louis, MO, U.S.A.) was used as the JAK1/STAT3 inhibitor.

Overexpression vector of HOTAIR (HOTAIR) and the blank control (NC), small interference RNA targeting HOTAIR (si-HOTAIR) and its negative control (si-NC), miR-106b-5p mimics and the control (miR-NC) were synthesized by Sangon Biotech (Shanghai, China). Cells were transfected with the relative vectors using lipofectamine™3000 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, U.S.A.).

CCK-8 assay

Cell Counting Kit-8 (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.) was used to determine cell viability. Cells were incubated for 48 h before adding WST-8 (Sigma-Aldrich) with concentration of 0.5 mg/ml and then H9c2 cells were incubated for another 2 h at 37°C. Finally, a microplate reader (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A.) was used to measure the optical density at 450 nm.

Flow cytometry

Cell apoptosis was detected by Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit I (Solarbio, Beijing, China). After washing, H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells were suspended using 100 μl binding buffer. Then, Annexin V and PI were added and incubated for 10 min at room temperature in dark. Finally, cell apoptosis was detected via flow cytometer (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA, U.S.A.).

Western blot assay

Total protein was collected using lysis buffer (Sangon Biotech). The concentration of protein solution was quantified with BCA Protein Assay Kit (Sangon Biotech). Proteins were separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS)-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Then, the proteins were transferred onto PVDF membrane (Sangon Biotech). Subsequently, proteins were incubated with the special primary antibodies: B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2; catalog on ab196495, 1:1000), BCL2-Associated X (Bax, catalog no ab32503, 1:5000), cleaved-caspase3 (catalog no ab49822, 1:500), STAT3 (catalog no ab119352, 1:5000), phospho-STAT3 (catalog no ab76315, 1:2000) and GAPDH (catalog no ab9485, 1:2500) purchased from Abcam (Cambridge, MA, U.S.A.), and protein kinase B (AKT) (catalog no. SAB4500799), phospho-AKT (catalog no. SAB4503853) purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

Detection of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and superoxide dismutase (SOD)

The level of LDH and SOD was measured by lactate dehydrogenase assay kit and SOD activity assay kit (Jiancheng Bioengineering Institute, China) following the manufacturer's instructions, respectively.

Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR)

The total RNA was extracted by Trizol (Invitrogen) and reversed to cDNA by using SuperScript™ IV First-Strand Synthesis System (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Subsequently, reaction solution was mixed with template and AceQ Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix (Vazyme, Nanjing, China) according to producer's instruction. U6 and GAPDH were used as internal controls and the levels of special RNAs were calculated via $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ method. Primers used in the study were as follows: HOTAIR: (forward: 5'-CCAGCGCTAAGTCCTTCCAG-3', reverse: 5'-TCTACGTTGGCGCTGACTTC-3'); miR-106b-5p: (forward: 5'-CAAGTACCCACAGTGC GG T-3', reverse: 5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA-3'); U6: (forward: 5'-CGCTTCGGCAGCACATATACTA-3', reverse: 5'-CGCTTCACGAATTTGCGTGTCA-3'); GAPDH: (forward: 5'-AATGGGCAGCCGTTAGGAAA-3', reverse: 5'-TGAAGGGGTCATTGATGGCA-3').

Dual-luciferase reporter assay

Briefly, HOTAIR-wt or HOTAIR-mut and miR-106b-5p or NC were co-transfected into H9c2 cells according to manufacturer's instruction. Subsequently, dual-luciferase assay kit (Promega) was used to examine the luciferase activity on the base of protocol and the signals were collected by Varioskan Flash (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

RNA immunoprecipitation (RIP) assay

The Imprint® RNA immunoprecipitation kit (Sigma-Aldrich) was used to verify the relationship between HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p. First, H9c2 cells were lysed by RIP-buffer. Subsequently, the lysed solution was incubated with magnetic beads coated AGO2 (Argonaute-2, Abcam) or IgG (Abcam) antibody. Then, the residuum was washed and the RNA was harvested. qRT-PCR was performed to detect the enrichment of HOTAIR and miR-106-5p.

RNA pull-down

In the assay, bio-labeled probe of miR-106b-5p (Bio-miR-106b-5p) and blank control (Bio-miR-NC) were synthesized by Sangon (Shanghai, China). Then Bio-miR-106b-5p or Bio-miR-NC was transfected into H9c2 cells. Subsequently, cells were lysed and incubated with Streptavidin-Dyna beads overnight at 4°C along with RNA separation. Finally, the enrichment of HOTAIR was identified by qRT-PCR.

Statistical analysis

The data were exhibited as mean \pm standard deviation of three independent assays. Two-group and multiple-group comparisons were calculated via Student's *t*-test and one-way analysis of variance, respectively. *P* less than 0.05 was considered as significant difference.

Results

Matrine increased cell viability and blocked apoptosis in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cell model

In order to investigate the effect of matrine on H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes, 100 μ mol/l H₂O₂ was used to induce H9c2 cells in the present study. About 50 μ mol/l matrine increased the viability of oxidative stressed cardiomyocytes (Figure 1A), while apoptosis was notably decreased by treating with matrine compared with H₂O₂ group (Figure 1B). The change of apoptosis-related proteins of Bax, Bcl-2 and cleaved-caspase 3 also verified the conclusion that matrine inhibited cell apoptosis *in vitro* (Figure 1C). Moreover, the results showed that the level of LDH was significantly repressed, while SOD was promoted by matrine in comparison with the H₂O₂ group (Figure 1D,E). In brief, matrine could alleviate oxidative stress damage in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells.

HOTAIR was enhanced and miR-106b-5p was repressed by matrine in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells

To further research the potential molecular mechanism of matrine in oxidative stress, H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells were treated with matrine and cultured for 48 h, then the levels of HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p were measured by qRT-PCR.

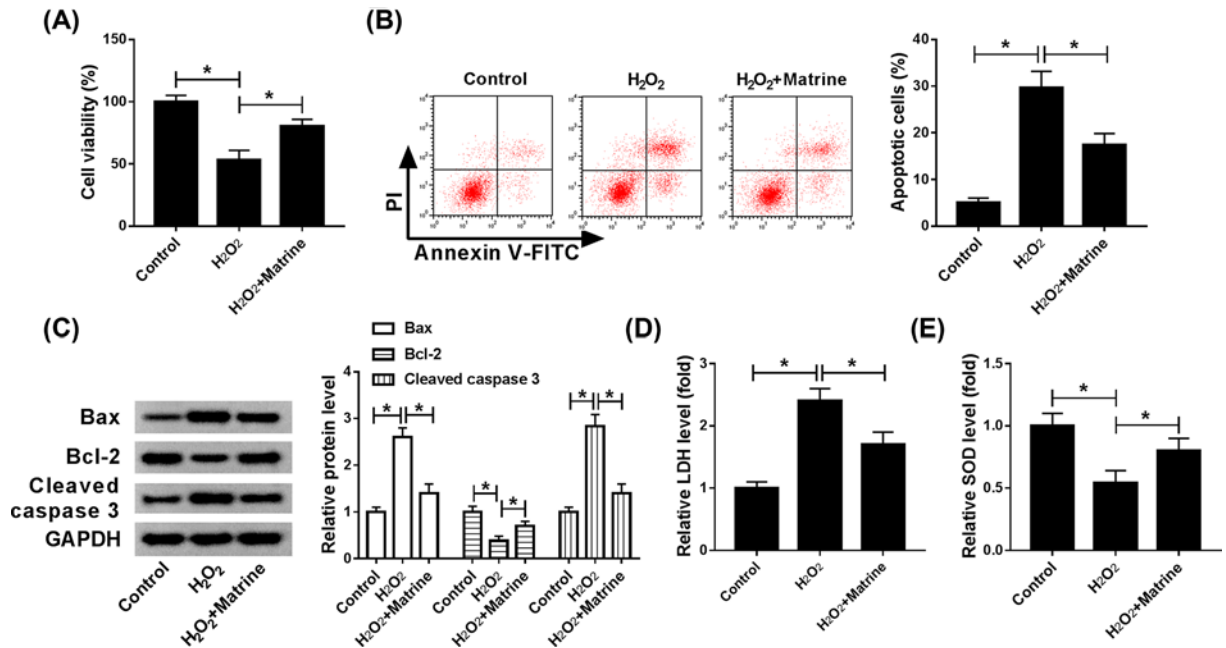


Figure 1. Matrine increased cell viability and blocked apoptosis in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cell model

(A–E) H₂O₂ was used to induce myocardial damage, and matrine was applied to retard H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress in H9c2 cells. (A) CCK-8 assay was used to detect cell viability after added matrine into H9c2 cells. (B) Flow cytometry was conducted to measure cell apoptosis. (C) Levels of apoptosis-related protein, Bax, Bcl-2 and Cleaved-caspase 3 were detected by Western blot. (D and E) Levels of LDH and SOD in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells were analyzed by Elisa; **P* < 0.05.

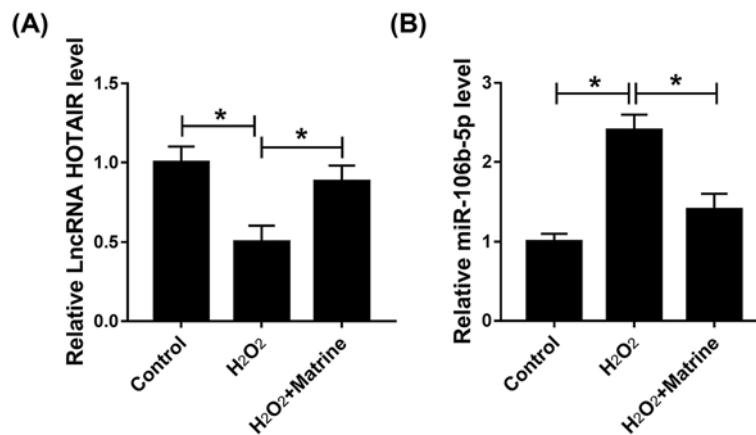


Figure 2. HOTAIR was enhanced and miR-106b-5p was repressed by matrine in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cell model

(A and B) The levels of HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p were measured by qRT-PCR; **P* < 0.05.

Results showed that the level of HOTAIR was enhanced (Figure 2A), while miR-106b-5p was dramatically hindered by matrine in oxidative stressed cardiomyocytes (Figure 2B). These data suggested that matrine might regulate oxidative stress in H9c2 cells through HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p.

Up-regulation of HOTAIR induced cell viability, hindered apoptosis and decreased the oxidative stress damage in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells

To further explore the role of HOTAIR in oxidative stressed cardiomyocytes *in vitro*, overexpression vector of HOTAIR (HOTAIR) and blank control (NC) were transfected into H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes. The up-regulation efficiency of HOTAIR was verified and showed in Figure 3A. Then, CCK-8 assay was carried to determine cell viability and results showed that up-regulation of HOTAIR remarkably enhanced cell viability in oxidative stressed

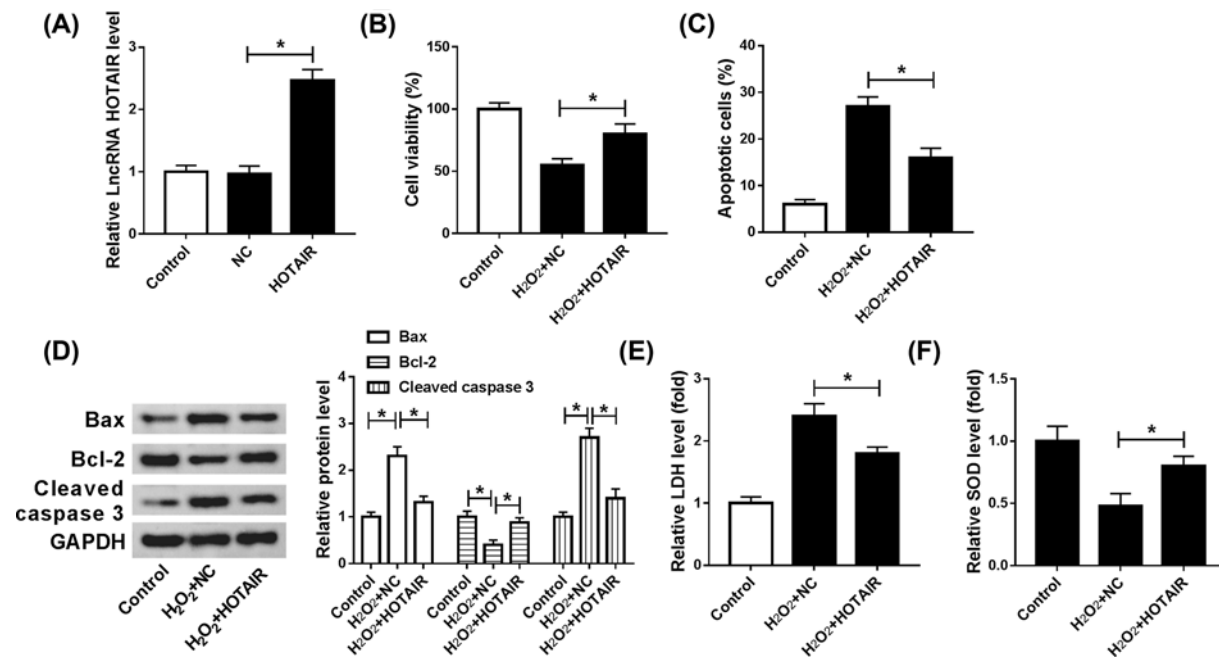


Figure 3. Up-regulation of HOTAIR induced cell viability, hindered apoptosis and decreased oxidative stress damage in H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes

(A–F) The level of HOTAIR was determined by qRT-PCR (A) after transfected with HOTAIR or NC in H9c2 cells. (B–F) H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes were transfected with HOTAIR or NC, respectively. (B) Cell viability was assessed by CCK-8. (C) Flow cytometry was conducted to evaluate cell apoptosis *in vitro*. (D) Apoptosis-related proteins of Bcl-2, Bax and Cleaved-caspase 3 were determined by Western blot. ELISA was carried out to examine the level of LDH and SOD; **P* < 0.05.

cardiomyocytes (Figure 3B). Moreover, cell apoptosis was notably decreased in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells transfected with HOTAIR (Figure 3C). Besides, cell apoptosis was also verified by the inhibition of Bax and cleaved caspase 3 expression and promotion of Bcl-2 expression (Figure 3D). The decreased level of LDH and increased level of SOD were found in oxidative stressed cardiomyocytes treated with matrine (Figure 3E,F). In short, up-regulation of HOTAIR eased oxidative stress damage in H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes.

MiR-106b-5p was a direct target of HOTAIR

The binding sites between HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p were predicted by Starbase v2.0 (Figure 4A). The relationship between HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p was verified by dual-luciferase reporter assay, RIP and RNA pull-down assays. The repression luciferase activity in wild-type group clarified that miR-106b-5p was directly targeted by HOTAIR (Figure 4B). In addition, RIP and RNA pull-down assays were both clarified the interaction between HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p (Figure 4C,D). These results revealed that miR-106b-5p was directly targeted by HOTAIR. Additionally, the expression of miR-106b-5p was down-regulated by HOTAIR up-regulation, while miR-106b-5p expression was increased by down-regulating HOTAIR (Figure 4E). In conclusion, miR-106b-5p was a direct target of HOTAIR and negatively regulated by HOTAIR.

Overexpression of miR-106b-5p reversed the effects of HOTAIR up-regulation on cell viability, apoptosis and oxidative stress damage in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells

Then, the underlying mechanism of HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p in oxidative stressed H9c2 cells was investigated. First, H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells were transfected with NC, HOTAIR, HOTAIR + miR-NC and HOTAIR + miR-106b-5p. The level of miR-106b-5p was strikingly decreased by overexpression of HOTAIR, while rescued by miR-106b-5p mimics (Figure 5A). The promotion effect of HOTAIR up-regulation on cell viability was regained by overexpression of miR-106b-5p (Figure 5B). Additionally, overexpression of HOTAIR suppressed cell apoptosis, while the suppressive effect was reversed by miR-106b-5p mimics (Figure 5C). Furthermore, the effects of HOTAIR on the

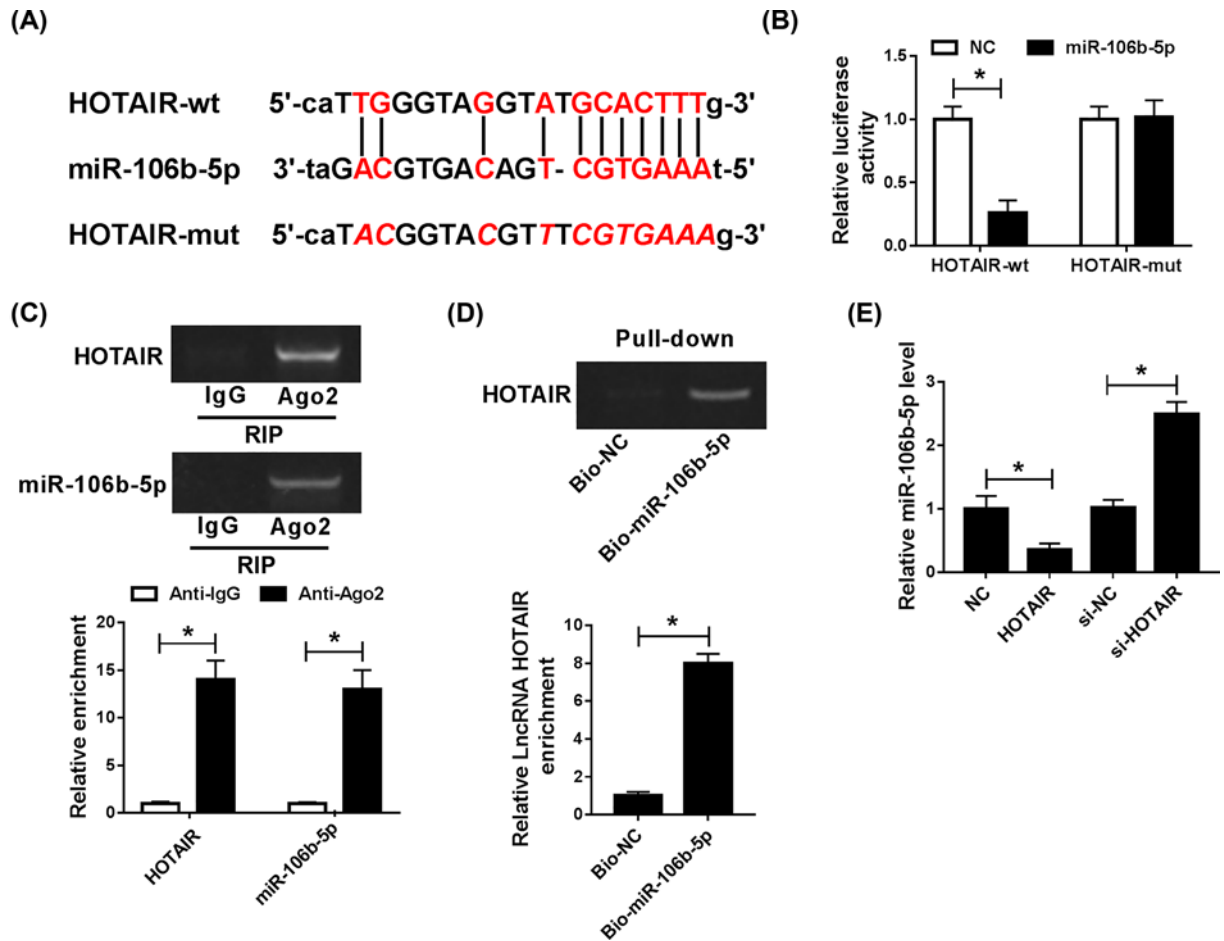


Figure 4. MiR-106b-5p was a target gene of HOTAIR and was regulated by HOTAIR

(A) The binding sites of HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p were predicted via Starbase v2.0 (B–D) and dual-luciferase reporter and RIP, as well as RNA pull-down assays were performed to verify the relationship between miR-106b-5p and HOTAIR. The results of agarose electrophoresis of the PCR products were showed. (E) The level of miR-106b-5p was identified by qRT-PCR after knockdown of HOTAIR *in vitro*; * $P < 0.05$.

expression of Bax, Bcl-2 and Cleaved caspase 3 were abolished by miR-106b-5p mimics (Figure 5D,E). These results indicated that the suppressive effect of HOTAIR on cell apoptosis was attenuated by miR-106b-5p overexpression in H_2O_2 -stimulated oxidative stressed cell model. Besides, up-regulation of miR-106b-5p also reversed the effects of HOTAIR on the levels of LDH and SOD in H_2O_2 -induced H9c2 cells (Figure 5F,G). In brief, miR-106b-5p overexpression restored the effects of HOTAIR overexpression on cell viability, apoptosis and oxidative stress damage in oxidative stressed H9c2 cells.

The effects of matrine on cell viability, apoptosis and oxidative stress damage in H_2O_2 -induced H9c2 cells were abolished by HOTAIR down-regulation or miR-106b-5p up-regulation

To further investigate the association among HOTAIR, matrine and miR-106b-5p in oxidative stressed H9c2 cells. H_2O_2 -induced H9c2 cells treated with matrine were transfected si-NC, si-HOTAIR, miR-NC or miR-106b-5p. The results showed that the promotion effect of matrine on cell viability and inhibitory effect on apoptosis were reversed in si-HOTAIR group or miR-106b-5p group (Figure 6A,B). In addition, the effect of matrine on cell apoptosis was also verified by detection of Bax, Bcl-2 and Cleaved caspase 3 expression in H_2O_2 -induced H9c2 cells (Figure 6C,D). Furthermore, the levels of LDH and SOD modified by matrine were also restrained by knockdown of HOTAIR or

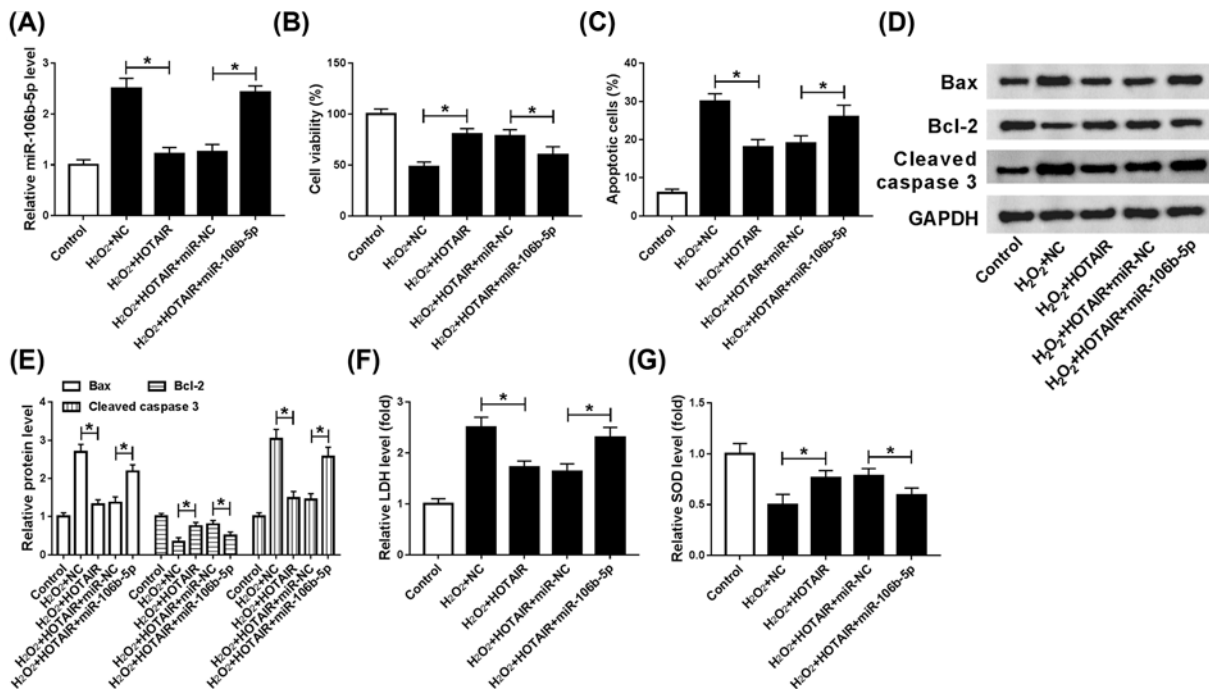


Figure 5. Overexpression of HOTAIR heightened cell viability, curbed apoptosis and oxidative damage, while these effects were reversed by miR-106b-5p in H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes

(A–G) NC, HOTAIR, HOTAIR + miR-NC or HOTAIR + miR-106b-5p into H9c2 cells were transfected into H9c2 cells induced by H₂O₂. (A) The level of miR-106b-5p was examined by qRT-PCR. (B) The cell viability was measured by CCK-8. (C) Flow cytometry was employed to detect cell apoptosis *in vitro*. (D) Western blot assay was aimed to examine apoptosis-related proteins expression. The level of LDH and SOD were identified by ELISA; *P < 0.05.

up-regulation of miR-106b-5p (Figure 6E,F). Overall, HOTAIR down-regulation or miR-106b-5p overexpression recovered the effects of matrine on cell viability, apoptosis and the expression of LDH and SOD in H₂O₂-induced oxidative stressed H9c2 cells.

Matrine regulated cell viability, apoptosis and oxidative stress through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis via AKT and STAT3 signaling pathways

In order to research the special mechanism of matrine, the expression of AKT, p-AKT, STAT3 and p-STAT3 in oxidative stressed cardiomyocytes was measured and quantified in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells. The results proved that matrine promoted the expression of p-AKT, which was reversed by knockdown of HOTAIR or miR-106b-5p overexpression in H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes (Figure 7A,B). Besides, our results indicated that the promotion effect on cell viability and inhibition effect on cell apoptosis of matrine or HOTAIR were abolished by AKT3 inhibitor Wortmannin, suggesting that matrine exerted protective effects on H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells through regulating HOTAIR-mediated activation of Akt pathway (Figure 8A,B). As shown in Figure 9A, we found that pSTAT3/STAT3 ratio was increased in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells, which was reversed by HOTAIR deletion or miR-106b-5p overexpression. Our data also showed that matrine-mediated increase in cell viability and decrease in cell apoptosis in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells were hindered by STAT3 inhibitor AG490 (Figure 9B,C). In conclusion, the regulatory mechanism of HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis modulated the role of matrine in oxidative stressed H9c2 cells at least partial via AKT and STAT3 signaling pathways.

Discussion

Accumulating evidence indicated that apoptosis is closely related to several cardiovascular diseases pathological process including heart failure, cardiac ischemia, reperfusion injury, myocardial infarction and atrial fibrillation [27–30]. Oxidative stress was proved as a vital regulator factor in the progression and initiation of human diseases including cardiovascular diseases. It has been demonstrated that antioxidants exerted effects on preventing oxidative

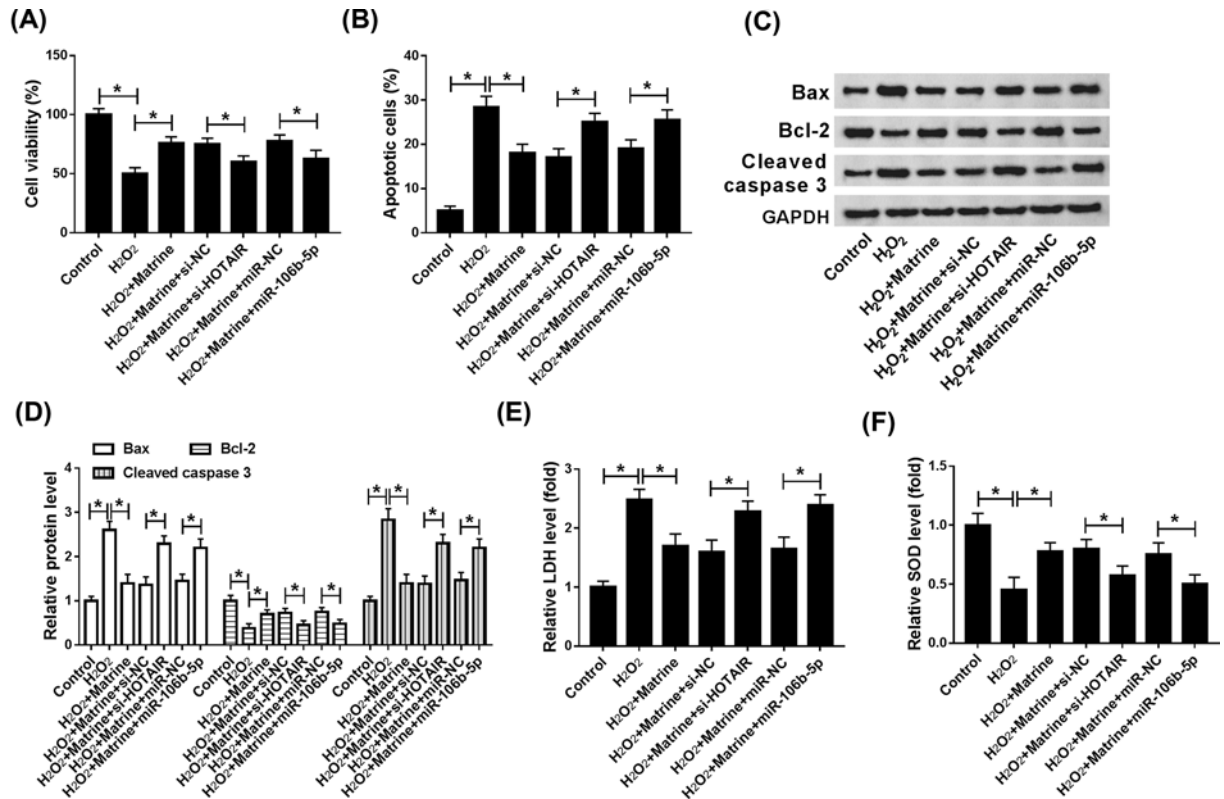


Figure 6. The effects of matrine on H₂O₂-induced cell viability, apoptosis and oxidative stress damage were abolished by HOTAIR down-regulation or miR-106b-5p up-regulation

(A–F) Knockdown vector of HOTAIR (si-HOTAIR) and negative control (si-NC) were constructed, and then si-NC, si-HOTAIR, miR-NC or miR-106b-5p was transfected with into H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells that was added matrine. (A) Cell viability was determined by qRT-PCR. (B) Cell apoptosis was examined by using flow cytometry. (C and D) The expression of relative-proteins Bax, Bcl-2 and Cleave-caspase 3 was measured via Western blot to verified cell apoptosis *in vitro*. (E and F) The level of LDH and SOD was analyzed by ELISA assay. **P* < 0.05.

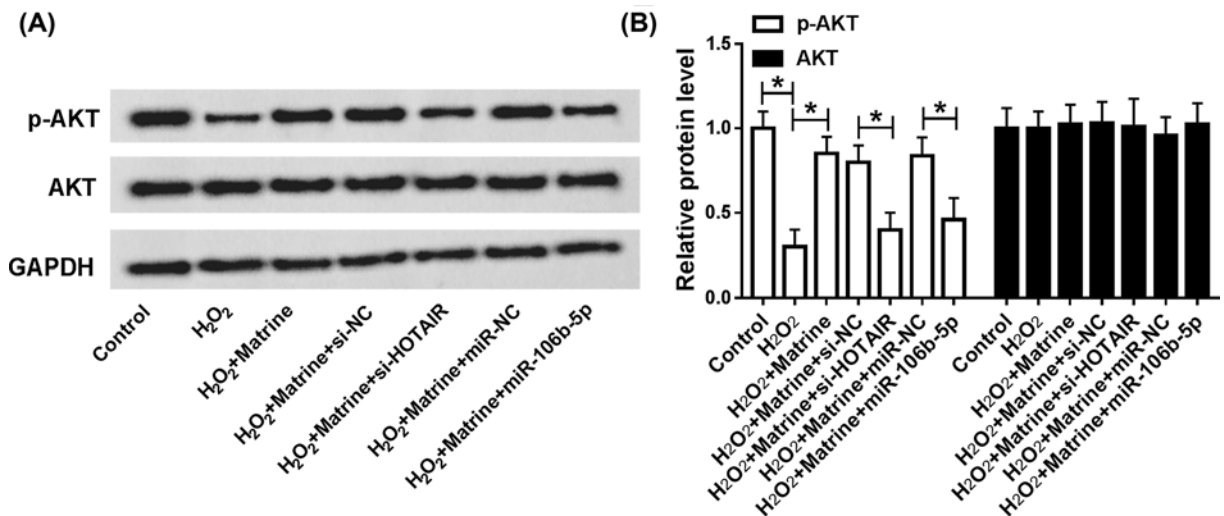


Figure 7. Matrine regulated cell viability, apoptosis and oxidative stress damage through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis via AKT signaling pathway

(A and B) The levels of p-AKT and AKT were detected and quantified after transfection with matrine, matrine + si-NC, matrine + si-HOTAIR, matrine + miR-NC or matrine + miR-106b-5p into H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells; **P* < 0.05.

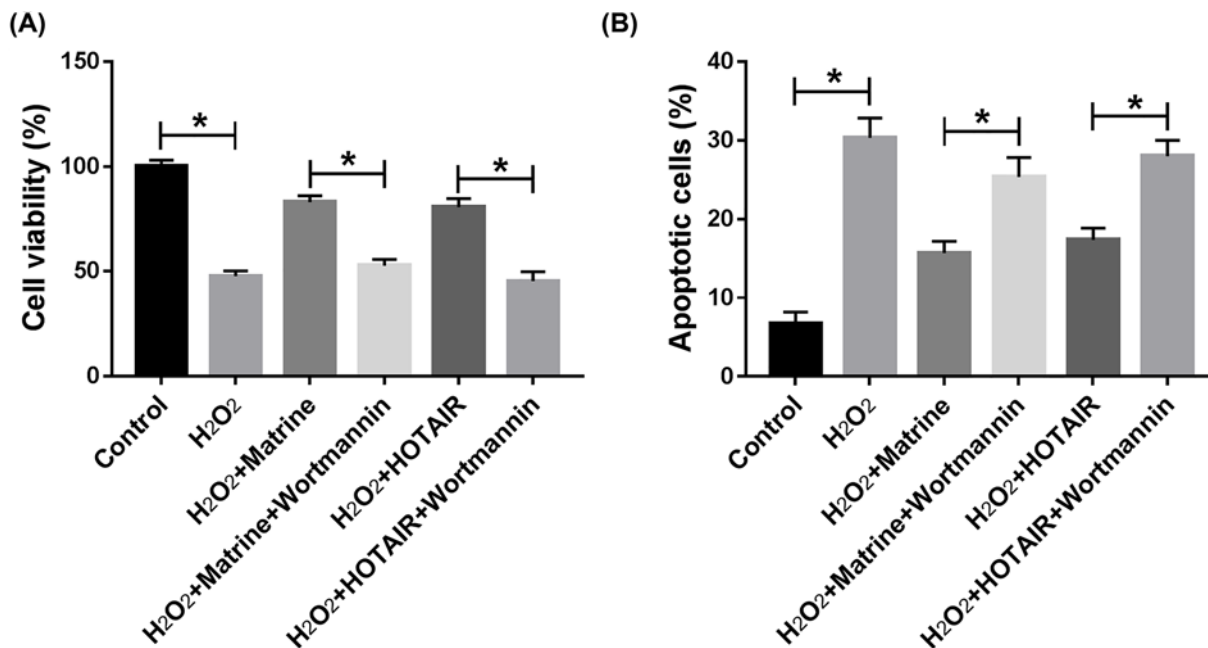


Figure 8. Wortmannin reversed the effects of matrine on cell proliferation and apoptosis in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells (A) Cell viability was detected by CCK-8 assay. (B) Cell apoptosis was measured by flow cytometry. **P* < 0.05.

stress-mediated cardiovascular dysfunction [31]. In our study, we found that matrine could enhanced cell viability and inhibited cell apoptosis, as well as alleviated oxidative stress in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells, which was consistent with the previous study from Hu and colleagues [32]. Therefore, investigating the potential mechanism of matrine on oxidative stress induced cardiomyocytes growth and apoptosis was important for the effective therapy of oxidative stress-related diseases.

Previous researches have confirmed that HOTAIR could regulate oxidative stress damage and play a crucial role in regulating cells growth and apoptosis in oxidative stress stimuli cardiomyocytes [33]. These previous studies indicated that HOTAIR exerted vital effects on heart function. Our study revealed that H₂O₂ decreased HOTAIR expression, while matrine could up-regulate the expression of HOTAIR in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells. Moreover, HOTAIR up-regulation could alleviate the H₂O₂-induced cell apoptosis and oxidative stress and accelerated the proliferation of H9c2 cells, suggesting that HOTAIR might be involved in the protective effects of matrine on H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells.

Starbase v2.0 was utilized to predict the binding sites of HOTAIR and microRNAs (miRNAs), the result showed that HOTAIR had complementary fragments with miR-106b-5p. MiRNAs were involved in multiple diseases including but not limiting cancers [34] and oxidative stress [35]. For instance, miR-223 facilitated cell invasion in gastric cancer [36], and miR-144 regulated oxidative stress in sickle cell disease [37]. Moreover, miR-106b-5p regulated the development of breast cancer [38], non-small cell lung cancer [39] and glioma [40]. Besides, miR-106b-5p was also proved to be closely associated with cell apoptosis and oxidative stress [24]. Our data showed that miR-106b-5p was a direct target of HOTAIR and negatively regulated by HOTAIR. Besides, miR-106b-5p overexpression could reverse the protective effects of HOTAIR on H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress damage. These results suggested that matrine exhibited protective effects on H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis.

Previous study has demonstrated that HOTAIR exerted promotion effect on cell growth and inhibition effect on cell apoptosis in endometrial carcinoma by suppressing PTEN to activate PI3K/AKT pathway [41]. In another research, Qi et al. reported that the activation of PI3K/AKT pathway-mediated by HOTAIR exhibited improvement effects on diabetic cardiomyopathy through facilitating the viability of cardiomyocytes [42]. These studies suggested that HOTAIR played a vital role in endometrial carcinoma and diabetic cardiomyopathy by activating PI3K/AKT pathway. Furthermore, previous studies revealed that H₂O₂-induced apoptosis of cardiomyocytes and the inhibition of PI3K/AKT pathway were observed in H₂O₂-induced cardiomyocytes [43]. Consistent with the previous studies, our data showed that the PI3K/AKT and STAT3 pathway were inhibited by HOTAIR down-regulation or miR-106b-5p

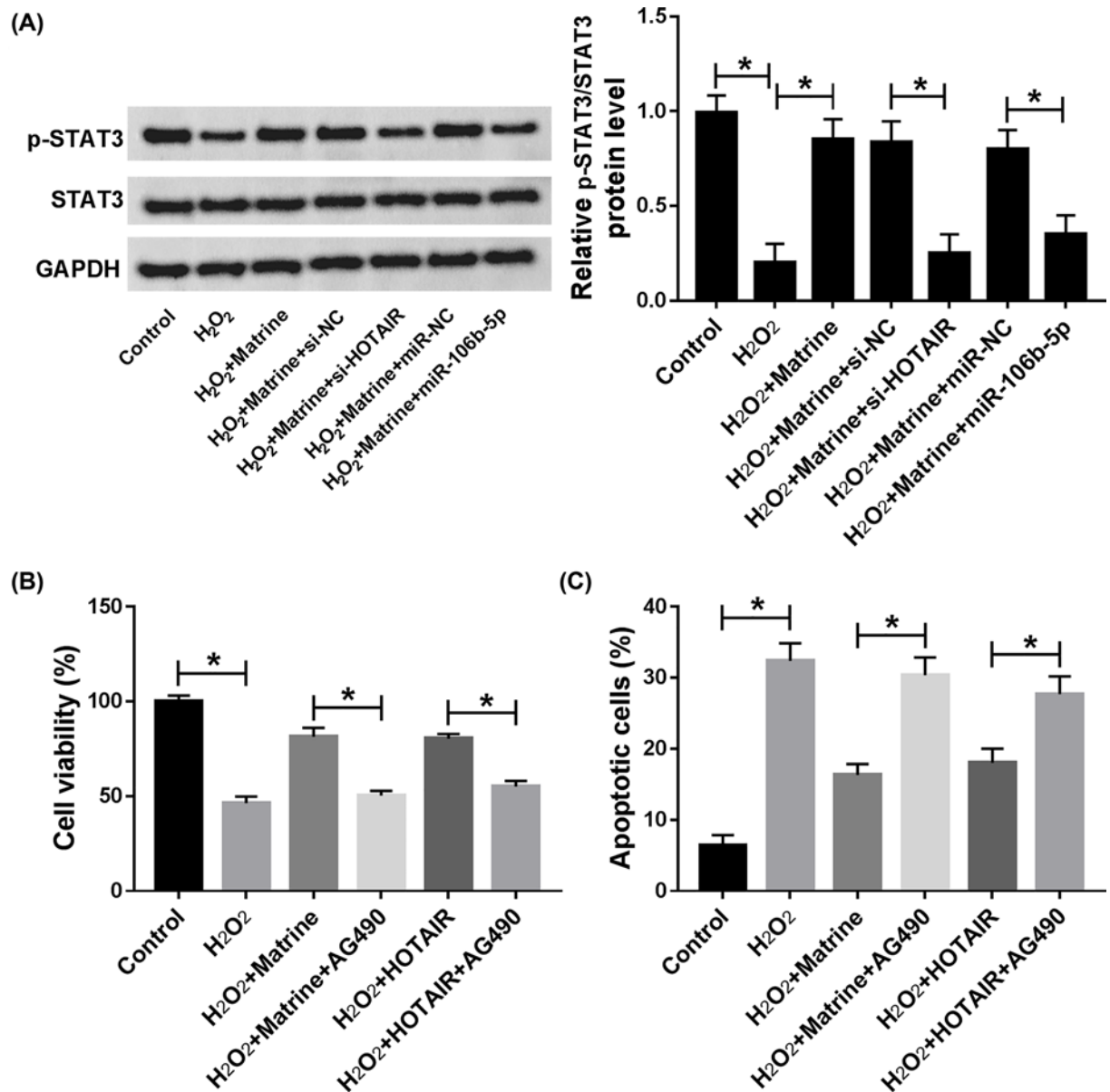


Figure 9. Matrine regulated cell viability, apoptosis and oxidative damage through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis via STAT3 signaling pathway
 (A) The levels of p-STAT3 and STAT3 were determined by Western blot. (B) Cell viability was detected by CCK-8 assay. (C) Cell apoptosis was measured by flow cytometry; **P* < 0.05.

up-regulation, and matrine increased the expression of HOTAIR to alleviate H₂O₂-stimulated oxidative stress in H9c2 cells through sponging miR-106b-5p to activate AKT and STAT3 pathways.

In short, the study discovered that matrine alleviated H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress in cardiomyocytes. Moreover, HOTAIR directly targeted miR-106b-5p to regulate the effect of matrine on oxidative stress damage. Further experiments verified that matrine alleviated oxidative stress through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis via AKT and STAT3 signaling pathways. However, there were some limitations in the present research, the rat H9c2 cells not human cardiomyocytes were used in the present study. Thus, the results might be not necessarily applicable on human cardiomyocytes. Besides, the *in vivo* experiments using an animal model of myocardial injury might be helpful to explore the results in physiological and pathological processes.

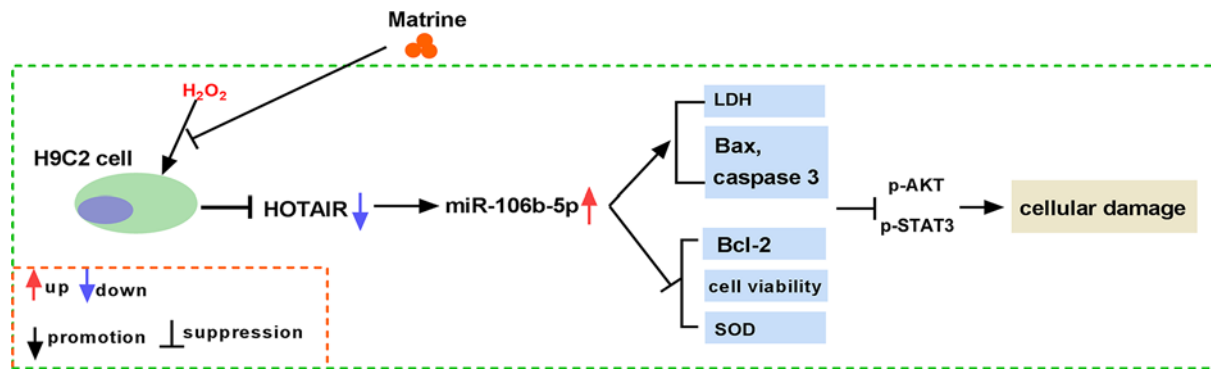


Figure 10. The regulatory mechanism of matrine in H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress in cardiomyocytes

Matrine regulated HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p axis, thereby activating AKT and STAT3 pathway to H₂O₂-induced alleviate oxidative stress in cardiomyocytes.

Conclusion

In the study, matrine was proved to ease H₂O₂-induced oxidative stress in H9c2 cells. And matrine could regulate the levels of HOTAIR and miR-106b-5p. Furthermore, miR-106b-5p was a target gene of HOTAIR. Overexpression of HOTAIR increased cell viability, blocked apoptosis and alleviated oxidative stress. Moreover, miR-106b-5p reversed the effects of HOTAIR overexpression on cell viability, apoptosis, LDH and SOD levels in H₂O₂-induced H9c2 cells. Besides, down-regulation of HOTAIR or up-regulation of miR-106b-5p restored the effects of marine on repairing oxidative stress injury in H9c2 cells. In conclusion, matrine alleviated cardiac myocytes oxidative stress damage through HOTAIR/miR-106b-5p network via AKT and STAT3 pathway in H₂O₂-induced cell model (Figure 10). The present study provided a novel insight into the effects and underlying mechanism of matrine on oxidative stress in cardiomyocytes.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that there are no competing interests associated with the manuscript.

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Author Contribution

Guanxue Xu and Wei Zhang designed the present study, carried out relevant experiments and prepared the manuscript. Zhenglong Wang, Man Chen and Bei Shi performed statistical analysis.

Abbreviations

Bax, BCL2-Associated X; Bcl-2, B-cell lymphoma-2; CCK-8, cell counting kit-8; HOTAIR, HOX transcript antisense RNA; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; miR-106b-5p, microRNA-106-5p; qRT-PCR, quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction; RIP, RNA immunoprecipitation; SOD, superoxide dismutase.

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