

Lysine methyltransferase 5C increases the proliferation and metastatic abilities of clear cell renal cell carcinoma via aerobic glycolysis

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Received June 25, 2023; Accepted February 8, 2024

DOI: 10.3892/ijo.2024.5633

Abstract. Among all types of renal cancer, clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) is the most common and lethal subtype and is associated with a high risk of metastasis and recurrence. Histone modifications regulate several biological processes that are fundamental to the development of cancer. Lysine methyltransferase 5C (KMT5C; also known as SUV420H2) is an epigenetic modifier responsible for the trimethylation of H4K20, which drives critical cellular events, including genome integrity, cell growth and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), in various types of cancer. However, the role of KMT5C in ccRCC remains unclear. As such, the expression and function of KMT5C in ccRCC were investigated in the present study. KMT5C expression was significantly increased in ccRCC tissues compared with normal tissues ($P < 0.0001$), and it was closely associated with the overall survival rate of patients with ccRCC. By establishing ccRCC cell lines with KMT5C expression knockdown, the role of KMT5C in the maintenance of aerobic glycolysis in ccRCC cells via the regulation of several vital glycolytic genes was identified. Additionally, KMT5C promoted the proliferation and EMT

of ccRCC cells by controlling crucial EMT transcriptional factors. Together, these data suggested that KMT5C may act as an oncoprotein, guide molecular diagnosis, and shed light on novel drug development and therapeutic strategies for patients with ccRCC.

Introduction

Kidney cancer affects >430,000 individuals worldwide, accounting for ~2.2% of all cancer cases (1). The incidence of kidney cancer continues to increase in both men and women (2), and predictions have indicated that the incidence and mortality of kidney cancer will be >79,000 and almost 13,920 individuals, respectively, in the United States in 2022 (3). The majority of kidney cancer cases are renal cell carcinoma (RCC), accounting for 90% of all renal malignancies (4), and the most prevalent (75-80%) histological RCC subtype is clear cell RCC (ccRCC) (5). Although ccRCC can be successfully treated with surgical or ablative strategies if diagnosed early, up to a third of patients will present with or develop metastases (6), which is often lethal. Therefore, novel effective biomarkers and treatment strategies should be explored further.

In eukaryotic cells, the functional unit of chromatin is the nucleosome, which is composed of an octamer of four histones (typically H3, H4, H2A and H2B), around which 147 base pairs of DNA are wrapped (7). The core of the nucleosome is formed by the globular regions of histones, while the N-terminal tails protrude from the nucleosomes, several residues of which can be enriched with a variety of posttranslational modifications (PTMs) such as acetylation, methylation and phosphorylation (8). Dysregulation of these modifications can shift the balance of gene expression and is therefore frequently observed in human cancer (9-12). Histone methylation is a crucial PTM and typically occurs on the lysine residues in the tails of histones H3 and H4 (13,14). K20 is the only lysine residue on the histone H4 tail that can be methylated and methylation of H4K20 [mono-(me1), di-(me2) and tri-methylation (me3)]

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Key words: clear cell renal cell carcinoma, lysine methyltransferase 5C, aerobic glycolysis, proliferation, metastasis

plays a critical role in a range of biological processes including gene expression, cell cycle progression, transcriptional regulation and genomic integrity (15,16).

Histone methyltransferases specifically catalyze the methylation of K20 of histone H4 to regulate transcription. Lysine methyltransferase 5B and lysine methyltransferase 5C (KMT5C; also known as SUV420H2) are responsible for H4K20me2 and H4K20me3 of histone H4, respectively (17), and require the H4K20me1 substrate that is generated by PR-SET7 (also known as KMT5A). H4K20me3 is primarily located in pericentric heterochromatin, telomeres, imprinted regions and repetitive elements, which indicates its roles in cell differentiation, chromatin assembly, DNA replication and cell cycle control (18-20).

It has been shown that KMT5C can stabilize genome integrity such as in DNA damage repair, DNA replication and chromatin compaction processes (21). KMT5C was found to be involved in telomerase expression in chronic lymphocytic leukemia and remains an important predictor of survival outcomes (19). Expression of KMT5C in MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cells suppresses the expression of cancer-related genes such as the Src substrate, Tensin-3, a focal adhesion protein that contributes to cancer cell migration. Conversely, loss of H4K20me3 in breast cancer promotes the expression of cancer-promoting genes and is related to tumor progression (22). In addition, in breast cancer, microRNA (miR)-29a targets KMT5C to promote cell migration and invasion. Upregulation of miR-29a attenuates the repression of connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) and growth response protein-1 (EGR1) via downregulation of H4K20me3. Furthermore, knockdown of KMT5C expression promotes migration and invasion of breast cancer *in vitro* and *in vivo* (23). Conversely, KMT5C promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in pancreatic cancer (24), and its knockdown results in the downregulation of several key drivers of the epithelial state and correlates with the loss of an epithelial state. In addition, overexpression of KMT5C using overexpression plasmids increases the migratory potential and drug resistance in pancreatic cancer (25).

Due to the lack of previous research, the present study aimed to determine whether KMT5C plays significant roles in the progression of ccRCC and the underlying mechanisms of such roles. The knockdown of KMT5C in ccRCC cell lines was conducted and multiple aspects such as cell proliferation, cell cycle alteration, cell migration and invasion were examined. In addition, data from a public database and obtained clinical samples were combined to determine the clinical significance of KMT5C in ccRCC.

Materials and methods

Cell culture. In the present study, three human ccRCC cell lines (786O, A498 and Caki-1), 293T cells and a human proximal tubular epithelial cell line, HK2, were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection. The human ccRCC cell line, OSRC2, was purchased from The Cell Bank of Type Culture Collection of The Chinese Academy of Sciences. The cell lines were genetically confirmed by short tandem repeat analysis and routinely tested for mycoplasma contamination. 786O and OSRC2 cells were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium

(HyClone; Cytiva), 293T and A498 cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM; HyClone; Cytiva), Caki-1 cells were cultured in McCoy's 5A (modified) medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and HK2 cells were cultured in DMEM/F12 medium (Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.). All media were supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin solution. Cells were maintained in an incubator with 5% CO₂ at 37°C.

RNA interference. For KMT5C knockdown, three short hairpin (sh)RNA oligonucleotides targeting three different exons (#1, 5'-CGACAGAGTGACAGCACG A-3'; #2, 5'-GCGGTGAAGAGCTGTGACA-3'; #3, 5'-GTGAAGGTGCTCCGGGACA-3') of the KMT5C gene and a scrambled shRNA [used as the negative control (shControl, 5'-TTCTCCGAACGTGTCACGT-3')] were cloned into the pMKO vector (cat. no. 8452; Addgene, Inc.) between the *EcoRI* and *AgeI* restriction sites. 293T cells were transfected with the KMT5C shRNAs using the 3rd generation lentiviral transfection system with Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) in accordance with the manufacturer's protocol. A total of 8 µg of lentiviral plasmid was used for transfection and the ratio of the lentiviral plasmid (pMKO): packaging vector (GAG): envelope (VSVG) was 4:3:1. The supernatant containing the virus was subsequently collected and used to infect A498 and OSRC2 cells in the presence of 8 µg/ml polybrene (cat. no. HY-112735; MedChemExpress). The multiplicity of infection (MOI) was determined by a series of concentration gradient pre-experiments. The MOI of A498 and OSRC2 cells were 50 and 30, respectively. The cells were co-incubated with lentivirus for 12 h, when the medium was refreshed. Stable cell lines were selected using 5 µg/ml puromycin (cat. no. HY-B1743A; MedChemExpress) and maintain in medium containing 1 µg/ml puromycin. The selection procedure lasted until all untransfected cells in the control group were killed by puromycin, which was typically 48 h. The selected cells were then used for further experimental analyses. The time interval between transduction and subsequent experimentation was >72 h.

Patient tissue samples. Tissue samples were obtained from 207 naïve patients with ccRCC who underwent partial or radical nephrectomy between March, 2005 and December, 2009 at Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center (FUSCC; Shanghai, China). The inclusion criteria for the selection of patients with ccRCC were as follows: i) Cytologically or histologically confirmed ccRCC; ii) patients who underwent partial or radical nephrectomy; and iii) patients aged ≥18 years old. The exclusion criteria for the selection of patients with ccRCC were as follows: i) Prior treatment with chemotherapy, hormonal therapy, immunotherapy, an experimental agent and/or radiation therapy; ii) history of a non-RCC malignancy; and iii) pregnant women. Tumorous and paired adjacent non-tumorous tissues from the 207 selected patients (aged 20 to 83 years old; 140 males and 67 females) were included in the immunohistochemistry (IHC) analysis. The samples were formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tissues. Among

these samples, 12 fresh pairs of tissues were analyzed by western blotting. Written informed consent was obtained from each patient for the collection of their clinical information and tissues for scientific research. The study was performed in accordance with the ethical standards of the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Institution Review Board of Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center (approval no. 2304-ZZK-89).

Sample collection from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) and data processing. The transcriptional data and clinical information of patients with ccRCC [referred to as Kidney Renal Clear Cell Carcinoma (KIRC) in TCGA] was obtained from TCGA using UCSC Xena (<http://xena.ucsc.edu/>) (11,26). A pan-cancer analysis was conducted based on the transcriptional data and clinical information of all types of cancer in TCGA. The survival (rdocumentation.org/packages/survival) package was used to conduct the survival analysis. ggplot2 (<https://github.com/tidyverse/ggplot2>) and heatmap (rdocumentation.org/packages/stats/versions/3.6.2/topics/heatmap) in R software (version 4.1.3; <https://www.r-project.org/>) were used to process and visualize the bioinformatic results. R-studio (version, 2023.09.1+494; <http://www.rstudio.com/>) was used as an integrated development environment for R software.

Western blotting. Cultured cells were lysed 24 h after transfection using BC100 buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.3, 0.2 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 0.2% Triton X-100 and protease inhibitor). Tissues were pulverized and homogenized in RIPA buffer (cat. no. R0278; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) with protease inhibitor cocktail (cat. no. R8340; Sigma-Aldrich; Merck KGaA) on ice for 30 min. The supernatant containing total proteins was collected after centrifugation at 12,000 x g for 15 min at 4°C. Total protein was subsequently quantified using a BCA Protein Assay kit (cat. no. P0011; Beyotime Institute of Biotechnology). The samples were then mixed with SDS loading buffer and heated at 95°C for 10 min. A total of 30 µg total protein was loaded per lane of a 10% gel for SDS-PAGE, after which protein was transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (Cytiva). The membranes were blocked in Tris-buffered saline (TBS; pH 7.4) containing 5% non-fat milk and 0.1% Tween-20 overnight at 4°C, washed three times in TBS containing 0.1% Tween-20, followed by incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C. Subsequently, the membranes were incubated with the relevant secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature. Antibody binding was visualized using the ECL Chemiluminescence System (cat. no. 36208ES60; Shanghai Yeasen Biotechnology Co., Ltd.). The primary antibodies used were anti-KMT5C (1:1,000; cat. no. A16235; ABclonal Biotech Co., Ltd.), anti-E-cadherin (1:1,000; cat. no. 14472; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), anti-N-cadherin (1:1,000; cat. no. 66219-1-Ig; ProteinTech Group, Inc.), anti-Snail (1:1,000; cat. no. 3879; Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.), anti-Twist1 (1:500; cat. no. GTX50821; GeneTex, Inc.), anti-Twist2 (1:500; cat. no. GTX50850; GeneTex, Inc.) and anti-β-actin (1:2,000; cat. no. AC004; ABclonal Biotech Co., Ltd.). The secondary antibodies used were

goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP (1:5,000; cat. no. SA00001-2; ProteinTech Group, Inc.) and goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP (1:5,000; cat. no. SA00001-1; ProteinTech Group, Inc.). All the samples were normalized to β-actin using ImageJ (version 1.53h; <https://imagej.net/ij/>).

IHC. Specimens were fixed with 10% formalin for 24 h at 4°C, followed by dehydration, embedding in paraffin blocks and cutting into 4-µm sections. The slides were heated at 65°C for 1 h, then transferred to 100% xylol for 10 min, 100% xylol for 10 min, 100% ethanol for 5 min, 90% ethanol for 5 min, 70% ethanol for 5 min and PBS for 5-10 min in succession. Subsequently, certain sections were deparaffinized and stained with hematoxylin for 2 min and eosin for 3 min at room temperature for morphological examination. The other slides were immersed in 10 mM citrate buffer (pH 6.0), boiled for 10 min in a steam pot and then retained in the steam pot for 15 min to cool down. After dewaxing and immersing in 3% H₂O₂ to quench the endogenous peroxidase activity, slides were immunostained with anti-KMT5C antibody (1:200; cat. no. ab267359; Abcam) at 4°C overnight. After washing three times with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; Sperikon Life Science & Biotechnology Co., Ltd.; Sichuan Nuohong Huikang Biotechnology Co., Ltd), the biotinylated secondary antibody from GTVision™ III Detection System/Mo&Rb (including DAB) (provided at working concentration; cat. no. GK500710; GeneTech) was incubated with the tissues at 37°C for 1 h. Bound KMT5C proteins were then visualized by staining with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (cat. no. GK500710; GeneTech). Finally, two pathologists independently assessed all tissue slides in terms of KMT5C protein staining intensity and the percentage of positive cells. The intensity of KMT5C staining was scored as follows: 0, no signal; 1, weak; 2, moderate; and 3, strong. The percentage of positive cells was scored as follows: 1, 0-30%; 2, 31-60%; and 3, 60-100%. The product of the intensity score and percentage score was used as the total score, in which >3 indicated high KMT5C expression. A light Olympus IX73 inverted microscope was used to observe the slides and ImageJ was used to analyze the results.

Reverse transcription-quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR). Total RNA was extracted from cultured cells using TRIzol® reagent (cat. no. 15596026; Invitrogen; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.) and was reverse transcribed using the High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription kit (cat. no. 4368813; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's instructions. qPCR was then performed using the cDNA and the SYBR Green PCR Master Mix kit (cat. no. A46113; Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's instructions. The thermocycling conditions consisted of an initial enzyme activation step for 2 min at 95°C, followed by 40 cycles of 15 sec at 95°C and 60 sec at 60°C. The dissociation step consisted of 15 sec at 95°C, 1 min at 60°C and 15 sec at 95°C. The experiments were performed in triplicate. β-actin mRNA was used as the internal control, and the relative amount of KMT5C mRNA normalized to β-actin was calculated using the 2^{-ΔΔC_q} method (27). All primers were obtained from Primerbank (<https://pga.mgh.harvard.edu/primerbank/>), the sequences of which are listed in Table I.

Table I. Sequences of the primers used in reverse transcription-quantitative PCR.

Primer	Sequence, 5'-3'
KMT5C forward	GGCCCGCTACTTCCAGAG
KMT5C reverse	GCAGGATGGTAAAGCCACTT
ENO2 forward	AGCCTCTACGGGCATCTATGA
ENO2 reverse	TTCTCAGTCCCATCCAACCTCC
G6PD forward	CGAGGCCGTACCAAGAAC
G6PD reverse	GTAGTGGTCGATGCGGTAGA
Hexokinase 2 forward	GAGCCACCACTCACCTACT
Hexokinase 2 reverse	CCAGGCATTTCGGCAATGTG
PFKP forward	GCATGGGTATCTACGTGGGG
PFKP reverse	CTCTGCGATGTTTGGAGCCTC
PKM2 forward	ATGTCGAAGCCCCATAGTGAA
PKM2 reverse	TGGGTGGTGAATCAATGTCCA
β -actin forward	CTACGTCGCCCTGGACTTCGAGC
β -actin reverse	GATGGAGCCGCCGATCCACACGG
GLUT1 forward	GGCCAAGAGTGTGCTAAAGAA
GLUT1 reverse	ACAGCGTTGATGCCAGACAG
SNAIL1 forward	TCGGAAGCCTAACTACAGCGA
SNAIL1 reverse	AGATGAGCATTGGCAGCGAG
TWIST1 forward	GTCCGCAGTCTTACGAGGAG
TWIST1 reverse	GCTTGAGGGTCTGAATCTTGCT
TWIST2 forward	CGACGAGATGGACAATAAGATGAC
TWIST2 reverse	CAGGTTTCAGAAGTTACAGACTCG

EBO2, enolase 2; G6PD, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; KMT5C, lysine methyltransferase 5C; PFKP, phosphofructokinase; PKM2, pyruvate kinase M2.

Cell proliferation assays. Cell proliferation assays were performed using Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8; Dojindo Molecular Technologies, Inc.). Transfected ccRCC cells (A498 and OSRC2) were trypsinized with 0.25% trypsin solution (Sperikon Life Science & Biotechnology Co., Ltd.) and resuspended in medium and reseeded at a density of 2×10^3 cells/well into a 96-well plate containing 100 μ l medium. After the cells had adhered to the plate, cell proliferation was measured on days 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 using CCK-8 according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 10 μ l CCK-8 solution was added to each well and incubated at 37°C for 1.5 h, then the absorbance of each well was measured at 450 nm. All experiments were performed in triplicate.

Colony formation assays. A total of 300 A498 and OSRC2 cells/well were seeded into 6-well plates and cultured for 2 weeks. When colonies were visible, the cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 min at room temperature and stained with bromophenol blue for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were subsequently washed with PBS until the colonies were visible. Images were obtained using a light Olympus IX73 microscope and the number and size of colonies in each well were counted manually. Colonies consisting of >50 cells were counted.

Synchronization of A498 and OSRC2 cells. A498 and OSRC2 cells were maintained in an incubator with 5% CO₂ at 37°C. Cells were synchronized in G1/S phase via the double thymidine block method (28). Briefly, when cells reached a confluency of 25-30%, they were cultured with 2 mM thymidine medium for 24 h and washed twice with PBS, then fresh DMEM or RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS was added for 9 h. For the second block step, the cells were cultured with 2 mM thymidine medium for a further 24 h. Then cells were washed twice with PBS and fresh DMEM or RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS was added. Cells were harvested for flow cytometry analysis (see below) for whole cell cycle detection.

Flow cytometry analysis. A total of 1×10^6 A498 and OSRC2 cells were cultured in a 6-well plate, washed with PBS, digested with 0.25% trypsin solution and resuspended in 0.5 ml PBS. The cells were then fixing with 4.5 ml pre-cooled 70% ethanol overnight at 4°C. The fixed cells were washed three times with PBS and incubated with 100 μ l RNase A solution at 37°C for 30 min. Then, the cells were stained with a Cell Cycle Staining Kit [cat. no. 70-CCS012; MultiSciences (Lianke) Biotech Co., Ltd.] for 30 min in a dark room at room temperature. The DNA content was detected using a Beckman Coulter FC500 flow cytometer (Beckman Coulter, Inc.). The results were analyzed using ModFit LT (version 5.0; <https://www.vsh.com/products/mflt/>) and Flowjo (version 10.8; <https://www.flowjo.com/>) software.

Migration and invasion assays. Transwell inserts with 8- μ m pores (Corning, Inc.) were placed in 24-well plates and used for migration and invasion assays. The Transwell inserts were coated with a thin Matrigel layer at a dilution ratio of 1:10 for the invasion assay at 37°C for 3 h. A total of 3×10^4 A498 and OSRC2 cells in serum-free media were added to the upper chamber of the Transwell inserts and the lower chamber was filled with media supplemented with 10% FBS. The plates were incubated in an incubator with 5% CO₂ at 37°C for 24 h, then the inserts were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 min at room temperature. Subsequently, the inserts were washed with PBS and stained with 0.1% bromophenol blue for 30 min at room temperature. The cells that had not migrated or invaded were removed and the inserts were subsequently imaged using a light Olympus IX73 microscope. ImageJ was used to analyze the results.

Seahorse assay. The extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) and oxygen consumption rate (OCR) of A498 and OSRC2 cells were measured using the Seahorse Bioscience XF96 Extracellular Flux Analyzer and the Seahorse XF Glycolysis Stress Test and Cell Mito Stress Test kits (cat. no. 103010-100; Agilent Technologies, Inc.), according to the manufacturer's instructions. A498 and OSRC2 cells were seeded into XF96 Cell Culture Microplates (cat. no. 101085; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) at a density of 1×10^4 cells/well and allowed to adhere overnight at 37°C. Then, the culture medium was replaced with phenol red-free assay solution (cat. no. 103335-100; Agilent Technologies, Inc.) and the cells were equilibrated for 1 h without CO₂, immediately before the extracellular flux (XF) assay. The glycolysis rate assay was performed in

phenol red-free assay solution, and glucose, oligomycin and 2-deoxy-D-glucose were added at the times indicated by the manufacturer. For the mitochondrial stress test, oligomycin, carbonyl cyanide 4-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone and antimycin A + rotenone, were added according to the manufacturer's instructions and protocols (29).

Statistical analysis. GraphPad Prism (version 8.0; Dotmatics.) was used for statistical analysis. Data are presented as the mean \pm SD. Comparisons between two groups were performed using paired Student's t-test (tumor and adjacent normal tissue). A one-way ANOVA and Dunnett's multiple comparison test were used to compare the differences between more than two groups. Kaplan-Meier curves and the Log-rank test were implemented to assess the survival and prognostic value of KMT5C expression in ccRCC. $P < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

Results

KMT5C is an unfavorable prognostic factor for ccRCC. To investigate the expression and clinical significance of KMT5C in ccRCC, mRNA expression profiling was performed using TCGA database. The expression of KMT5C was significantly higher in tumor samples compared with normal samples in ccRCC (KIRC) ($P < 0.0001$; Fig. 1A). Meanwhile, it was also observed that KMT5C was highly expressed in most other cancer types. Using the prognostic information obtained from TCGA, the overall survival rate (OS) and progression-free survival rate of patients with ccRCC were determined using Kaplan-Meier curves and the Log-rank test. It was found that high expression of KMT5C was associated with a shorter OS (hazard ratio, 1.56; 95% confidence interval, 1.29-1.88) in ccRCC (Fig. 1B). The OS of patients with ccRCC in TCGA with high or low KMT5C expression was further compared (Fig. 1C and D). High expression of KMT5C indicated a worse OS rate. Additionally, 72 pairs of transcriptional data from normal and cancerous ccRCC samples from TCGA were analyzed (Fig. 1E). The KMT5C expression levels in the ccRCC tissues were higher compared with the paired normal tissues. Adjacent non-tumorous and tumorous tissues were obtained from patients with ccRCC from FUSCC and stained for KMT5C using IHC (Fig. 1F). The KMT5C expression levels in the ccRCC tissues were higher compared with the paired adjacent non-tumorous tissues. Moreover, 12 pairs of adjacent non-tumorous and tumorous tissues obtained from patients with ccRCC from FUSCC were collected and KMT5C protein expression was analyzed using western blotting (Fig. 1G). Collectively, these results demonstrated that KMT5C expression levels were higher in the tumor tissues compared with the adjacent non-tumorous tissues, and that this high expression was indicative of an unfavorable prognosis.

KMT5C maintains aerobic glycolysis in ccRCC. To study KMT5C in ccRCC, KMT5C expression levels were first determined in different ccRCC cell lines using western blotting and RT-qPCR (Fig. 2A and B). The protein and mRNA expression levels of KMT5C were notably higher in A498 and OSRC2 cells, and therefore, these two cell lines were used to stably knockdown KMT5C expression using plasmids

containing shRNA. A total of three shRNA plasmids targeting three different exons of the KMT5C gene were used to knockdown KMT5C expression in A498 and OSRC2 cells. The knockdown of KMT5C was then examined at the mRNA and protein level. shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids resulted in a knockdown of KMT5C expression of up to 50% at the protein and mRNA level in A498 (Fig. 2E and F) and OSRC2 (Fig. 2G and H) cells. Cells stably expressing shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 were then used for further experiments.

Metabolic reprogramming is considered a hallmark of cancer and KMT5C has been found to be related to metabolic reprogramming (30,31). Thus, the role of KMT5C in the glycolysis of ccRCC cells was established in the present study. The ECAR was significantly decreased in KMT5C-knockdown cells compared with the control cells, indicating that KMT5C knockdown inhibited the glycolytic process in A498 (Fig. 3A and B) and OSRC2 (Fig. 3C and D) cells. Meanwhile, the OCR was measured to examine mitochondrial glucose oxidation. The maximal respiration of KMT5C-knockdown A498 (Fig. 3E and F) and OSRC2 (Fig. 3G and H) cells was downregulated compared with the control cells, indicating that mitochondrial oxidation was inhibited in KMT5C-knockdown cells. In conclusion, KMT5C was found to support aerobic glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation. In the Warburg effect, glycolysis is uncoupled from the mitochondrial tricarboxylic acid cycle, and oxidative phosphorylation remains high even with high oxygen levels in cancer cells. Therefore, knockdown of KMT5C expression may compromise the Warburg effect in ccRCC cells.

The underlying mechanisms impairing glycolysis following knockdown of KMT5C expression remained unclear. Therefore, whether the knockdown of KMT5C expression affected the expression of glycolysis-related genes was assessed in the present study. It was found that the expression levels of enolase 2, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, GLUT1, hexokinase 2, phosphofructokinase and pyruvate kinase M2 were significantly downregulated in KMT5C-knockdown A498 and OSRC2 cells compared with the corresponding control cells (Fig. 3I and J). These results demonstrated that KMT5C maintained glycolysis via regulating the transcriptional expression of certain glycolysis-associated genes.

Knockdown of KMT5C expression inhibits the proliferation of ccRCC cells. The Warburg effect results in the rapid production of high levels of ATP and thus the necessary materials for biosynthesis in cancer cells. Subsequently, the absence of the Warburg effect may harm several aspects of cancer cells besides ATP production, such as biosynthesis of multiple components, redox homeostasis and DNA damage repair (32). In the present study, it was found that the proliferation of A498 and OSRC2 cells was significantly downregulated following the knockdown of KMT5C expression. In the CCK-8 assays, A498 (Fig. 4A) and OSRC2 (Fig. 4B) cells transfected with shControl plasmid had a higher level of proliferation compared with the shKMT5C cells. In the colony formation assays, fewer colonies formed with the KMT5C knockdown cells compared with the shControl cells (Fig. 4C and D). To determine the exact function of KMT5C, the effect of KMT5C expression on the cell cycle was also assessed. It was found that the population of cells in the G0/G1 phase was reduced,

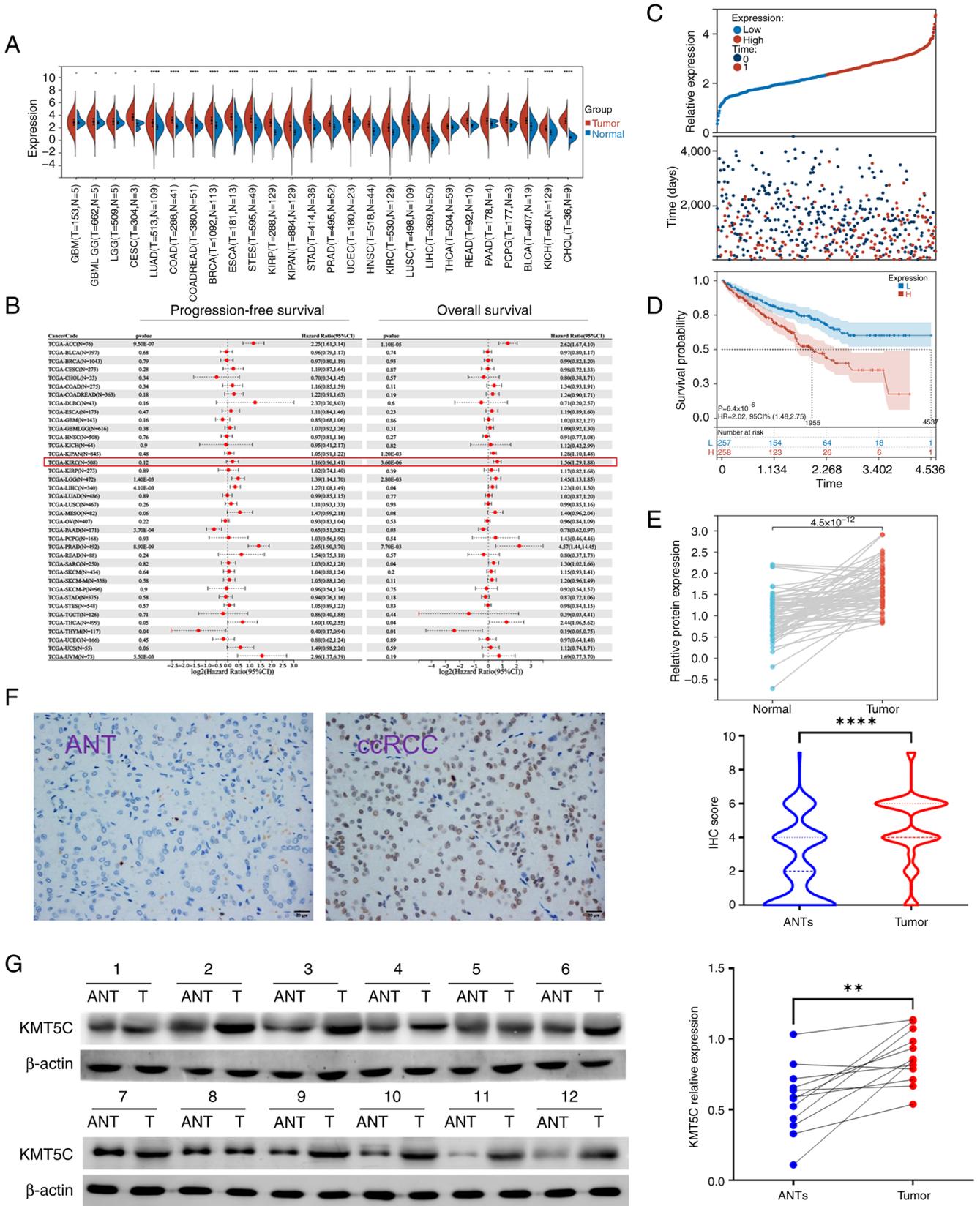


Figure 1. KMT5C serves as a predictor of prognosis in ccRCC. (A) Pan-cancer analysis of the KMT5C transcriptional expression levels in cancer and normal tissues, based on data obtained from TCGA. (B) Pan-cancer progression-free survival and overall survival statistics based on data obtained from TCGA. (C) Overall survival statistics and expression of KMT5C in TCGA. (D) Survival analysis based on KMT5C expression was conducted using data obtained from TCGA. (E) KMT5C mRNA expression levels in cancerous and adjacent normal tissues, based on data obtained from TCGA. (F) Representative images (left panel) and IHC score (right panel) of KMT5C staining of ANTs and ccRCC tissues obtained from the FUSCC. (G) Western blot analysis of 12 pairs of ANTs and tumor tissues obtained from the FUSCC ccRCC cohort, and quantification of the KMT5C relative expression. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ using paired student's t-test. ANT, adjacent non-tumorous tissue; KMT5C, lysine methyltransferase 5C; TCGA, The Cancer Genome Atlas; IHC, immunohistochemistry; ccRCC, clear cell renal cell carcinoma; FUSCC, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center; T, tumor; N, normal; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio.

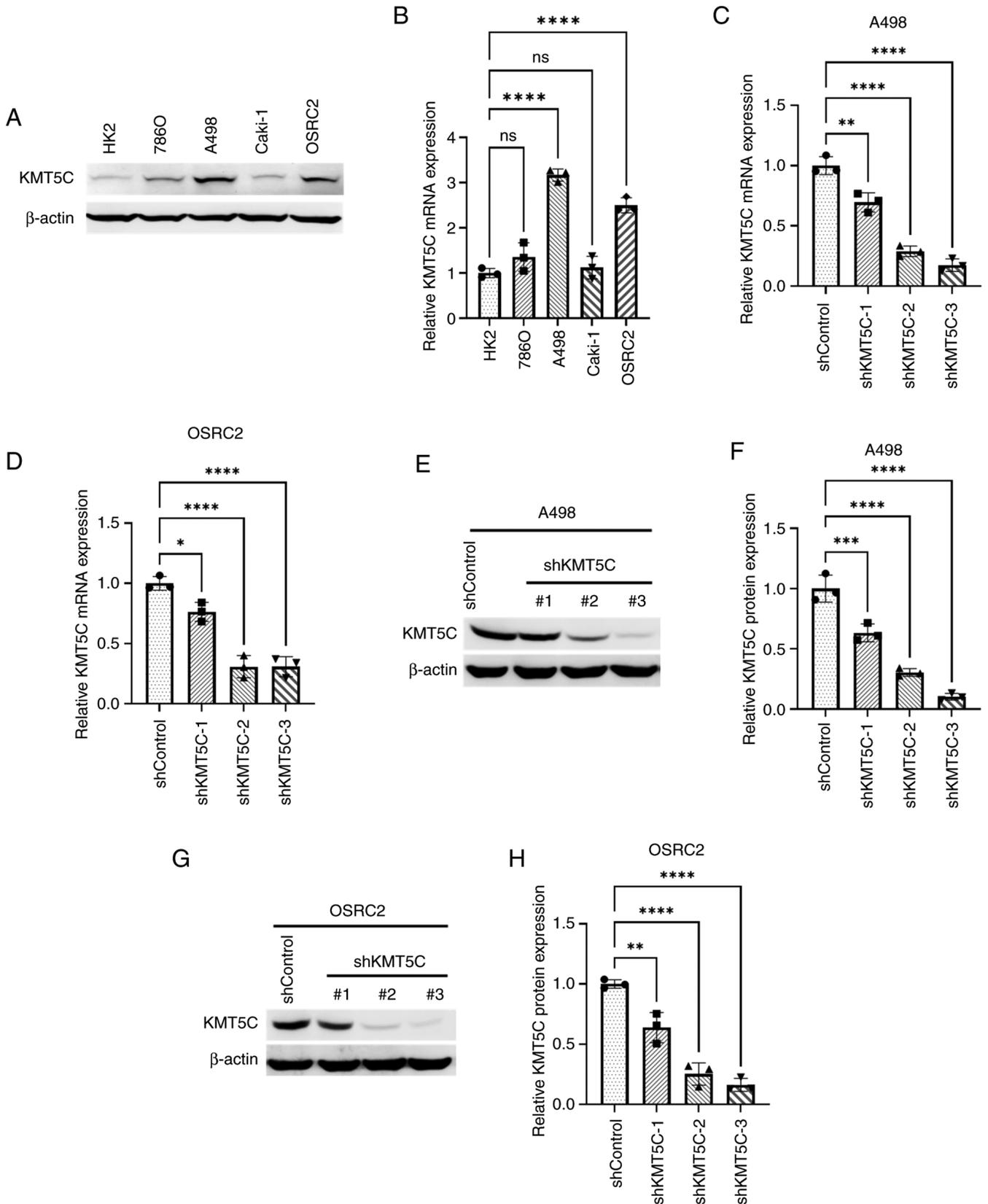


Figure 2. KMT5C expression is upregulated in several ccRCC cell lines. (A) The protein expression levels of KMT5C in four ccRCC cell lines (786O, A498, Caki-1 and OSRC2), as well as HK2 human proximal tubular epithelial cells, were examined by western blotting. (B) The mRNA expression levels of KMT5C in four ccRCC cell lines (786O, A498, Caki-1 and OSRC2), as well as HK2 human proximal tubular epithelial cells, were analyzed by RT-qPCR (n=3). The KMT5C mRNA expression levels in (C) A498 and (D) OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-1, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were analyzed by RT-qPCR (n=3). (E) The protein expression levels of KMT5C in A498 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-1, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were assessed by western blotting and (F) compared statistically. (G) The protein expression levels of KMT5C in OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-1, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were assessed by western blotting and (H) compared statistically. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001, ****P<0.0001 using one-way ANOVA and Dunnett's test. ccRCC, clear cell renal cell carcinoma; KMT5C, lysine methyltransferase 5C; ns, not significant; sh, short hairpin.

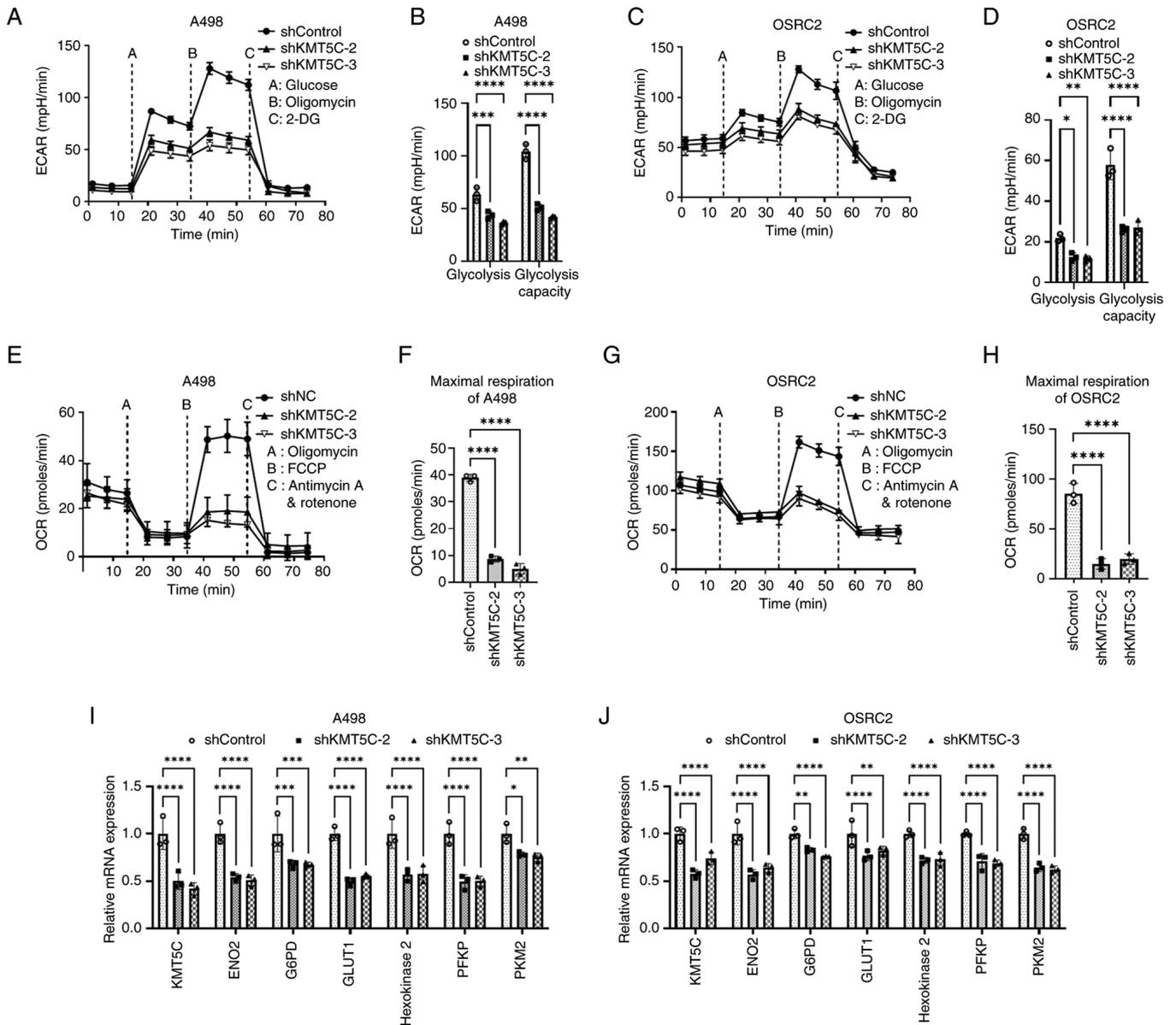


Figure 3. Knockdown of KMT5C inhibits aerobic glycolysis in A498 and OSRC2 cells. The Extracellular Acidification Rate analyses of (A,B) A498 and (C,D) OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-1, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids. The Oxygen Consumption Rate analyses of (E,F) A498 and (G,H) OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-1, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids. The mRNA expression levels of certain glycolysis-related genes in (I) A498 and (J) OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-1, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ using one-way ANOVA and Dunnett's test. 2-DG, 2-deoxy-D-glucose; ECAR, extracellular acidification rate; OCR, oxygen consumption rate; FCCP, carbonyl cyanide 4-(trifluoromethoxy) phenylhydrazone; KMT5C, lysine methyltransferase 5C; NC, negative control; sh, short hairpin; EBO2, enolase 2; G6PD, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; PFKP, phosphofructokinase; PKM2, pyruvate kinase M2.

while the proportion of cells in the S phase increased, in the KMT5C-knockdown A498 (Fig. 4E and F) and OSRC2 (Fig. 4G and H) cells. These results indicated that ccRCC cells with downregulated KMT5C expression had a shorter G0/G1 phase and a longer S phase than the control cells, implying that downregulation of KMT5C may block the transition of the cells to the G2/M phase from the S phase, thus altering the proliferative ability of cells. Additionally, when A498 and OSRC2 cells synchronized to the G1/S phase via double thymidine blockage were released, it was found that KMT5C knockdown decreased the proportion of A498 (Figs. 4I and S1) and OSRC2 (Figs. 4J and S1) cells entering the G2/M phase. This further demonstrated that KMT5C downregulation

interfered with the G2/M phase transition. In conclusion, the proliferative ability of ccRCC cells was reduced by knockdown of KMT5C expression, which was achieved via blockage of the transition of the cells to the G2/M phase.

KMT5C facilitates the metastasis of ccRCC through the regulation of transcriptional factors related to EMT. The influence of KMT5C on the metastasis of ccRCC cells remains unclear as contradictory results among other cancer types have been reported, as aforementioned. In the present study, Transwell assays were used to assess the function of KMT5C on the metastasis of ccRCC cells. Knockdown of KMT5C expression in A498 (Fig. 5A and B) and OSRC2 (Fig. 5C

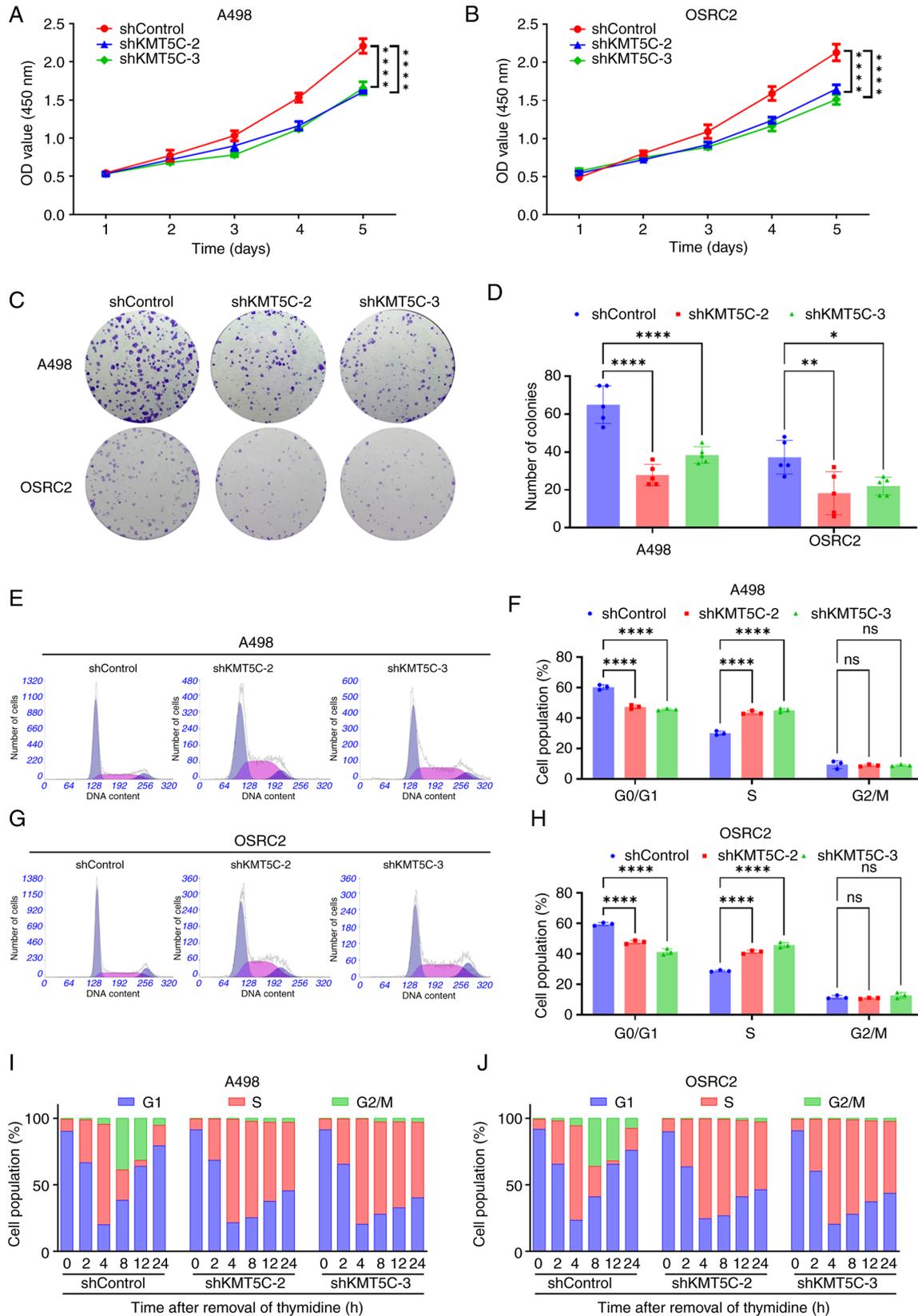


Figure 4. KMT5C promotes the proliferation of clear cell renal cell carcinoma cells. The cell proliferation curves of (A) A498 and (B) OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 assays. (C) Representative images of colony formation assays using A498 and OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids that were cultured for 2 weeks. (D) Statistical analysis of the results of the colony formation assays (n=5). The population of A498 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids in different cell cycle phases were assessed by (E) flow cytometry and (F) the percentages of cells in each phase were quantified. The population of OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids in different cell cycle phases were assessed by (G) flow cytometry with propidium iodide staining and (H) the percentages of cells in each phase were quantified. Flow cytometry cell cycle profile analysis of (I) A498 and (J) OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids after the removal of thymidine (2 mM). *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ****P<0.0001 using one-way ANOVA and Dunnett's test. KMT5C, lysine methyltransferase 5C; ns, not significant; sh, short hairpin.

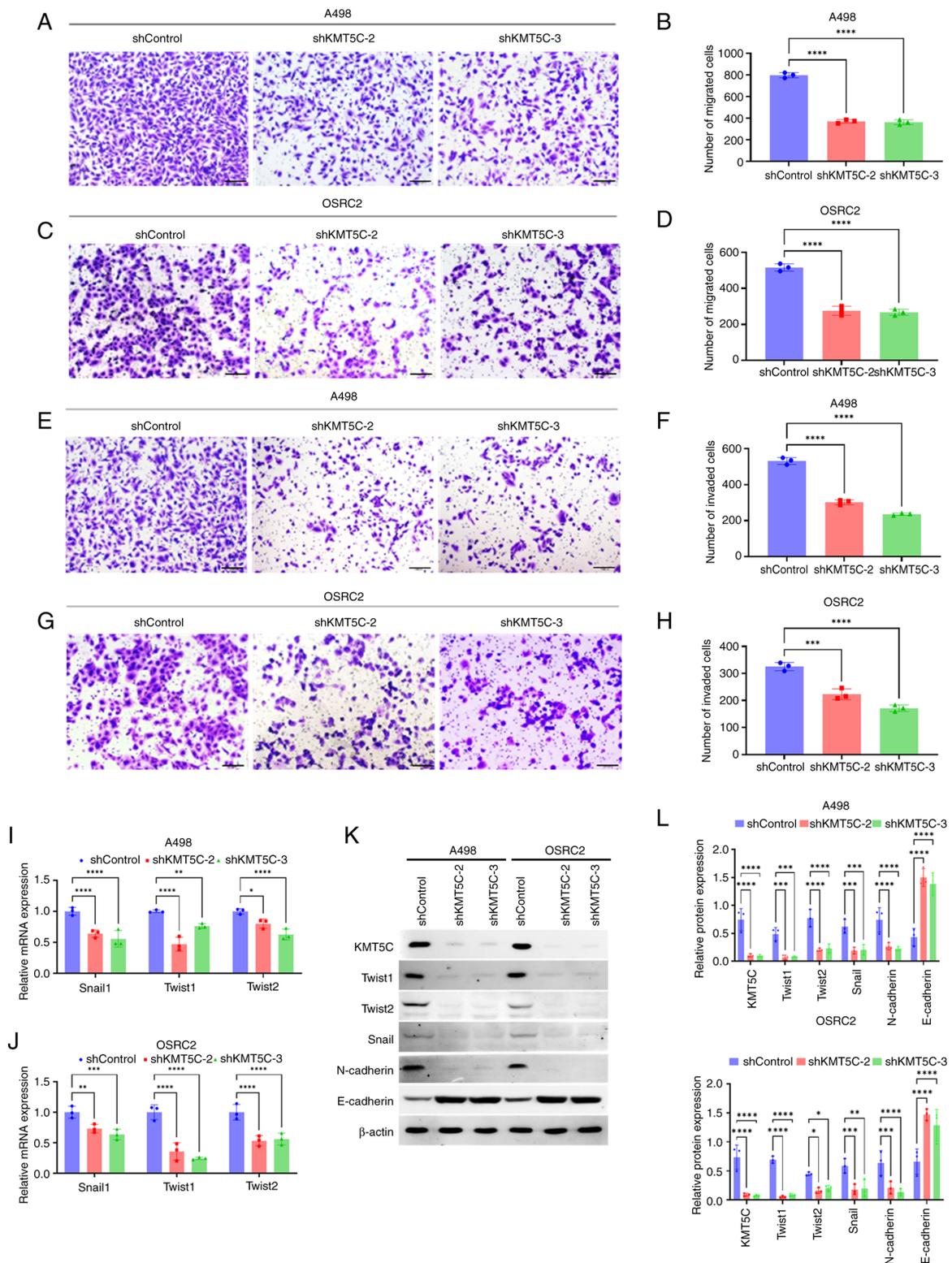


Figure 5. KMT5C promotes the migration of clear cell renal cell carcinoma cells by regulating certain EMT transcription factors. (A) The migration capacity of A498 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were assessed by Transwell assay (scale bar, 50 μ m), and (B) the relative number of cells that penetrated the Transwell insert were quantified. (C) The migration capacity of OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were assessed by Transwell assay (scale bar, 50 μ m), and (D) the relative number of cells that penetrated the Transwell insert were quantified. (E) The cell invasion capacity of A498 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were assessed by Transwell (with Matrigel) assay (scale bar, 50 μ m), and (F) the relative number of invasive cells were quantified. (G) The cell invasion capacity of OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were assessed by Transwell (with Matrigel) assay (scale bar, 50 μ m), and (H) the relative number of invasive cells were quantified. The mRNA levels of the EMT transcription factors, Snail1, Twist1 and Twist2 in (I) A498 and (J) OSRC2 cells stably expressing knockdown control, shKMT5C-2 and shKMT5C-3 plasmids were measured by reverse transcription-quantitative PCR. (K) The protein expression levels of the EMT transcription factors, Snail, Twist1 and Twist2, and the EMT markers, N-cadherin and E-cadherin, in KMT5C-knockdown cells were detected by western blotting and (L) the results were statistically compared. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ using one-way ANOVA and Dunnett's test. EMT, epithelial-mesenchymal transition; KMT5C, lysine methyltransferase 5C; ns, not significant; shRNA, short hairpin RNA.

and D) cells significantly impaired the migratory ability of the cells. Additionally, the knockdown of KMT5C inhibited the invasion capacity of A498 (Fig. 5E and F) and OSRC2 (Fig. 5G and H) cells. KMT5C has been shown to regulate EMT in pancreatic cancer and its upregulated expression was associated with a mesenchymal phenotype (25). Moreover, EMT is known to be the initial and major step in cancer metastasis (24,33). Therefore, to further explore the mechanism by which KMT5C promoted ccRCC cell metastasis, the EMT state of KMT5C-knockdown cells was assessed. The mRNA expression levels of EMT-related transcription factors such as Snail1, Twist1 and Twist2 were significantly lower in KMT5C-knockdown A498 (Fig. 5I) and OSRC2 (Fig. 5J) cells compared with the control cells. It was found that OSRC2 cells stably expressing shKMT5C-3 generally exhibited the lowest expression levels of these EMT transcription factors. Western blotting was also used to examine the protein expression levels of EMT markers in KMT5C-knockdown A498 and OSRC2 cells (Fig. 5K and L). Expression of the epithelial marker, E-cadherin, was higher in the KMT5C-knockdown cells, whereas expression of the mesenchymal marker, N-cadherin, was lower compared with the control cells. These results indicated that KMT5C regulated the expression of several transcriptional factors to modulate the EMT of ccRCC cells. Therefore, KMT5C may promote the metastasis of ccRCC cells.

Discussion

KMT5C, which catalyzes the trimethylation of H4K20, is an epigenetic regulator that was first recognized to maintain genome stability (21). Recently, the roles of H4K20me3 have been widely explored and H4K20me3 has been shown to be involved in multiple cell functions, including DNA repair, cell cycle regulation and DNA replication (34,35). However, the roles of KMT5C in cancer initiation and development have not been fully realized. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to further explore the roles of KMT5C in ccRCC.

Only a few articles have assessed the expression level of KMT5C in tumors. Gao *et al* (36) reported that, compared with adjacent non-tumor tissues, the expression of KMT5C mRNA was increased in hepatocellular carcinoma specimens. However, Tryndyak *et al* (37) found that highly metastatic breast cancer cells exhibited a decreased expression of KMT5C. In the present study, a large number of ccRCC and adjacent tissues were used for IHC and western blotting analysis. The results showed that the expression of KMT5C was significantly higher in tumor samples compared with normal samples in ccRCC. Thus, the expression level of KMT5C varies among different cancer species. More studies are required to investigate the levels and roles of KMT5C in other tumors.

KMT5C has been found to regulate lipid metabolism via downregulation of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ in KMT5C-knockout mice (30). Additionally, KMT5C and H4K20me3 were shown to be induced by hyperglycemia, which indicated its roles in glucose metabolism (38). In the present study, it was found that KMT5C was a regulator of aerobic glycolysis in ccRCC and its knockdown significantly impaired aerobic glycolysis via downregulation

of certain key genes, including enolase 2, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, GLUT1, hexokinase 2, phosphofructokinase and pyruvate kinase M2. Aerobic glycolysis is elevated in cancer cells regardless of the abundance of oxygen, which is known as the Warburg effect (39). Therefore, the results of the present study indicated that the knockdown of KMT5C attenuated the Warburg effect.

The results of the present study also indicated that the proliferation of ccRCC cells was affected by KMT5C expression. Reduced proliferation was observed in the KMT5C-knockdown cells compared with the respective control cells. This effect might indicate a relationship between KMT5C and RB transcriptional corepressor 1, a negative regulator of the cell cycle (40); however, further experiments are required to fully explore the underlying mechanism. The results of the present study contradicted those observed in breast cancer. In breast cancer, KMT5C has largely been considered a tumor suppressor gene given its roles in suppressing cancer invasion and migration. Expression of KMT5C reduces EMT, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells via EGR1, connective tissue growth factor and tensin-3. Knockdown of KMT5C significantly decreases trimethylation of H4K20 in the promoter regions of these genes and reduces their repression (22,23). In pancreatic cancer, the expression of KMT5C in cells was shown to favor a mesenchymal state. Furthermore, knockdown of KMT5C resulted in an upregulation of epithelial markers and reduced the migration and invasion abilities of cells. Additionally, upregulation of KMT5C was associated with EMT transcription factors such as forkhead box A1, Ovo-like transcription repressor (OVOL)1, and OVOL2, and KMT5C upregulation induced EMT in epithelial pancreatic cancer cells (25). In the present study, it was found that knockdown of KMT5C expression repressed EMT and reduced the migratory and invasive capacity of ccRCC cells.

The results of the present study demonstrated that KMT5C facilitated the migration of ccRCC cells via the regulation of EMT-related genes. Expression alterations in the EMT-related genes in KMT5C-knockdown ccRCC cells were similar to those observed in pancreatic cancer (24), in which an increase in E-cadherin expression and a decrease in N-cadherin expression at the protein level was observed. Additionally, downregulation of Twist1, Twist2 and Snail were observed following the knockdown of KMT5C (24). Taken together, KMT5C promoted EMT and increased the metastatic capacity of ccRCC cells. However, there are several limitations in the present study. In determining the prognostic value of KMT5C, the size of the validation cohort was relatively small compared with the TCGA cohort. In addition, the functions of KMT5C were examined *in vitro* but not *in vivo*. Furthermore, the relationship between KMT5C and the immune system was not explored in the present study.

In conclusion, in the present study, it was found that KMT5C may act as an oncoprotein, which may therefore guide molecular diagnosis in the future and shed light on novel drug development and therapeutic strategies for patients with ccRCC.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Funding

This study was funded by the China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (grant no. 2023M742905), the Luzhou Science and Technology Program (grant nos. 2023JYJ008 and 2022-SYF-63) and the Doctoral Research Initiation Fund of Affiliated Hospital of Southwest Medical University (grant nos. 22043 and 22167).

Availability of data and materials

The data generated in the present study may be requested from the corresponding author.

Authors' contributions

DY and FX conceived and designed the study. BZ, RW, KC, JL, XZ and GS collected clinical information and tissues of the patients with ccRCC. BZ, RW and KC performed the experiments. BZ, RW and FX wrote the original draft of the manuscript. KC, DY and FX reviewed and edited the manuscript. DY, FX, BZ, RW, KC, JL, XZ and GS confirm the authenticity of all the raw data. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The present study was performed in accordance with the guidelines described in the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by The Institutional Review Board of Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center (Shanghai, China; approval no. 2304-ZZK-89) Written informed consent was obtained from each patient.

Patient consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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