Yang et al. investigated the endogenous expression of BACH2, FUS, TSLNC8, and microRNA (miR)-10b-5p in glioma cells and tissues. They studied the interaction between BACH2 and FUS and its contribution to glioma progression. They demonstrated that the interaction between BACH2 and FUS promoted glioma progression via transcriptional inhibition of TSLNC8. Overexpression of TSLNC8 restrained glioma progression by suppressing miR-10b-5p. Binding of TSLNC8 to miR-10b-5p attenuated the suppression of WWC3 by miR-10b-5p and activated the Hippo signalling pathway. Growth of subcutaneous xenografts could be inhibited by knockdown of BACH2 or FUS, by overexpressing TSLNC8 or a combination of the three, also leading to a prolonged survival in nude mice. Our results indicate that the BACH2 and FUS/TSLNC8/miR-10b-5p/WWC3 axis is responsible for glioma development and could serve as a potential target for the development of new glioma therapies [1].

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Yang Y, Liu X, Zheng J, et al. Interaction of BACH2 with FUS promotes malignant progression of glioma cells via the TSLNC8-miR-10b-5p-WWC3 pathway [published online ahead of print, 2020 Sep 6]. Mol Oncol. 2020;10.1002/1878-0261.12795. doi:10.1002/1878-0261.12795