

Down-regulation of long non-coding RNA MEG3 suppresses osteogenic differentiation of periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs) through miR-27a-3p/IGF1 axis in periodontitis

Yi Liu^{1,2}, Chunpeng Liu^{1,2}, Ankui Zhang^{1,2}, Shichang Yin^{1,2}, Ting Wang^{1,3}, Yan Wang¹, Meiming Wang¹, Yixin Liu¹, Qiaohui Ying¹, Jinrui Sun¹, Fulan Wei^{1,2}, Dongxu Liu^{1,2}, Chunling Wang^{1,2}, Shaohua Ge^{1,4}

¹Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Oral Tissue Regeneration, School of Stomatology, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, China

²Department of Orthodontics, School of Stomatology, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, China

³Department of General Dentistry, School of Stomatology, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, China

⁴Department of Periodontology, School of Stomatology, Shandong University, Jinan, Shandong 250012, China

Correspondence to: Yi Liu, Shaohua Ge; **email:** yiliu@sdu.edu.cn, shaohuage@sdu.edu.cn

Keywords: osteogenic differentiation, MEG3, miR-27a-3p, *IGF1*, PDLSCs

Received: January 3, 2019

Accepted: July 12, 2019

Published: August 9, 2019

Copyright: © 2019 Liu et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) 3.0 License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aimed to investigate the roles of long noncoding RNA (lncRNA) maternally expressed gene 3 (MEG3) in osteogenic differentiation of periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs) in periodontitis.

Methods: Differentially expressed lncRNAs and mRNAs between periodontitis periodontal ligament tissues and healthy periodontal ligament tissues were selected out using R project. PDLSCs were identified using flow cytometry. Western blot was employed to detect pathway relative proteins. Besides, targeted relationships between lncRNA and miRNA, as well as miRNA and mRNA were verified by dual luciferase reporter gene assay. Osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs was assessed by alkaline phosphatase (ALP) staining and Alizarin Red Staining (ARS). Markers for osteoblast (Runx2, Osterix, Osteocalcin, Colla1) were detected using western blot.

Results: lncRNA MEG3 and *IGF1* were both down-regulated, while miR-27a-3p was up-regulated in periodontitis samples compared with healthy samples. Overexpression of MEG3 promoted osteogenic differentiation by enhancing expression of *IGF1* yet suppressing expression of miRNA-27a-3p. Meanwhile, the results of ALP and ARS staining indicated that up-regulation of lncRNA MEG3 or *IGF1* promoted osteogenic differentiation in PDLSCs, which could be reversed with up-regulation of miRNA-27a-3p.

Conclusion: Down-regulation of MEG3 suppressed osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs through miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* axis in periodontitis.

INTRODUCTION

Periodontitis is a widespread infectious human chronic inflammatory disease which is characterized by progressive disruption of the connective tissue surrounding the teeth and also the inflammatory reaction

mostly caused by an oral microbial biofilm [1]. Globally, serious periodontitis infects 9% to 11% of adult population in the world, especially in adult population over 50 years of age [2–4]. If untreated, periodontitis will induce the destruction of the periodontal structures, including alveolar bone, periodontal ligament, and root

cementum, which will eventually lead to tooth-loss [5]. Therefore, investigating the pathogenesis of periodontitis is extremely important in the prevention and remedy of the disease.

Periodontal ligament stem cells (PDLSCs) are a group of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) derived from the periodontal ligament, which show multiple differentiation capability and a promising potential of being used to regenerate supporting tissues for the patients recently [6, 7]. Current researches have demonstrated that activating phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) / Akt signaling pathway could regulate the osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs [8]. Though most of the studies focus on cancers, there are still some of the researches for periodontitis [9–11].

LncRNAs, a class of RNAs that are >200 bases in length, have recently drawn wide attention in describing the complex mechanisms underlying malignant processes, such as carcinogenesis and periodontitis. LncRNAs have been reported to engage in numerous biological processes, such as transcription, post-transcription, and translational regulation of gene expression [12]. For example, PTENP1, a pseudogene transcript of the tumor-inhibiting factor phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN), was targeted by endogenous miRNA, and quenched the endogenous miRNAs [13]. Though many current studies of lncRNAs focus on cancer, some researches have reported roles in lncRNAs in periodontitis [9–11]. LncRNAs were indicated by microarray analysis to exert partial or crucial roles in periodontitis pathogenesis [14]. For one, previous study had demonstrated that lncRNA ANCR played a vital role in regulating the proliferation and osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs [15, 16]. In addition, H19, another important lncRNA, was reported to play important roles in osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs via Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway [17]. In brief, studies mentioned above have tentatively shed light on the roles of lncRNAs in osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs and our study will further investigate the effects of lncRNA MEG3 in osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs via PI3K/Akt signaling pathway.

Furthermore, a new regulation in which lncRNAs can cross-talk with mRNAs through competition for shared miRNA-response elements has been certified recently. In this circumstance, lncRNAs function as ceRNAs which means miRNA sponges or antagomirs, to affect the expression levels and activities of miRNAs, thereby repressing miRNA targets and causing an additional level of posttranscriptional regulation [18]. The overall activity and functional balance of gene networks was maintained by the lncRNA/miRNA/mRNA regulatory interactions, and any destabilization of this system may lead to

pathological changes [19], and the lncRNA POIR/miR-182 regulatory network was found to play significant roles in osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs in periodontitis [20]. Hence, a fresh perspective would be produced to research the complex mechanism underlying lncRNA/miRNA/mRNA in PDLSCs.

In this study, microarray and KEGG analysis helped identify differentially expressed lncRNA MEG3 and mRNA IGF1 in PDLSCs, as well as a regulated PI3K/Akt pathway. As co-expression networks predicted correlation between lncRNA MEG3 and *IGF1*, and between *IGF1* and PI3K/Akt related miRNAs were screened and miR-27a-3p stood out as a possible bridge between lncRNA MEG3 and *IGF1*. Besides, we determined the levels of lncRNA MEG3, miR-27a-3p and *IGF1* in PDLSCs, and investigated the cross-talk on osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs. In addition, mechanism analysis revealed that lncRNA MEG3 may serve as a ceRNA to regulate the expression of *IGF1* by competing for miR-27a-3p, thus effecting osteogenic differentiation via PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. These findings shed new light on the diagnosis and therapy for periodontitis. Above all, we proposed that there was an association between osteogenic differentiation of PDLSCs and lncRNA MEG3.

RESULTS

***IGF1* was down-regulated and PI3K/Akt signaling pathway was dysregulated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues**

Bioinformatic differential analysis selected out significantly differentially expressed genes (DEGs) between periodontitis periodontal tissues and healthy periodontal tissues. Top 15 up-regulated and down-regulated mRNAs were visualized by heatmaps as shown in Figure 1A. Thereafter, KEGG pathway enrichment analysis using gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) software suggested that PI3K/Akt signaling pathway was inactivated in periodontitis compared with healthy samples (Figure 1B, 1C), which was better visualized by joyplot and dotplot as shown in Figure 1D–1E. Taken together, *IGF1* down-regulated in PI3K/Akt signaling pathway could be inactivated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues.

LncRNA MEG3 was down-regulated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues and correlated with *IGF1* via miR-27a-3p

Results of differential analysis displayed top 15 up-regulated and down-regulated lncRNAs that were

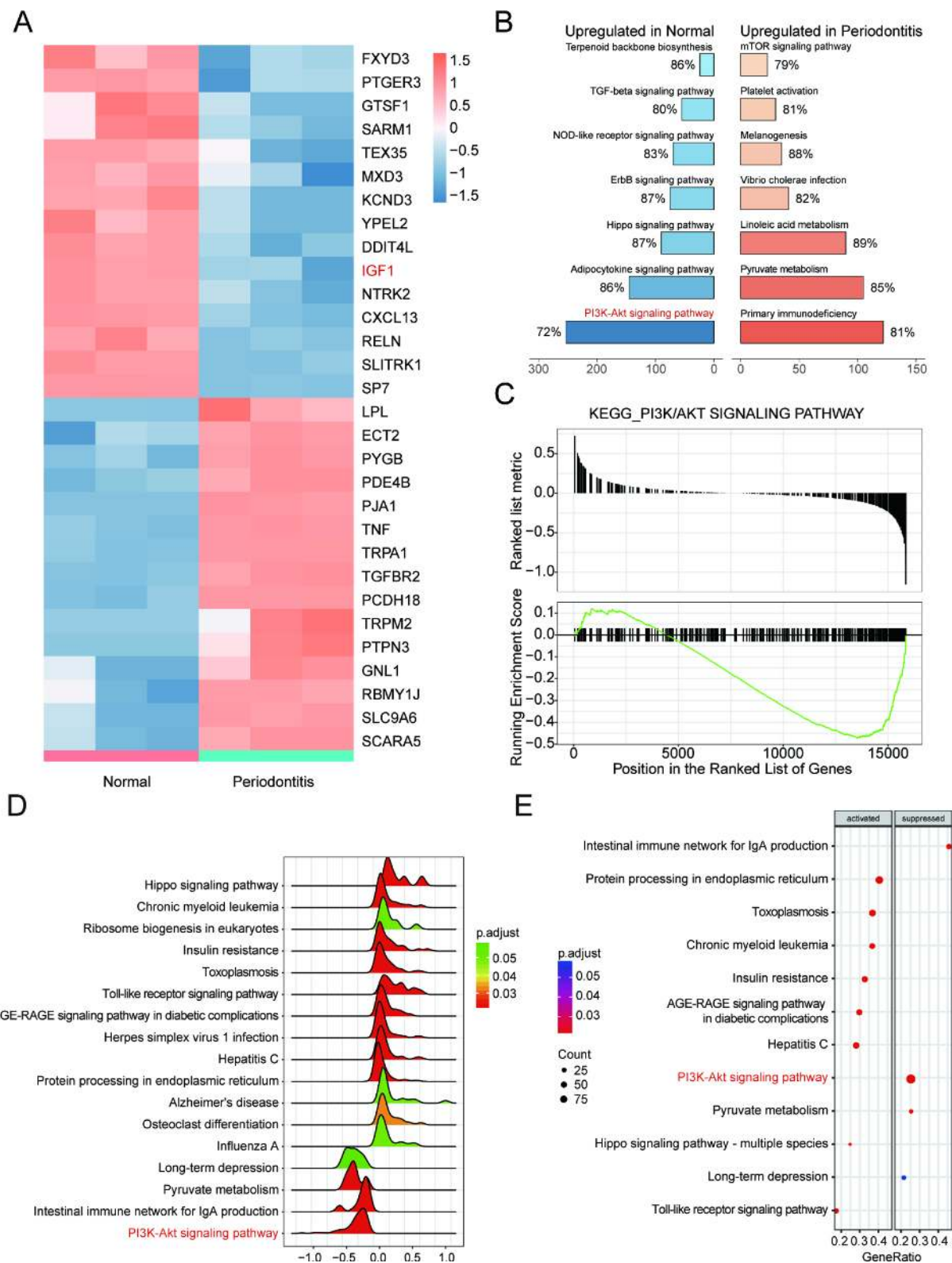


Figure 1. *IGF1* was down-regulated and PI3K/Akt signaling pathway was dys-regulated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues. (A) Heatmap of top 15 up-regulated or down-regulated mRNAs between periodontitis periodontal tissues and healthy periodontal tissues. **(B, C)** KEGG pathway enrichment analysis using GSEA. PI3K/Akt signaling pathway was one of pathways that were inactivated in periodontal tissues with periodontitis compared with healthy samples. **(D–E)** Joyplot and dotplot of abnormally regulated signaling pathway in periodontitis tissues compared with the that in healthy samples.

significantly differentially expressed between periodontitis periodontal tissues and healthy periodontal tissues (Figure 2A). R software and Cytoscape were employed to build a co-expression network between differentially expressed lncRNAs and mRNAs according to screening conditions including Pearson Correlation Coefficient > 0.75 and $P < 0.05$. The results indicated that lncRNA MEG3 had positive correlation with *IGF1* (Figure 2B). Furthermore, qRT-PCR helped verify the expression of the top-5 dys-regulated

lncRNAs in healthy and periodontitis PDLSCs, and detected the influences caused by osteogenic injection. Thereinto MEG3 displayed the most remarkable difference (Supplementary Figure 1A, 1B) and we chose it in our further studies. According to the results of DIANA Tools and HMDD analysis, 3 miRNAs directly targeting MEG3 and *IGF1* were screened (Figure 2C). In the present study, we focused on miR-27a-3p and the predicted binding sites with MEG3 and *IGF1* were shown in Figure 2D.

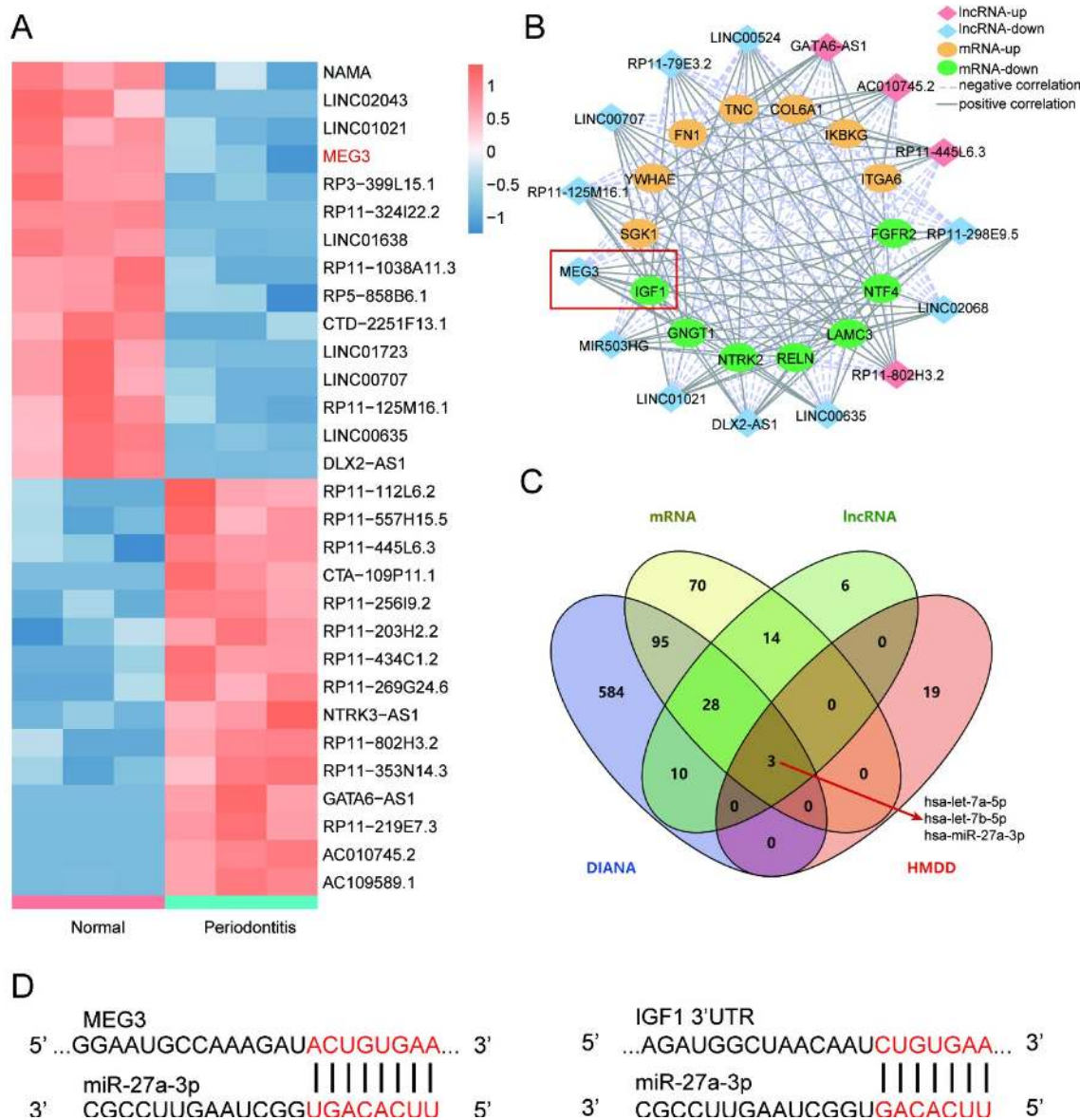


Figure 2. LncRNA MEG3 was down-regulated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues and correlated with IGF1 via miR-27a-3p. (A) Heatmap of top 15 up-regulated or down-regulated lncRNAs between periodontitis periodontal tissues and healthy periodontal tissues. (B) Co-expression network between differentially expressed lncRNAs and mRNAs in R software and Cytoscape. Screening conditions was Pearson Correlation Coefficient > 0.75 and $P < 0.05$. LncRNA MEG3 was positively correlated to *IGF1*. (C) 3 miRNAs directly targeting MEG3 and *IGF1* were screened by DIANA Tools and HMDD analysis, including miR-27a-3p. (D) Predicted binding sites of miR-27a-3p targeting MEG3 and *IGF1*.

Establishment of co-expression network and identification of PDLSCs and lncRNA MEG3 was positively related with PDLSC osteogenic differentiation

To confirm whether IGF1 could regulate PI3K/Akt signaling pathway by interacting with genes in PI3K/Akt signaling pathway, PDLSCs were isolated for following assays. Based on the results of bioinformatic

analysis, following experiments were built based on lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/IGF1 axis in this study. In addition, PDLSC surface antigens including CD90, CD105, CD146, CD45, CD34, CD11b, CD19, STRO-1, and HLADR were identified by flow cytometry and the results were demonstrated in Figure 3A, 3B and Supplementary Figure 2A, 2B. Results showed that PDLSC were positive for CD90, CD105, and CD146, and negative for CD45, CD34, CD11b, CD19, STRO-1,

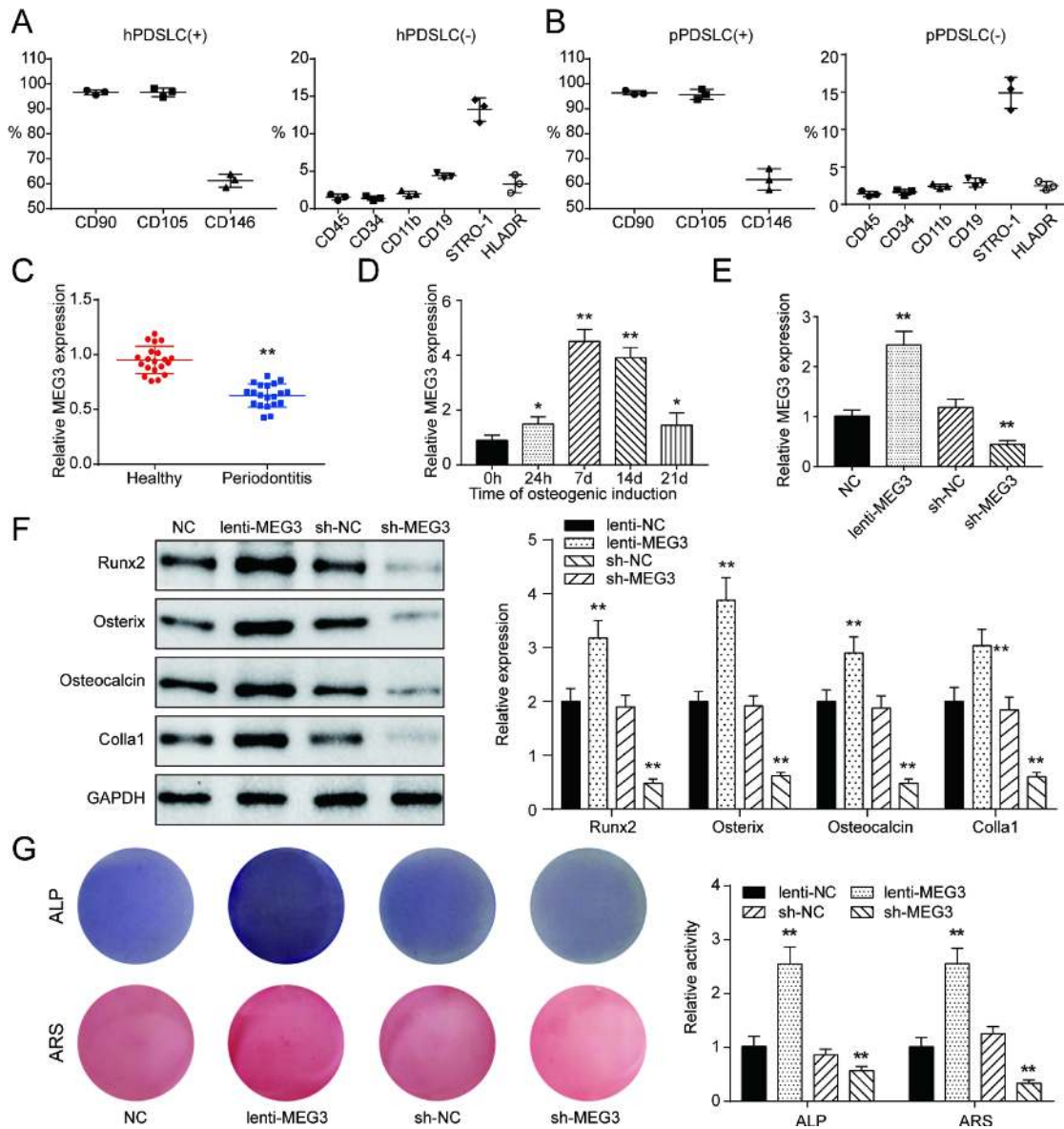


Figure 3. Establishment of co-expression network and identification of PDLSCs and lncRNA MEG3 was positively related with PDLSC osteogenic differentiation. (A) Expression of hPDLSC surface antigens including CD90, CD105, CD146, CD45, CD34, CD11b, CD19, STRO-1, and HLADR. (B) Expression of pPDLSC surface antigens including CD90, CD105, CD146, CD45, CD34, CD11b, CD19, STRO-1, and HLADR. (C) MEG3 was down-regulated in periodontitis tissues compared with healthy samples. (D) Expression of MEG3 mRNA in 0h, 24h, 7d, 14d and 21d after osteogenic induction. (E) Expression of MEG3 mRNA in PDLSCs treated with or without lenti-MEG3, sh-NC or sh-MEG3. (F) Western blot of osteoblast makers including Runx2, Osterix, Osteocalcin and Colla1. (G) ALP and Alizarin Red staining of PDLSCs treated with or without lenti-MEG3, sh-NC or sh-MEG3. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the NC group

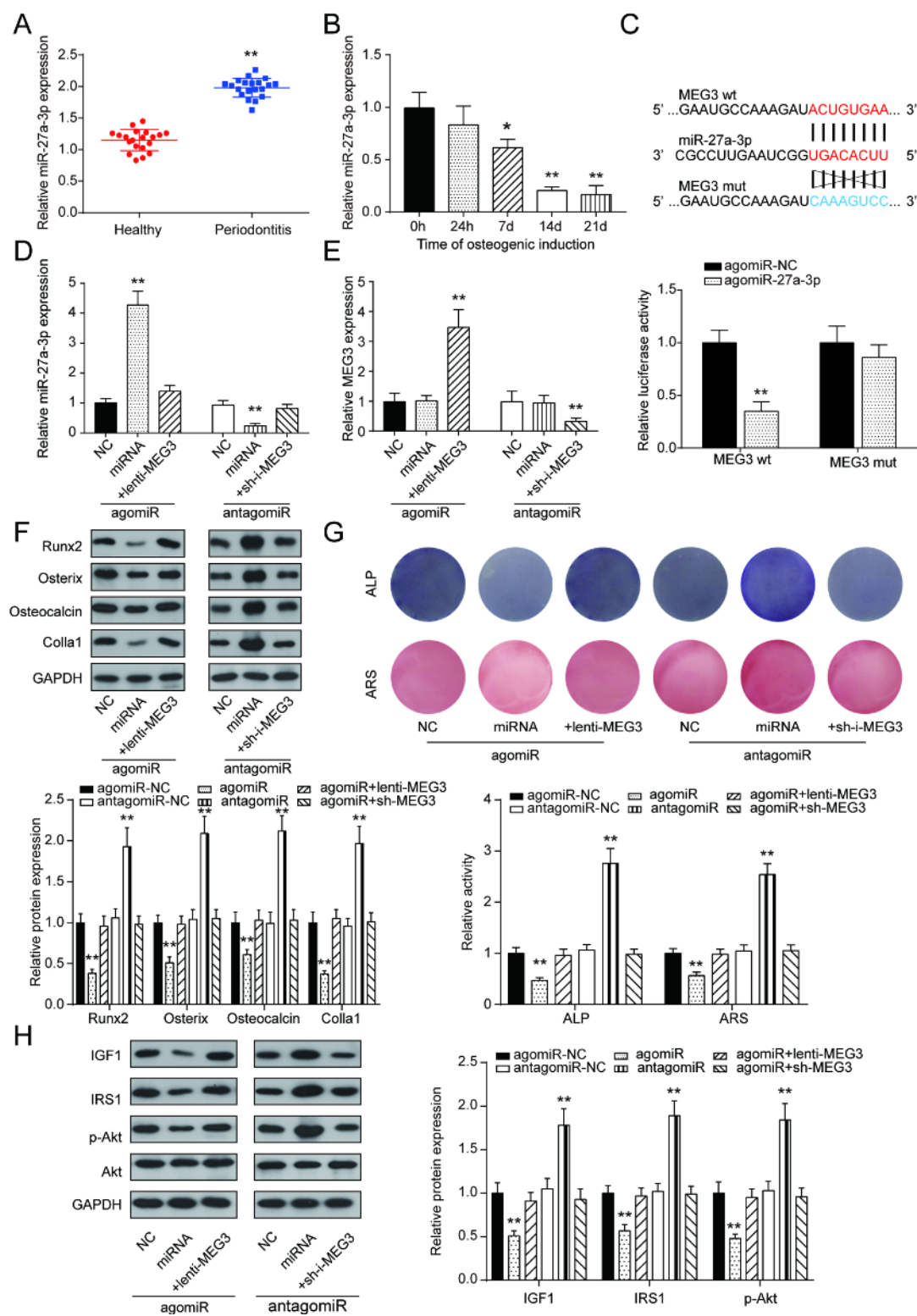


Figure 4. LncRNA MEG3 regulated PDLSC osteogenic differentiation through miR-27a-3p. (A) MiR-27a-3p expression in PDLSCs was up-regulated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues. (B) Expression of miR-27a-3p in 0h, 24h, 7d, 14d and 21d after osteogenic induction. (C) MiR-27a-3p directly targeted MEG3. Co-transfection of lncRNA MEG3-3'UTR-wt and agomiR-27a-3p significantly reduced relative luciferase activity. (D) Expression of miR-27a-3p in group of agomiR-27a-3p or antagomiR-27a-3p transfection (E) Expression of MEG3 in group of agomiR-27a-3p or antagomiR-27a-3p transfection. (F) Western blot of osteoblast makers including Runx2, Osterix, Osteocalcin and Colla1 in group of agomiR-27a-3p or antagomiR-27a-3p transfection. (G) ALP and Alizarin Red staining of osteogenic activities in the agomiR-27a-3p group and antagomiR-27a-3p group. (H) Protein expression of certain genes in PI3k/Akt signaling pathway, including IGF1, IRS1, p-Akt, and Akt. ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the NC group.

and HLADR. Comparison between periodontitis tissues and healthy samples indicated that expression of lncRNA MEG3 was significantly down-regulated in pPDLSCs compared with in hPDLSCs (Figure 3C). Furthermore, we detected the expression of MEG3 in pPDLSCs of older donors (age > 60, number = 10), results showed that expression of MEG3 was lower in older donors than in young donors (Supplementary Figure 3A). In osteogenic induction for 24 hours and 7, 14, 21 days, lncRNA MEG3 gained its highest expression in the 7-days induction group (Figure 3D). LncRNA MEG3 was significantly up-regulated in osteogenic PDLSCs compared with control group. Besides, after transfection of lenti-MEG3 or sh-MEG3, expression of MEG3 was respectively up-regulated or down-regulated, indicating successful transfection (Figure 3E). Expression levels of osteoblast makers, including Runx2, Osterix, Osteocalcin and Colla1 were examined with western blot, which revealed to rise in the group of MEG3 overexpression, and to decline in the group of MEG3 knockdown (Figure 3F). ALP and Alizarin Red staining showed parallel results that osteogenic activities of PDLSCs could be promoted by overexpression of lncRNA MEG3, or repressed by silencing of lncRNA MEG3 (Figure 3G). In brief, all these results revealed that lncRNA MEG3 was positively related with PDLSC osteogenic differentiation.

lncRNA MEG3 regulated PDLSC osteogenic differentiation through miR-27a-3p

Opposite to the qRT-PCR results of lncRNA MEG3 expression, miR-27a-3p expression in PDLSCs was up-regulated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues, and down-regulated after 14 days of osteogenic induction (Figure 4A, 4B). To further illustrate the targeting relationship between lncRNA MEG3 and miR-27a-3p, dual luciferase reporter gene assay was employed. Co-transfection of lncRNA MEG3-3'UTR-wt and agomiR-27a-3p significantly reduced relative luciferase activity, which confirmed that lncRNA MEG3 could directly target miR-27a-3p (Figure 4C, 4D). In group of agomiR-27a-3p transfection, miR-27a-3p expression was promoted, which could be neutralized by overexpression of lncRNA MEG3; in group of antagomiR-27a-3p transfection, miR-27a-3p expression declined, which could be weakened by silencing of lncRNA MEG3. In addition, MEG3 expression showed no significant change under down-regulation or up-regulation of miR-27a-3p (Figure 4E). Expression of Runx2, Osterix, Osteocalcin and Colla1 were down-regulated by agomiR-27a-3p, while up-regulated by antagomiR-27a-3p, indicating the negative correlation between miR-27a-3p and PDLSC osteogenic differentiation (Figure

4F). Subsequently, as shown by ALP and Alizarin Red staining, osteogenic activities could be suppressed in the agomiR-27a-3p group, and the suppression was relieved by lncRNA MEG3 overexpression; osteogenic activities boosted in the antagomiR-27a-3p group, and were reversed by silencing of lncRNA MEG3 (Figure 4G). In addition, Figure 4H showed that with promotion of miR-27a-3p, protein expressions of certain genes in PI3K/Akt signaling pathway, including *IGF1*, *IRS1*, p-Akt, declined, which went the opposite way with suppression of miR-27a-3p. Taken together, these results indicated that miR-27a-3p negatively correlated with PDLSC osteogenic differentiation, as a target of lncRNA MEG3.

MiR-27a-3p regulated PDLSC osteogenic differentiation through targeting *IGF1*

Similar to the expression of lncRNA MEG3, *IGF1* expression was lower in periodontitis periodontal tissues, compared with healthy periodontal tissues (Figure 5A). In older donors, expression of *IGF1* were lower compared with the young donors (Supplementary Figure 3B). After 7 days of osteogenic induction, *IGF1* expression in PDLSCs was tuned up (Figure 5B). Dual luciferase reporter gene assay confirmed the targeting relationship between miR-27a-3p and *IGF1* (Figure 5C). Deliberate suppression of *IGF1* expression by sh-*IGF1* were neutralized by co-transfection of antagomiR-27a-3p; promotion of *IGF1* expression by lenti-*IGF1* could be reversed by agomiR-27a-3p. However, little change in the expression of miR-27a-3p nor lncRNA MEG3 was shown under overexpression or suppression of *IGF1* (Figure 5D–5F). Western blot analysis showed that the inhibitory effects of agomiR-27a-3p on the expression of Runx2, Osterix, Osteocalcin and Colla1 could reverse the promoting effect by up-regulation of *IGF1*, while antagomiR-27a-3p could reverse the suppression of expressions of the three by sh-*IGF1* (Figure 6A). Furthermore, ALP and Alizarin Red staining provided similar results that *IGF1* could counteract the inhibiting effect of miR-27a-3p on osteogenic activities (Figure 6B–6D). Besides, down-regulation of *IGF1* greatly suppressed relative protein expression of *IGF1*, *IRS1* and p-Akt (Figure 6E). In short, miR-27a-3p regulated PDLSC osteogenic differentiation through targeting *IGF1*.

lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* axis regulated PI3K/Akt signaling pathway to affect PDLSC osteogenic differentiation

PI3K inhibitor LY294002 (10 nM) was used to explore the effects of lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* axis on the PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. The results of western blot analysis indicated that overexpression of either

lncRNA MEG3 or *IGF1* promoted expression of PI3K/Akt-related proteins IRS1 and p-Akt, while agomiR-27a-3p and LY294002 did the opposite (Figure 7A, 7B), indicating that lncRNA MEG3 might sponge miR-27a-3p for up-regulation of IGF1, leading to the activation of PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. Alizarin Red and ALP staining results validated this conclusion on a cellular level – osteogenic activities increased with lncRNA MEG3 or IGF1 upregulated, and declined under effect of agomiR-27a-3p or LY294002 (Figure 7C, 7D). To conclude, lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-

3p/IGF1 axis regulated PI3K/Akt signaling pathway to affect PDLSC osteogenic differentiation.

DISCUSSION

To sum up, the expression levels of lncRNA MEG3 and *IGF1* were both down-regulated, while miR-27a-3p was up-regulated in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues. Furthermore, both lncRNA MEG3 and *IGF1* could be directly targeted by miR-27a-3p. In addition, lncRNA

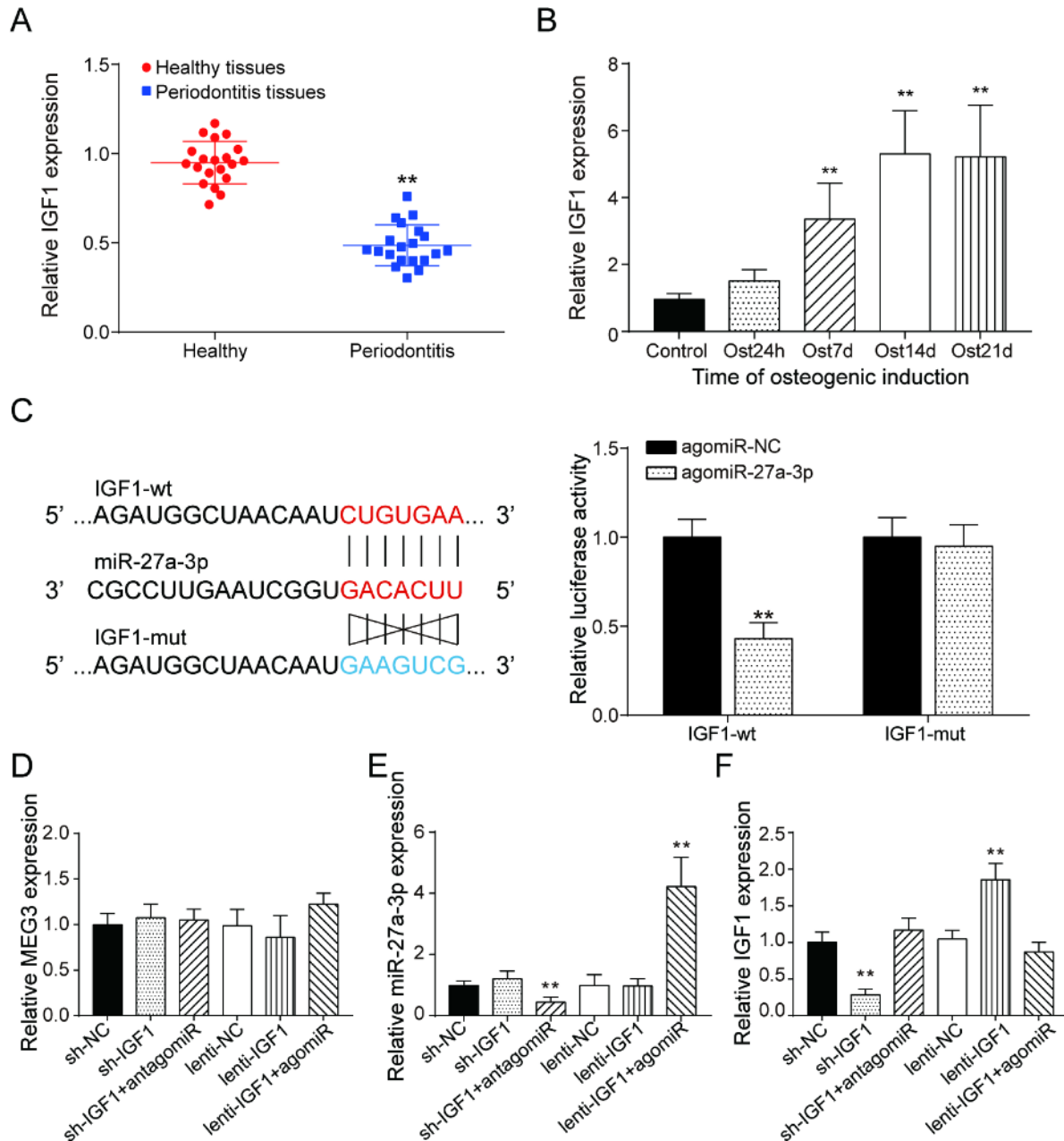


Figure 5. LncRNA MEG3 was correlated to *IGF1* via MiR-27a-3p. (A) *IGF1* expression in periodontitis periodontal tissues compared with healthy periodontal tissues. (B) Expression of *IGF1* in 0h, 24h, 7d, 14d and 21d after osteogenic induction. (C) MiR-27a-3p directly targeted *IGF1*. (D–F) Expression of MEG3, miR-27a-3p and *IGF1* in PDLSCs of each group. ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the NC group.

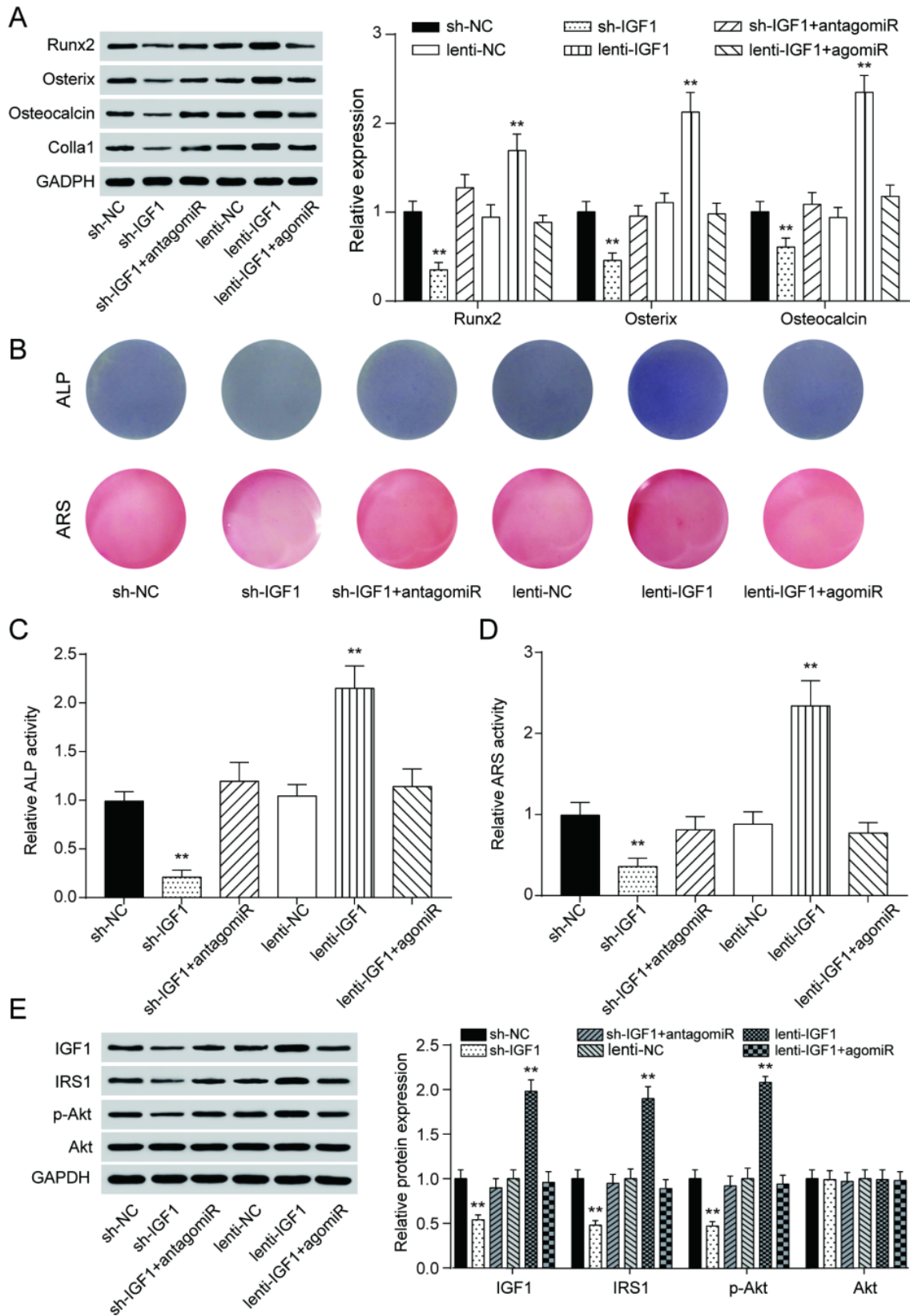


Figure 6. MiR-27a-3p regulated PDLSC osteogenic differentiation through targeting IGF1. (A) Western blot of Runx2, Osterix, Osteocalcin and Colla1 expression in PDLSCs with up-regulation or down-regulation of *IGF1*. (B–D) ALP and Alizarin Red staining of PDLSCs with different regulation of *IGF1*. (E) Protein expression of IGF1, IRS1, p-Akt and Akt in PDLSCs with different IGF1 regulation treatment. ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the NC group.

MEG3 sponged miR-27a-3p for up-regulation of *IGF1* to result in activation of PI3K/Akt signaling pathway. Taken together, lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* axis played a role in PDLSC osteogenesis differentiation via activating PI3K/Akt signaling pathway.

Bioinformatic analyses have greatly improved the ability of researchers in processing and analyzing biological data. The expression of the targets such as DNA [21], RNA [22] and signaling pathway [23] could be directly observed through microarray and gene network analysis to assess candidate mechanisms. Herein, gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) was performed and a co-expression network of lncRNA/miRNA/mRNA was conducted for further annotation, visualization, and integrated discovery. The results that lncRNA influenced miRNA and miRNA influences mRNA subsequently, which were consistent with most of previous studies [24, 25].

Many recent researches have investigated human diseases through lncRNAs, leading to a new way to find the internal mechanism for better prognoses and treatments. However, few researchers aimed at studying lncRNAs in periodontitis. Most of the studies were related to the

intrinsic mechanism of lncRNA from the perspective of periodontitis, such as chronic periodontitis (CP) [26] and aggressive periodontitis (AgP) [27], and seldom of them focused on PDLSCs. Besides, most of researches focusing on lncRNA MEG3 showed that lncRNA MEG3 involved in multifarious cancers was down-regulated in most cancers and affected cell proliferation, progression, and prognosis [28, 29] which indicated there was still a large research space on the influence mechanism of lncRNA MEG3 in periodontitis PDLSCs and our study was of great practical significance.

Furthermore, lncRNA/miRNA/mRNA regulatory network that lncRNA functioned as ceRNA to impact miRNAs at posttranscriptional processing steps has been widely identified, thus leading to inhibition of miRNA target genes recently [25]. For example, lncRNA POIR was found to form a regulatory network with miRNA-182 and *FoxO1*, which taken a notable up-regulated effect on periodontitis PDLSCs osteogenic differentiation [20] and miR-147 was down-regulated by up-regulation of lncRNA MEG3 to result in increased expression of *Sox2*, which activated NF- κ B pathway and Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in PC12 cells after hypoxia [30]. Besides, Galani V *et al.* discovered that

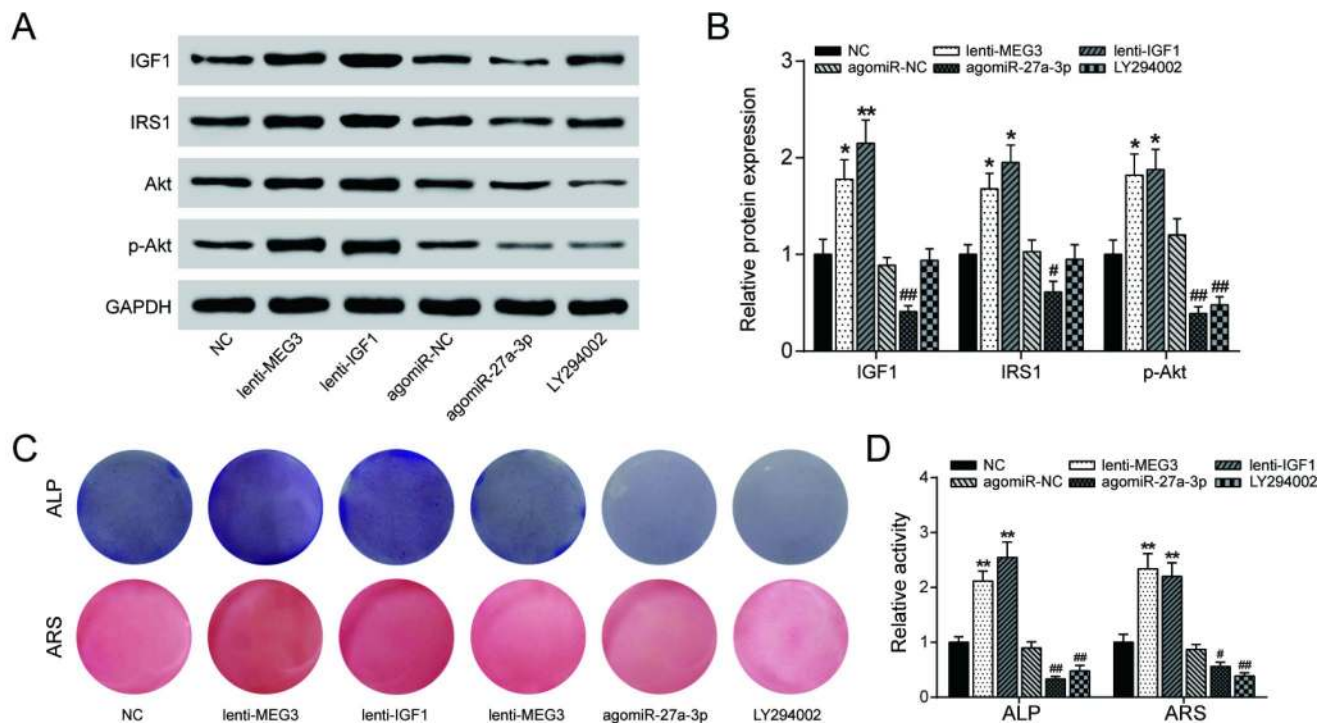


Figure 7. LncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/IGF1 axis regulated PI3K/Akt signaling pathway to affect PDLSC osteogenic differentiation. (A, B) The results of western blot analysis indicated that overexpression of either lncRNA MEG3 or IGF1 promoted expression of PI3K/Akt-related proteins IRS1 and phosphorylated Akt (p-Akt), while agomiR-27a-3p and LY294002 blocked their expression. (C, D) Alizarin Red and ALP staining were also performed to validate this conclusion on cellular level. Increased calcium nodule formation and ALP activity were detected in lncRNA MEG3/IGF1 overexpression groups, while agomiR-27a-3p/LY294002 groups showed reverse results. ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the NC group. ## $P < 0.01$, compared with agomiR-NC group.

lncRNA MEG3 genes and IGF signaling family genes included IGF1 are both associated with meningioma progression [31] which led to a guess that endogenous cross-talk maybe exist between lncRNA MEG3 and *IGF1* in PDLSCs. Moreover, Yu Y *et al.* found that *IGF1* can facilitate the osteogenic differentiation and osteogenesis of human PDLSCs via ERK and JNK MAPK pathway, suggesting that IGF1 was a potent endogenous agent for PDLSCs regeneration [32]. Based on these findings, we speculated that lncRNA MEG3 may participate in this system of periodontitis PDLSCs and act as a ceRNA, and searched for potential interactions between lncRNA MEG3 and *IGF1*. As expected, we found that lncRNA MEG3 could sponge miR-27a-3p, resulting in *IGF1* up-regulation, and PI3K/Akt signaling pathway was activated, all which promoted PDLSC osteogenic differentiation ultimately.

Altogether, the findings presented in this study highlights that lncRNA MEG3 was determined as a biomarker as periodontitis inhibitor because of the new-found mechanism underlying lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* axis via PI3K/Akt signaling pathway by promoting osteogenic differentiation in PDLSCs. Moreover, our result showed that lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* axis definitely played a significant role in understanding the pathogenesis of periodontitis for better prognosis. However, because of the limitation of the samples we researched in this study, further confirmation should be needed in prospective researches of the pathological and physiological mechanism according to lncRNA MEG3/miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* axis in periodontitis PDLSCs. Moreover, effects of MEG3/miR-27a-3p/*IGF1* on osteoclast should also be investigated in further studies.

To conclude, lncRNA MEG3 sponged miR-27a-3p to up-regulate *IGF1* to activate PI3k/Akt signaling pathway to promote PDLSC osteogenic differentiation in periodontitis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Bioinformatic analysis

Microarray data of both lncRNA and mRNA expression profiles of 3 periodontitis periodontal tissues and 3 healthy periodontal tissues were downloaded from Gene Expression Omnibus database (GEO) (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>). The series accession number of microarray data in this study was GSE78074 and matched platform was GPL16976. Differentially expressed lncRNAs and mRNAs between periodontitis periodontal tissues and healthy periodontal tissues were selected out and visualized using R software (version 3.4.1) “limma” package. In brief, data was processed for selecting out

differentially expressed genes (DEGs) with screening criteria adj *P* value <0.05 and |FC (Fold Change)|>2. In addition, Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) software (<http://software.broadinstitute.org/gsea>) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) database (<https://www.genome.jp/kegg/>) were adopted to unveil significantly enriched signaling pathways. Top enriched signaling pathways (adjusted *P*<0.01) from GSEA results were visualized by dotplot and joyplot using R software “ggplot2” and “easygplot2” packages. Cytoscape (version 3.6.0) was used to conduct co-expression network analysis based on differentially expressed lncRNAs and mRNAs. Node and edge files that revealed the coefficient factor threshold>0.7 and adjusted *P*<0.05 were produced using R project. Signaling pathway-related miRNAs or mRNAs were predicted using DIANA Tools (<http://diana.imis.athena-innovation.gr/DianaTools>) or string (<https://string-db.org/>) respectively.

Clinical tissues

Human periodontitis PDLSCs (pPDLSCs) were obtained from periodontal ligament tissues of 20 periodontitis patients (10 males, 10 females, age 24-38), who received premolar extraction at stomatological hospital of Shandong University. Human healthy PDLSCs (hPDLSCs) were obtained from periodontal ligament tissues of premolars extracted for orthodontic treatment from 20 healthy individuals (10 males, 10 females, age 18-25). All procedures in the study were scrutinized and ratified by Shandong University & Department of Orthodontics Committee of stomatological hospital of Shandong University and tissue donors in the study signed informed consent allowing the use of their tissues for scientific researches.

Cell culture

Premolars were firstly disinfected with 75% ethanol and washed by PBS. Normal or periodontitis periodontal ligament tissues were then separated from middle 1/3 of teeth roots. Separated tissues were shred and digested using collagenase type I (1 mg/mL; Sigma-Aldrich, MO, USA) for 15 min at 37°C. Cell suspensions were then filtered and cultured in low-glucose DMEM (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, USA) with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS, Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, USA) at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂. After 2-week incubation, cells were digested and single cell-derived PDLSC colony cultures were obtained by limiting dilution. PDLSCs were collected and utilized for following experiments after 5 times of passages. Human embryo kidney cell line HEK-293 used for dual-luciferase assay was purchased from BeNa Culture Collection (Beijing, China) and cultured in high-glucose DMEM (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, USA) with 10 % FBS.

Flow cytometry analysis

A total of 1×10^6 PDLSCs was incubated with the antibodies against CD90, CD105, CD146, CD45, CD34, CD11b, CD19, STRO-1 and HLADR according to MSC characterization guidelines [33]. The isotype IgG1 antibodies were applied as controls (ab154450, 0.1 μ g, Abcam). Thereafter, flow cytometry was operated on FACSCanto™ II Flow Cytometer (BD Biosciences, CA, USA).

Cell transfection

AgomiR-27a-3p, antagomiR-27a-3p, lentiviral-pEF-1a/Puro-MEG3 (lenti-MEG3), lentiviral-pGLVU6/Puro-sh-MEG3 (sh-MEG3), lentiviral-pEF-1a/Puro-IGF1 (lenti-IGF1), lentiviral-pGLVU6/Puro-sh-IGF1 (sh-IGF1) and their corresponding negative controls (NC) in this study were all bought from GenePharma (Shanghai, China). Before transfection, 2×10^5 cells in logarithmic growth phase were plated into six-well plates, with 2 mL complete medium for 16-18 h, until they were 30-40% confluent. AgomiR-27a-3p and antagomiR-27a-3p were transfected into pPDLSCs using Lipofectamine 3000 reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA), with all procedures following the manufacturer's protocol. The transfection concentration was 60 nM. For lentivirus transfection of the PDLSCs, the supernatant cell culture medium was replaced with fresh cell culture medium containing 6 μ g/mL polybrene and lentivirus particles (MOI=20). Then the cells were incubated for 24 h, before the medium was replaced with fresh medium. Stable transfected cells were filtered with puromycin. For LY294002 treatment, the pPDLSCs were cultured with 10 nM LY294002 (Beyotime) according to a previous study [34].

Osteoblastic induction

Osteoblastic induction was performed using StemPro™ Osteogenesis Differentiation Kit (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, USA). In brief, hPDLSCs were washed with PBS and seeded onto 12-well plates, then cultured with MSC Growth Medium at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO₂ for 5 days. Afterwards, culture medium was replaced by Complete Osteogenesis Differentiation Medium (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) and PDLSCs would differentiate to osteoblasts.

Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR)

Total RNA of PDLSCs was extracted with TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen). Thereafter, about 2 μ g of total RNA was reversely transcribed to cDNA using SuperScript™ III Reverse Transcriptase Kit

(Invitrogen) for lncRNA/mRNA reverse transcription and miRCURY LNA RT Kit (Qiagen, Duesseldorf, Germany) for miRNA reverse transcription. Subsequently, qRT-PCR was then performed using SYBR Green qPCR Master Mix (Takara, Tokyo, Japan) on LightCycler 480 PCR System (Roche, Rotkreuz, Switzerland). Normalization of mRNA and lncRNA expression values was performed against GAPDH and miRNA expression value was normalized against U6. Relative RNA expression was calculated with $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ method. PCR primers were synthesized by Sangon Biotech (Shanghai, China) and primer sequences were shown in Table 1. Working concentration of primers used for qRT-PCR in this study was 0.5 μ mol/L.

Western blot analysis

Total protein from PDLSCs (5×10^5 cells) was extracted 24h after transfection using RIPA lysis buffer (Beyotime, Shanghai, China) and quantified using Enhanced BCA Protein Assay Kit (Beyotime). 20 μ g of total protein was then separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred onto PVDF membranes (Beyotime). 5% bovine serum albumin (BSA, Sigma-Aldrich) was used as a block for 30 min at room temperature, causing incubation of the membranes with primary antibodies overnight at 4°C (GAPDH was used for internal reference). Secondary antibody was then added and incubated for another 1 h at room temperature. HRP-labeled proteins were developed using BeyoECL Star Kit (Beyotime) and filmed after washed by TBST for 3 times. Primary antibodies were: rabbit anti-IGF1 (ab9572, 1:2000, Abcam), rabbit anti-IRS1 (ab40777, 1:2000), rabbit anti-pan-Akt (ab8805, 1:500), rabbit anti-pan-Akt (phospho T308; ab38449, 1:500), rabbit anti-Runx2 (ab23981, 1:1000), rabbit anti-Osterix (ab22552, 1:2000), rabbit anti-Osteocalcin (ab93876, 1:500), rabbit anti-type-I collagen (Colla1, ab34710, 1:2000) and rabbit anti-GAPDH (ab181602, 1:10000). Secondary antibody was HRP labeled goat anti-rabbit IgG (ab6721, 1:2000). Antibodies in this study were purchased from Abcam (MA, USA). Proteins were visualized by ECL-plus reagents (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) and Image J software (Version1.48u, Bethesda, USA) was employed for the measurement of band density.

Dual luciferase reporter gene assay

Binding sites between miRNAs and lncRNAs were predicted using miRcode (<http://www.mircode.org/>) and targeted relationships between miRNAs and mRNAs were predicted using TargetScan 7.1 (http://www.targetscan.org/vert_71/). PmirGLO vectors (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) containing wild-type (wt) / mutation-type (mut) sequences of MEG3 or *IGF1*

Table 1. Primer sequences for qRT-PCR.

Gene	Forward primer 5'-3'	Reverse primer 5'-3'
MEG3	TACACCTCACGAGGGCACTA	CAGGGCTTAATGCCCAATGC
miR-27a-3p	GTTTACAGTGGCTAAGTTCCGC	Involved in the kit
IGF1	ATAGAGCCTGCGCAATGGAA	ACTGAAGAGCATCCACCAGC
GAPDH	CCGCATCTTCTTTTTCGCTCG	GGACTCCACGACGTACTCAG

3'-untranslated region (3'-UTR) were constructed using XL Site-directed Mutagenesis Kit (Qiagen). PmirGLO luciferase reporter gene vector loaded with MEG3-3'UTR-wt or MEG3-3'UTR-mut was introduced into HEK-293 cells with co-transfection of AgomiR-203b-3p or AgomiR-NC using Lipofectamine 3000 reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Similarly, luciferase reporter gene vector loaded with *IGF1*-3'UTR-wt or *IGF1*-3'UTR-mut was introduced into HEK-293 cells with co-transfection of AgomiR-203b-3p or AgomiR-NC by using Lipofectamine 3000 reagent. Relative luciferase activity was assessed with Dual-luciferase Reporter Assay Kit (Promega) following the manufacturer's protocol 24 h after transfection.

Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) staining

ALP staining was performed using BCIP/NBT Alkaline Phosphatase Color Development Kit (Beyotime) at 14th day after osteoblastic induction. Cells cultured in 12-well plates were rinsed and fixed with PBS for 3 times and 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min successively. Subsequently, BCIP/NBT ALP staining buffer was added and incubated for 2 h at room temperature in a dark room. Then reaction was terminated and the ALP activity was quantified by spectrophotometric absorbance at 405 nm.

Alizarin Red staining (ARS)

Alizarin red staining was performed at 21st day after osteoblastic induction. Cells cultured in 12-well plates were rinsed with Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS) buffer (pH 7.4) for 3 times and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 min. Afterwards, cells were stained with 1% alizarin red S solution (pH=8.4) (Sigma-Aldrich) for 5 min. Thereafter, cells were washed with PBS for 3 times and observed under a light microscope. To quantify mineralization, bound dye was extracted in 10 mM sodium phosphate containing 10% cetylpyridinium chloride and quantified spectrophotometrically at 562 nm.

Statistical analysis

All the experiments were repeated test at least thrice. Data was analyzed with GraphPad Prism version 6.0 (GraphPad Software, CA, USA) and presented as mean

value \pm standard deviation (mean \pm SD) in this study. Multiple comparisons between two groups were implemented by student's *t* test, and differences between three or more groups were evaluated by one-way ANOVA. *P* value less than 0.05 was deemed statistically significant.

Ethical statement

Investigation has been conducted in accordance with the ethical standards and according to the Declaration of Helsinki and according to national and international guidelines and has been approved by Shandong University & Department of Orthodontics committee.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

FUNDING

This work was supported by grants from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NO. 81701008, 81670993, 81873716); Natural Science Foundation of Shandong Province (NO. BS2015YY027); China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (NO.2014M561941); Special funds for Postdoctoral Innovation Projects of Shandong Province (NO.201402030); the Fundamental Research Funds of Shandong University (NO. 2016GN009) ; Students Research Fund of Shandong University (NO.2019298) and the Construction Engineering Special Fund of "Taishan Scholars" (NO. tsqn201611068); Key research and development program of Shandong Province (NO. 2019GSF108187).

REFERENCES

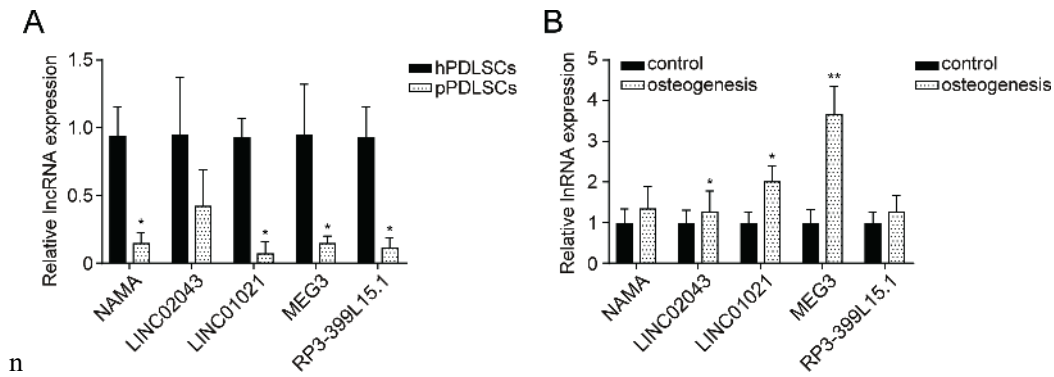
1. Van Dyke TE. The management of inflammation in periodontal disease. *J Periodontol.* 2008 (Suppl); 79:1601–08.
<https://doi.org/10.1902/jop.2008.080173>
PMID:18673016
2. Ebersole JL, Graves CL, Gonzalez OA, Dawson D 3rd, Morford LA, Huja PE, Hartsfield JK Jr, Huja SS, Pandruvada S, Wallet SM. Aging, inflammation,

- immunity and periodontal disease. *Periodontol* 2000. 2016; 72:54–75. <https://doi.org/10.1111/prd.12135> PMID:[27501491](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27501491/)
3. Kassebaum NJ, Bernabé E, Dahiya M, Bhandari B, Murray CJ, Marcenes W. Global burden of severe periodontitis in 1990–2010: a systematic review and meta-regression. *J Dent Res*. 2014; 93:1045–53. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034514552491> PMID:[25261053](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25261053/)
 4. Eke PI, Dye BA, Wei L, Thornton-Evans GO, Genco RJ, and CDC Periodontal Disease Surveillance workgroup: James Beck (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, USA), Gordon Douglass (Past President, American Academy of Periodontology), Roy Page (University of Washin). Prevalence of periodontitis in adults in the United States: 2009 and 2010. *J Dent Res*. 2012; 91:914–20. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022034512457373> PMID:[22935673](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22935673/)
 5. Chen FM, Sun HH, Lu H, Yu Q. Stem cell-delivery therapeutics for periodontal tissue regeneration. *Biomaterials*. 2012; 33:6320–44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biomaterials.2012.05.048> PMID:[22695066](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22695066/)
 6. Liu Y, Liu W, Hu C, Xue Z, Wang G, Ding B, Luo H, Tang L, Kong X, Chen X, Liu N, Ding Y, Jin Y. MiR-17 modulates osteogenic differentiation through a coherent feed-forward loop in mesenchymal stem cells isolated from periodontal ligaments of patients with periodontitis. *Stem Cells*. 2011; 29:1804–16. <https://doi.org/10.1002/stem.728> PMID:[21898695](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21898695/)
 7. Seo BM, Miura M, Gronthos S, Bartold PM, Batouli S, Brahimi J, Young M, Robey PG, Wang CY, Shi S. Investigation of multipotent postnatal stem cells from human periodontal ligament. *Lancet*. 2004; 364:149–55. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(04\)16627-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(04)16627-0) PMID:[15246727](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/15246727/)
 8. Lee JS, Yi JK, An SY, Heo JS. Increased osteogenic differentiation of periodontal ligament stem cells on polydopamine film occurs via activation of integrin and PI3K signaling pathways. *Cell Physiol Biochem*. 2014; 34:1824–34. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000366381> PMID:[25502639](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25502639/)
 9. Zhou S, Wang L, Yang Q, Liu H, Meng Q, Jiang L, Wang S, Jiang W. Systematical analysis of lncRNA-mRNA competing endogenous RNA network in breast cancer subtypes. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*. 2018; 169:267–75. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10549-018-4678-1> PMID:[29388017](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29388017/)
 10. Qu Q, Fang F, Wu B, Hu Y, Chen M, Deng Z, Ma D, Chen T, Hao Y, Ge Y. Potential Role of Long Non-Coding RNA in Osteogenic Differentiation of Human Periodontal Ligament Stem Cells. *J Periodontol*. 2016; 87:e127–37. <https://doi.org/10.1902/jop.2016.150592> PMID:[26991483](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26991483/)
 11. Zhuang W, Ge X, Yang S, Huang M, Zhuang W, Chen P, Zhang X, Fu J, Qu J, Li B. Upregulation of lncRNA MEG3 Promotes Osteogenic Differentiation of Mesenchymal Stem Cells From Multiple Myeloma Patients By Targeting BMP4 Transcription. *Stem Cells*. 2015; 33:1985–97. <https://doi.org/10.1002/stem.1989> PMID:[25753650](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25753650/)
 12. Quinn JJ, Chang HY. Unique features of long non-coding RNA biogenesis and function. *Nat Rev Genet*. 2016; 17:47–62. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrg.2015.10> PMID:[26666209](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26666209/)
 13. Poliseno L, Salmena L, Zhang J, Carver B, Haveman WJ, Pandolfi PP. A coding-independent function of gene and pseudogene mRNAs regulates tumour biology. *Nature*. 2010; 465:1033–38. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature09144> PMID:[20577206](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20577206/)
 14. Zou Y, Li C, Shu F, Tian Z, Xu W, Xu H, Tian H, Shi R, Mao X. lncRNA expression signatures in periodontitis revealed by microarray: the potential role of lncRNAs in periodontitis pathogenesis. *J Cell Biochem*. 2015; 116:640–47. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jcb.25015> PMID:[25399840](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25399840/)
 15. Peng W, Deng W, Zhang J, Pei G, Rong Q, Zhu S. Long noncoding RNA ANCR suppresses bone formation of periodontal ligament stem cells via sponging miRNA-758. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*. 2018; 503:815–21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbrc.2018.06.081> PMID:[29913147](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29913147/)
 16. Jia Q, Chen X, Jiang W, Wang W, Guo B, Ni L. The Regulatory Effects of Long Noncoding RNA-ANCR on Dental Tissue-Derived Stem Cells. *Stem Cells Int*. 2016; 2016:3146805. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2016/3146805> PMID:[27648074](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27648074/)
 17. Gong YY, Peng MY, Yin DQ, Yang YF. Long non-coding RNA H19 promotes the osteogenic differentiation of rat ectomesenchymal stem cells via Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*. 2018; 22:8805–13. https://doi.org/10.26355/eurrev_201812_16648 PMID:[30575922](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30575922/)
 18. Ren K, Li Y, Lu H, Li Z, Li Z, Wu K, Li Z, Han X. Long Noncoding RNA HOTAIR Controls Cell Cycle by Functioning as a Competing Endogenous RNA in Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma. *Transl Oncol*. 2016; 9:489–97.

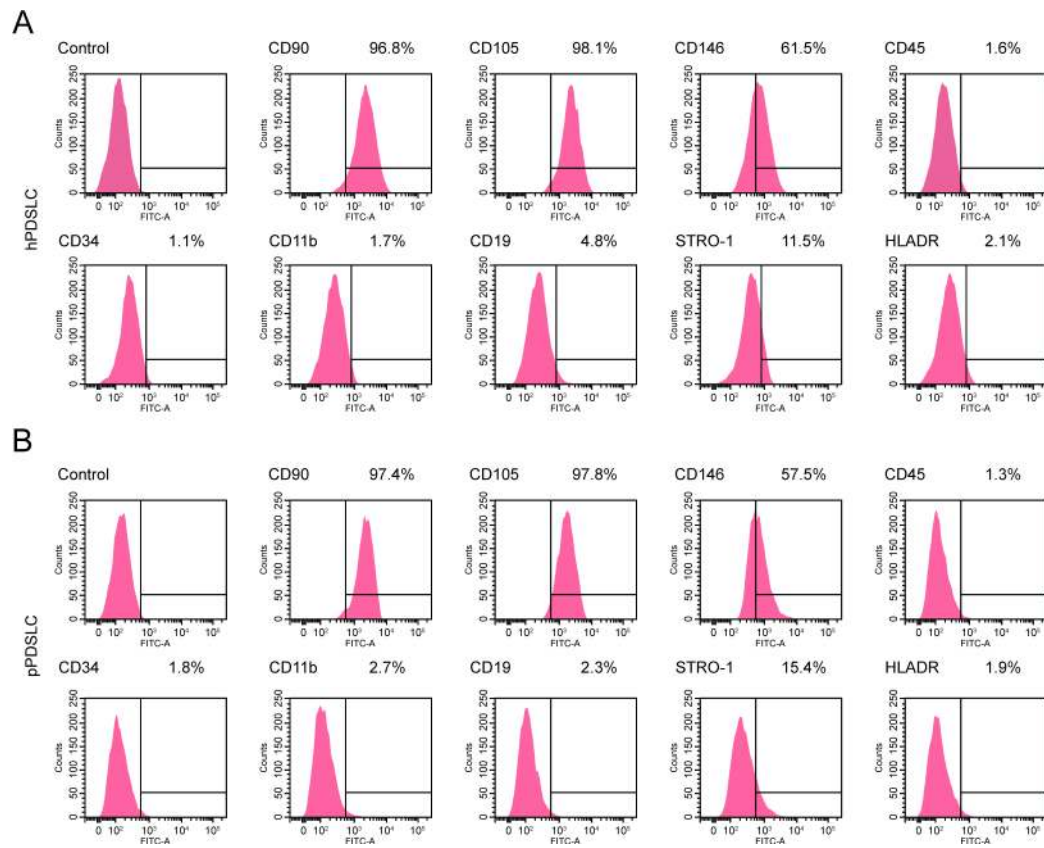
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tranon.2016.09.005>
PMID:27816685

19. Ergun S, Oztuzcu S. Oncocers: ceRNA-mediated cross-talk by sponging miRNAs in oncogenic pathways. *Tumour Biol.* 2015; 36:3129–36.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13277-015-3346-x>
PMID:25809705
20. Wang L, Wu F, Song Y, Li X, Wu Q, Duan Y, Jin Z. Long noncoding RNA related to periodontitis interacts with miR-182 to upregulate osteogenic differentiation in periodontal mesenchymal stem cells of periodontitis patients. *Cell Death Dis.* 2016; 7:e2327.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/cddis.2016.125>
PMID:27512949
21. Song BN, Kim SK, Chu IS. Bioinformatic identification of prognostic signature defined by copy number alteration and expression of CCNE1 in non-muscle invasive bladder cancer. *Exp Mol Med.* 2017; 49:e282.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/emm.2016.120>
PMID:28082741
22. Omori K, Mitsuhashi M, Todorov I, Rawson J, Shiang KD, Kandeel F, Mullen Y. Microassay for glucose-induced preproinsulin mRNA expression to assess islet functional potency for islet transplantation. *Transplantation.* 2010; 89:146–54.
<https://doi.org/10.1097/TP.0b013e3181c4218d>
PMID:20098276
23. Kim WT, Seo SP, Byun YJ, Kang HW, Kim YJ, Lee SC, Jeong P, Seo Y, Choe SY, Kim DJ, Kim SK, Moon SK, Choi YH, et al. Garlic extract in bladder cancer prevention: evidence from T24 bladder cancer cell xenograft model, tissue microarray, and gene network analysis. *Int J Oncol.* 2017; 51:204–12.
<https://doi.org/10.3892/ijo.2017.3993>
PMID:28498422
24. Lee KT, Nam JW. Post-transcriptional and translational regulation of mRNA-like long non-coding RNAs by microRNAs in early developmental stages of zebrafish embryos. *BMB Rep.* 2017; 50:226–31.
<https://doi.org/10.5483/BMBRep.2017.50.4.025>
PMID:28320503
25. Xia T, Liao Q, Jiang X, Shao Y, Xiao B, Xi Y, Guo J. Long noncoding RNA associated-competing endogenous RNAs in gastric cancer. *Sci Rep.* 2014; 4:6088.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/srep06088> PMID:25124853
26. Kornman KS, Polverini PJ. Clinical application of genetics to guide prevention and treatment of oral diseases. *Clin Genet.* 2014; 86:44–49.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/cge.12396>
PMID:24702466
27. Schaefer AS, Bochenek G, Manke T, Nothnagel M, Graetz C, Thien A, Jockel-Schneider Y, Harks I, Staufenbiel I, Wijmenga C, Eberhard J, Guzeldemir-Akcakanat E, Cine N, et al. Validation of reported genetic risk factors for periodontitis in a large-scale replication study. *J Clin Periodontol.* 2013; 40:563–72.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpe.12092>
PMID:23587006
28. Chang L, Wang G, Jia T, Zhang L, Li Y, Han Y, Zhang K, Lin G, Zhang R, Li J, Wang L. Armored long non-coding RNA MEG3 targeting EGFR based on recombinant MS2 bacteriophage virus-like particles against hepatocellular carcinoma. *Oncotarget.* 2016; 7:23988–4004.
<https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.8115>
PMID:26992211
29. Zhang J, Yao T, Wang Y, Yu J, Liu Y, Lin Z. Long noncoding RNA MEG3 is downregulated in cervical cancer and affects cell proliferation and apoptosis by regulating miR-21. *Cancer Biol Ther.* 2016; 17:104–13.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15384047.2015.1108496>
PMID:26574780
30. Han L, Dong Z, Liu N, Xie F, Wang N. Maternally Expressed Gene 3 (MEG3) Enhances PC12 Cell Hypoxia Injury by Targeting MiR-147. *Cell Physiol Biochem.* 2017; 43:2457–69.
<https://doi.org/10.1159/000484452> PMID:29130945
31. Galani V, Lampri E, Varouksi A, Alexiou G, Mitselou A, Kyritsis AP. Genetic and epigenetic alterations in meningiomas. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg.* 2017; 158:119–25.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clineuro.2017.05.002>
PMID:28527972
32. Yu Y, Mu J, Fan Z, Lei G, Yan M, Wang S, Tang C, Wang Z, Yu J, Zhang G. Insulin-like growth factor 1 enhances the proliferation and osteogenic differentiation of human periodontal ligament stem cells via ERK and JNK MAPK pathways. *Histochem Cell Biol.* 2012; 137:513–25.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00418-011-0908-x>
PMID:22227802
33. Dominici M, Le Blanc K, Mueller I, Slaper-Cortenbach I, Marini F, Krause D, Deans R, Keating A, Prockop D, Horwitz E. Minimal criteria for defining multipotent mesenchymal stromal cells. The International Society for Cellular Therapy position statement. *Cytotherapy.* 2006; 8:315–17.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14653240600855905>
PMID:16923606
34. Chen X, Hu C, Wang G, Li L, Kong X, Ding Y, Jin Y. Nuclear factor- κ B modulates osteogenesis of periodontal ligament stem cells through competition with β -catenin signaling in inflammatory microenvironments. *Cell Death Dis.* 2013; 4:e510.
<https://doi.org/10.1038/cddis.2013.14>
PMID:23449446

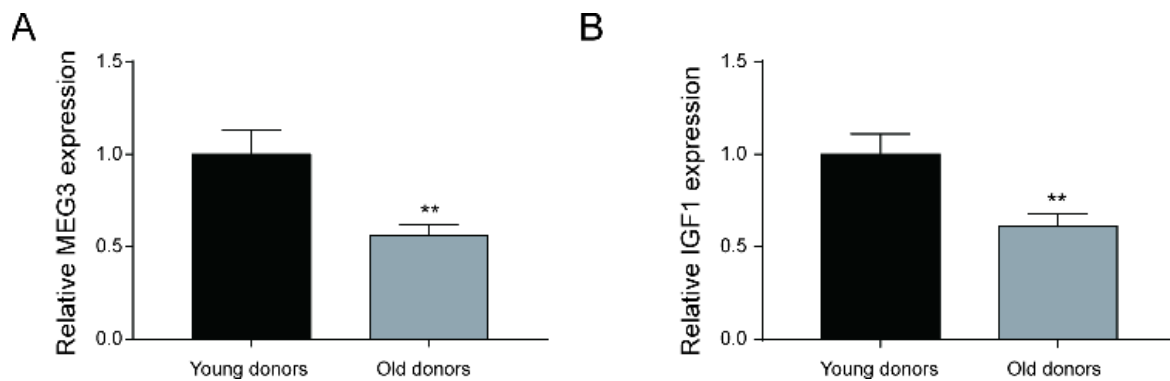
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS



Supplementary Figure 1. QRT-PCR of dys-regulated lncRNAs in healthy and periodontitis PDLSCs. (A) Expression of NAMA, LINC02043, LINC01021, MEG3 and RP3-399L15.1 was down-regulated in periodontitis PDLSCs compared with that in healthy samples, and therinto MEG3 displayed the most remarkable difference. (B) After osteogenesis treatment, down-regulation of LINC02043, LINC01021, MEG3 was significantly reversed and therinto the increase of MEG3 was the most distinct. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, compared with the hPDLSCs or control group



Supplementary Figure 2. Detection of PDLSC surface antigens by flow cytometry. (A) Expression of CD90, CD105, CD146, CD45, CD34, CD11b, CD19, STRO-1, and HLADR in hPDLSCs. (B) Expression of CD90, CD105, CD146, CD45, CD34, CD11b, CD19, STRO-1, and HLADR in pPDLSCs.



Supplementary Figure 3. Detection of MEG3 and IGF1 in pDLSCs from old donors and young donors. (A) Expression of MEG3 was lower in the old donors (B) Expression of IGF1 was lower in the old donors. older donor: age > 60, number = 10; young donor: age between 24-38, number = 20. ** $P < 0.01$.