

Regulatory Role of Autophagy and Glucose Metabolic Reprogramming in the Malignant Progression of Bladder Cancer: A Review

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Abstract

Bladder cancer is a common malignant tumor of urinary system. Due to the rise of China's aging population, there is an increased pressure on the diagnosis and treatment of bladder cancer continues to increase. Unfortunately, the mechanism(s) of malignant progression of bladder cancer is still unclear, and the current treatment modality for patients with advanced bladder cancer are very limited and the benefits are not obvious. It is urgent to explore the mechanisms of cancer progression, so as to delay, block or even reverse its course more effectively. Autophagy and reprogramming of glucose metabolism play a very important regulatory role in the malignant development of bladder cancer such as proliferation, drug resistance, invasion and metastasis, and autophagy has been found in other solid tumors to regulate glucose metabolism and influence the malignant progression of tumors. This article highlights the regulation of autophagy and glucose metabolism reprogramming in the development of bladder cancer.

Key words bladder cancer, autophagy, glycolysis, metabolic reprogramming, malignant progression

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Introduction

Bladder cancer is a common form of malignant tumor of the urinary system, which ranks tenth in the global cancer incidence, and is also one of the most common urologic tumors in China [1-4]. Pathologic progress of bladder cancer usually can be divided into muscle invasive bladder cancer (muscle-invasive bladder cancer MIBC) non muscle invasive bladder cancer (non-muscle invasive bladder cancer NMIBC). Studies have shown that combined treatment with neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) for MIBC patients can achieve tumor degradation or improve prognosis to a certain extent [5-8], but due to high treatment cost, poor patient tolerance and low response rate, there are certain limitations in practical application [9]. Therefore, it is very important to explore the progression mechanism of MIBC, delay or reduce its metastasis and recurrence, and improve the postoperative quality of life of patients. Autophagy and reprogramming of glucose metabolism play an important role in the occurrence and development of bladder cancer. As a kind of solid tumor, the cancer cells of bladder cancer are in the tumor microenvironment (TME) formed by cancer tissue, normal tissue, cellular interstitium and microvessels, and are mostly in the state of inflammation, hypoxia, or starvation. In addition, under further stimulation with radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy, changes in the internal environment may lead to increased metabolic pressure of cancer cells [10-12]. At this time, cancer cells may assist in coping through autophagy, and at the same time, cancer cells will undergo changes in cell morphology, cell metabolism and biological behavior. Some cells even changed into tumor progression changes such as enhanced proliferation ability, increased invasion and metastasis ability, increased drug resistance and tumor immune escape [13-16]. One of the characteristic changes of cancer cells is the reprogramming of glucose metabolism, which may also be caused by TME stimulation. In the case of nutrient deficiency, by changing the way of glucose metabolism and reducing oxygen consumption, cells are transformed in a direction more conducive to survival, thus promoting the progressive development of cancer [17, 18]. Many studies have found that autophagy or glucose metabolic reprogramming play a very important role in the malignant progression of bladder cancer, but they are mostly explored as independent influencing factors. In other solid tumors, such as liver cancer and glioma, it is found that the two may interact and jointly affect tumor progression, but there are few reports in bladder cancer. Therefore, this manuscript intends to highlight the recent research progress on autophagy and glucose metabolism in bladder cancer. Further we will summarize the relationship between the two existing studies and their impact on tumors, in an attempt to elaborate the mechanism affecting the occurrence and development of bladder cancer from a new perspective and provide possible research directions for the treatment of MIBC.

Research progress of glucose metabolic reprogramming in bladder cancer

Reprogramming of glucose metabolism and cancer

Cancer has many characteristic changes, one of the important characteristics is the change of energy metabolism, which is especially conducive to the formation of proliferation, invasion and metastasis [19, 20]. As the main energy supplier of cells, glucose is normally ingested by cells and eventually produces a large amount of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) in mitochondria through aerobic metabolism for energy supply. However, malignant cells not only have the characteristics of rapid proliferation, but also have the characteristics of rapid metabolism. And often in low oxygen, starvation and other TME, so that it needs a

faster way to metabolize sugar to produce the required energy and raw materials, that is, the aerobic glycolysis [21-23]. The aerobic glycolytic transformation of sugars in tumor cells was first proposed by Warburg [24], also known as the Warburg effect, which refers to the rapid production of ATP by high-speed glycolysis in cancer cells even when oxygen is sufficient, and the oxidative metabolism of mitochondria is no longer coupled. Most of the pyruvate produced is catalyzed by lactate dehydrogenase and converted into lactic acid in the cytoplasmic matrix. At first, Warburg believed that the occurrence of aerobic glycolysis was due to the damage of mitochondria, but later studies found that cancer cells still showed Warburg effect even when mitochondria were intact, and the reprogramming of glucose metabolism was closely related to the changes of mitochondrial DNA, oncogenes and tumor suppressor factors [25, 26]. Therefore, it is reasonable to suspect that the reprogramming of glucose metabolism in tumor cells may be involved in the process of tumorigenesis and development. In recent years, researchers have repeatedly found that there is abnormal glucose metabolic reprogramming in cancer cells of patients with bladder cancer, and the changes in its metabolic pattern may play a key role in the progressive growth of bladder cancer. **Figure 1** shows that the relationship between autophagy and metabolism.

Development of drug resistance in cancer

The abnormal increase of glycolysis in bladder cancer cells is mainly attributed to the overexpression of glycolytic-related genes and the abnormal production or function of key glycolytic enzymes [23], which may promote the enhancement of drug resistance in cancer cells. Pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase (pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase, PDK) family regulation of pyruvate dehydrogenase activity, it can through the pyruvate metabolism of transferred to the cytoplasm from mitochondria, promote the formation of the aerobic glycolysis. It has been confirmed in other tumors that inhibiting PDK can effectively reverse tumor cells' resistance to chemotherapy drugs [27]. Woolbright et al [28]. found that the expression of PDK4 was significantly increased in highly malignant bladder cancer cells. After using PDK4 competitive inhibitor DCA and siRNA knockdown related gene expression, growth of tumor cells is inhibited in G0 ~ G1 phase, and the combination of cisplatin with bladder cancer chemotherapy can effectively increase the injury-killing effect of the drug on tumor cells. The authors believe that PDK4 can improve the rapid production of ATP and the resistance to apoptosis induced by mitochondrial depolarization induced by cisplatin by enhancing aerobic glycolysis, and then produce drug resistance to chemotherapy drugs [29, 30]. In addition, M-type propionate kinase M (PKM), as a subtype of pyruvate kinase M, regulates the conversion of phosphoenolpyruvate to pyruvate, and is also one of the rate-limiting enzymes of glycolysis [31]. Wang et al. [32] found that compared with normal bladder tissues, the expression of PKM2 subtype was much higher than that of PKM1, regardless of the low level of NMIBC or high level of MIBC, and reducing its abnormal expression could effectively inhibit the proliferation and drug resistance of cancer cells, and increase the killing effect of cisplatin on tumor cells. Moreover, in the experiment of drug resistance induction on three bladder cancer cells, it was found that with the increasing of cisplatin concentration, the drug resistance of cells was positively correlated with the detected PKM2 expression level. Although additional evidence shows that Warburg effect is related to the formation of drug resistance in bladder cancer, the specific mechanism is still unclear. It may be related to increased glucose intake and metabolic abnormalities, or it may affect other metabolic ways of tumor cells, including lipid metabolism and amino acid synthesis. Experiments in bladder

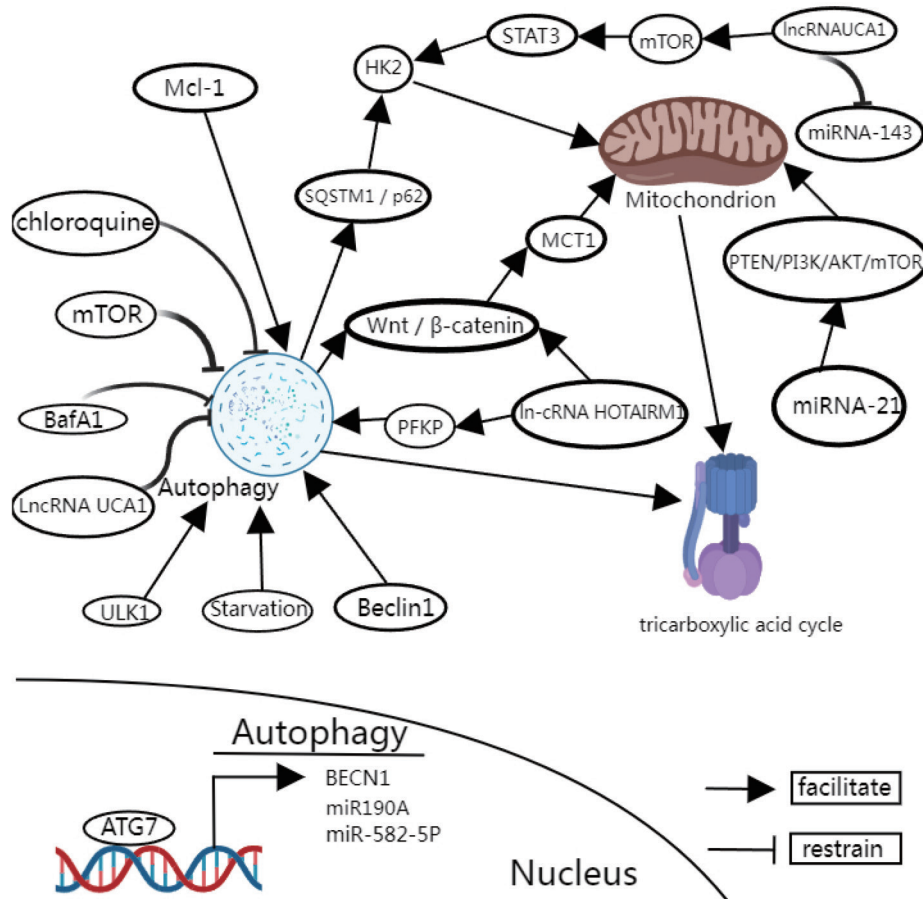


Figure 1. The relationship between autophagy and metabolism. miRNA-21 in bladder cancer cells can enhance aerobic glycolysis of cancer cells through the PTEN/PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway. LncRNA UCA1 can exert hexokinase (HK2) activity and thus trigger the Warburg effect of cells. The specific mechanism is that In-cRNA UCA1 activates STAT3 and inhibits miRNA-143 through mTOR. PFKP: Phosphofructokinase (also known as 6-phosphofructokinase-1) PFK is a class of kinases that are involved in fructose 6-phosphate. In glycolysis, like hexokinase and pyruvate kinase catalyze irreversible reactions, so these three enzymes have the role of regulating the glycolytic pathway. Fructose 2, 6-diphosphate is its strongest allosteric activator; ATG7: Autophagy related gene; Beclin 1: Beclin-1 is a human protein that is encoded by the BECN1 gene; Mcl-1: The gene MCL1 (myeloid cell leukemia 1) is widely expressed in many normal tissues and plays an important role in maintaining the maturation and differentiation of various cells, such as T cells, B cells and macrophages. The up-regulation of MCL1 expression suggests the occurrence of tumor. More than 85 percent of the MCL1 transgenic mice developed B-cell lymphoma within two years; MTORC1: rapamycin complex 1; ULK1: unc-51 like autophagy activating kinase 1; BafA1: Bafilomycin A1 (Baf-A1), also known as Pavlomycin A1, is a macrolide antibiotic isolated from *Streptomyces griseus*; LN-CRNA UCA1: urodermal epidermal embryonic antigen-1; MCT1: monocarboxylate transporter-1; HK2: hexokinase; STAT3: signal transducer and activator of transcription 3; HOTAIRM1: a recently discovered long-chain non-coding RNA/lncRNA that is abnormally expressed in a variety of malignant tumors.

cancer and other cancers have confirmed that reprogramming to inhibit the glucose metabolism of cancer cells can effectively reverse the drug resistance of cancer and increase the killing effect of drugs on tumors [33]. A large number of studies have proved

that bladder cancer cells affect programmed apoptosis through changes in the expression level of key glycolytic enzymes and changes in mitochondrial metabolism, and thus develop drug resistance, which is a mainstream research direction. However, the

expression of key enzymes or post-transcriptional modification may be caused by the increase or decrease of transcription factors or modification enzymes, or by changes in DNA itself. Both require extensive and in-depth research.

Role of metabolic reprogramming in malignancy of bladder cancer

Cancer cell lines with higher malignancy also showed higher glycolytic transformation. The study found that in breast cancer, the non-aggressive breast cancer cell lines consumed less glucose than the aggressive lines, despite being cultured in vitro under adequate oxygen, suggesting that the more malignant tumor cells may have more metabolic changes in glycolysis [21]. Similar experiments have been carried out in breast cancer and have led to further investigation. Conde et al. [34] conducted metabolic uptake and consumption of MIBC cell line TCCSUP and NMIBC cell line RT4 respectively, and found that although there was no significant difference in glucose transporter 3 (GLUT3) and sugar consumption between the two cell lines, compared the expression levels of related proteins. The GLUT1 and PFK protein expressions of TCCSUP cells with higher malignant degree were significantly increased, and the consumption of pyruvate and the production of lactic acid and alanine were also higher than those of RT4 cells. How these changes occur, and how they affect bladder cancer cell invasion and metastasis, may require further investigation.

In summary, although the Warburg effect was discovered and its impact on cancer was proposed nearly a hundred years ago, and its research has never stopped, the mechanism of mitochondrial function decline or inhibition related to the metabolic reprogramming process of glycolysis has not been fully understood. With the application of glucose analogue tracer technology, fluorodeoxyglucose-positron tomography, which further confirmed that both primary and metastatic sites showed higher glucose uptake rates in tumor patients with higher malignancies, the exploration of glucose metabolic reprogramming in cancer is still of great significance. Among a variety of cancer cells, bladder cancer cells, especially those with a higher degree of malignancy, have a higher degree of aerobic glycolysis, suggesting that bladder cancer may affect the progressive changes in invasion, proliferation, drug resistance formation and other processes. Exploring and blocking the upstream mechanism of its metabolic transformation can prevent the progression of its evil behavior to a certain extent. This provides a very promising new approach for bladder cancer and even pan-cancer treatment.

Research progress of autophagy in bladder cancer

Autophagy and cancer

First proposed by Deduve et al in 1966 [35], autophagy is a conserved physiological catabolic process evolved in eukaryotic cells and is usually maintained at a basal level in somatic cells [36]. According to the different ways of transporting substances to lysosomes, autophagy can be divided into macroautophagy, microautophagy and chaperon-mediated autophagy. As the focus of research, macroautophagy plays a more important role. In this review, macroautophagy is mainly discussed as the main form of autophagy. Autophagy plays a double-edged role in the occurrence and development of cancer cells. When under stress, such as hypoxia, starvation, irradiation or chemotherapy, cells can up-regulate the autophagy level, wrap the aging organelles or proteins to form autophagy vesicles, and then combine with lysosomes to form autophagy - lysosome complex for further degradation. Thus prevent the accumulation of damaged proteins and organelles to maintain the homeostasis of the internal environment and

play an anti-tumor role; But at the same time, the products of decomposition can also temporarily supply cells with energy, helping to cope with stimuli and maintain cell survival [37, 38]. Since the biological process of autophagy was proposed, more and more experiments have confirmed that autophagy may play a catalytic role in the advanced progression of bladder cancer and may cause key changes in the increased invasive ability of bladder cancer and the formation of drug resistance.

Autophagy related gene (ATG) and the malignant progression of bladder cancer

More and more studies have confirmed that the upregulation of ATG may be an important part of the progressive changes of bladder cancer. A series of proteins encoded by the ATG family participate in many processes related to autophagy, among which ATG7 is an essential autophagy factor, encoding E1 enzymes required for the lipidization of the ubiquitin-like egg white LC3 family and autophagosome formation, which has been explored in many studies [39]. Zhu et al. [40] compared invasive bladder cancer cells, clinical bladder cancer tissues and nude mouse allogeneic tumor tissues with normal urothelial cells and found that abnormally high expression of ATG7 was significantly correlated with increased tumor invasion ability, and further explored its mechanism. After screening the binding mirnas at the 3' end of ATG7 mRNA, they found that miR190A can increase the stability of ATG7 mRNA by directly binding to the non-coding region of the 3' end of ATG7 mRNA, and then lead to the increase of ATG7 protein expression and the enhancement of autophagy level. After further investigation, it was found that ATG7 may enhance the ability of cysteal cancer invasion by increasing the level of autophagy. The mechanism is that ATG7 overexpression increases the autophagy digestion of HNRNPD protein in bladder cancer cells. RNA-binding protein immunoassay confirmed that HNRNPD protein could bind ARHGDI A mRNA to damage its translation, and the degradation of HNRNPD egg white increased the stability of ARHG-DIA mRNA. Thus, AR-HGDIA downstream of ATG7 is overexpressed, resulting in increased aggressiveness of bladder cancer cells. In this report, both in vivo and in vivo experiments confirmed that the increase of MIBC invading potential is a downstream event caused by the increase of autophagy level of ATG7, proving that autophagy promotes the progression of bladder cancer. Wu et al. [41] compared the cancer and adjacent tissues of patients with bladder cancer and found the high surface level of lncRNA UCA1 in urodermal epidermal embryonic antigen-1 (LN-CRNA UCA1). lncRNA UCA1 can prevent its binding to ATG7 by binding to miR-582-5p, thus increasing the expression of ATG7 and upregulating the level of autophagy. Moreover, lncRNA UCA1 can effectively inhibit autophagy of bladder cancer cells by knockout by shRNA thus inhibiting the proliferation, invasion and drug resistance of cancer cells. Not only ATG7, but also other members of the ATG family are closely related to the malignant progression of bladder cancer. Most studies have shown that synergistic changes of autophagy related genes and other regulatory factors may promote the progression of cancer cells. Regulation of related proteins, such as lncRNA or microRNA as ceRNAs, affects protein function or changes in protein modification, which may play an important role in cancer progression. At present, there are still few studies on ATG, and a large number of studies are still needed to confirm it in the future.

Autophagy and drug resistance in bladder cancer

Autophagy can be used as a protective response of cancer cells. In response to drugs, autophagy can be upregulated to resist

apoptosis caused by drugs to escape the killing effect, thus inducing cancer cells to acquire drug resistance. Studies have shown that MIBC patients, especially those with T2 grade and above, receiving NAC can effectively degrade the tumor, which is beneficial to the surgery and prognosis of patients. The commonly used NAC regimen is mainly based on platinum-based drugs, such as the earliest MAVC (Methotrexate + vincristine + adriamycin + cisplatin) regimen. At present, the GC (gemcitabine + cisplatin) regimen and the GCarbo regimen proposed to replace cisplatin with carboplatin for drug intolerance are commonly used. However, a considerable number of patients are still resistant to chemotherapy drugs, which not only makes patients unable to benefit from the treatment, delays the treatment time, and brings the harm of adverse drug reactions to patients [42]. The mechanism of chemotherapy resistance is complex, and autophagy may be involved in its formation. Lin et al. [43] explored the drug sensitivity of high-grade bladder cancer cells to cisplatin, and found that cisplatin can cause BECN1 gene overexpression in bladder cancer cells, and through the influence of ATG7/12, autophagy level is increased, and autophagy can alleviate or prevent cisplatin induced apoptosis of bladder cancer cells to a certain extent. However, autophagy inhibitors chloroquine or BafA1 and BECN1 inhibition by shRNA inhibited autophagy increased apoptosis, suggesting that autophagy may be involved in cisplatin resistance formation. Jimenez-Guerrero et al. [44] found in their research on drug resistance of the anti-angiogenic drug paclitaxel in uroepithelial carcinoma that the combination of Mcl-1 inhibitor and paclitaxel could induce apoptosis of bladder cancer cells that were originally resistant to paclitaxel. The mechanism may be that the inhibitor inhibits autophagy of drug-resistant cells by increasing the breakdown of Beclin1. As well as inhibiting the ubiquitination of Mcl-1, thereby blocking the escape of S/G2 phase cells from mitotic slip and helping to overcome the resistance of resistant cells to paclitaxel.

In summary, autophagy, as a mechanism of cellular reactivity, may influence the progression of cancer cells through different signaling pathways in the process of cell cycle regulation or metabolic regulation during the advanced progression of bladder cancer, especially in its metastasis and the formation of drug resistance. In the process of chemotherapy targeting mitochondria, abnormal autophagy levels may act as an adaptive change of metabolism, leading to drug resistance of cancer cells and promoting the malignant transformation of bladder cancer [45-47].

The role of autophagy in regulating glycolysis in cancer progression

Autophagy regulates metabolic reprogramming during cancer progression

Although abnormal proliferative ability and TME nutrient deficiency and harsh microenvironment seem to be contradictory in the process of cancer progression, the two do exist simultaneously. The possible explanation is to maximize the supply of substances related to the growth and progression of cancer cells by increasing the reuse of metabolites, as well as by degrading substances unrelated to growth or damaged organelles, and changing the metabolic pattern and structure of cells [48, 49]. In theory, metabolic reprogramming and autophagy can interact to supply most nutrients needed by cells. Autophagy plays an important role in the metabolic remodeling of cancer cells, and the core of the association is the tricarboxylic acid cycle. Many experiments have explored the metabolic reprogramming of cancer cells, including glucose metabolism, lipid metabolism and amino acid metabolism, and found that there is a close relationship with the progression of cancer, and autophagy plays a crucial

role in it [50-53]. Strohecker et al. [53] found that knockdown of autophagy related gene ATG7 can affect the oxygen consumption rate of lung cancer cells and the growth of cancer cells by blocking autophagy, and adding exogenous glutamine to knockdown cells can restore the proliferation ability of cells. Therefore, it is believed that lung cancer cells can affect the reprogramming of glutamine metabolism through autophagy, which in turn affects the progressive growth of cancer cells. Ma et al. [54] found that abnormally high expression of lncRNA HAGLROS in bile duct cancer cells was significantly correlated with cancer growth and malignant progression. After the elimination of lncRNA HAGLROS, mTOR pathway could be inhibited to promote autophagy, thereby improving the lipid metabolic reprogramming of cancer cells, thus blocking the malignant process of cancer cells. Therefore, autophagy may play an upstream role in regulating the metabolic reprogramming of cancer cells, and thus affect the change of biological behavior of cancer cells.

Autophagy regulation of glucose metabolic reprogramming in cancer

There are many characteristics of cancer cells, one of which is the transformation of glucose metabolism from oxidative phosphorylation to glycolysis, which is also known as the Warburg effect. The influence of autophagy in this phenomenon and the progression of cancer cellularity have been well studied. TME plays multiple roles. When cells are in a nutritionally adequate environment, rapamycin complex 1 (MTORC1) promotes cell growth and inhibits autophagy by inhibiting ULK1, while AMPK is activated when cells are inadequately supplied with energy. The inhibition of MTORC1 and activation of ULK1 regulated the occurrence of autophagy, suggesting the interaction between glucose metabolism and autophagy [55, 56]. Other studies have shown that miRNA-21 in bladder cancer cells can enhance aerobic glycolysis of cancer cells through the PTEN/PI3K/AKT/mTOR signaling pathway, and lentiviruses targeting this target can effectively inhibit this effect [57]. lncRNAUCA1 is one of the earliest lncRNAs found to be overexpressed in bladder cancer [58]. Li et al. [59] found that lncRNAUCA1 can exert hexokinase (HK2) activity and thus trigger the Warburg effect of cells. The specific mechanism is that lncRNAUCA1 activates STAT3 and inhibits miRNA-143 through mTOR. Although there have been few studies in bladder cancer, the regulation of HK2 activity plays a role in the switch of autophagy regulation of glycolysis in liver cancer. Lys63 ubiquitination of HK2 in liver cancer cells is mediated by ubiquitin ligase TRAF6. Autophagy can recognize and selectively degrade ubiquitin HK2 by the SQSTM1 / p62 receptor. Thus, aerobic glycolysis and proliferation of liver cancer cells are inhibited [60]. In addition, monocarboxylic acid transporter, as an important protein to transport lactic acid and remove hydrogen ions, also plays an important role in the regulation of cancer metabolism and autophagy [61]. Overexpression of MCT1 is significantly correlated with cancer progression and prognosis in patients with bladder cancer. Knockdown of MCT1 can significantly reduce the activity of key enzymes in the glycolytic pathway, reduce the production of lactic acid, and delay the malignant progression of bladder cancer cells, such as proliferation, invasion, metastasis and epithelial mesenchymal transformation, confirming that the change of Warburg effect in bladder cancer cells is positively correlated with malignant progression [62]. Starvation induces the enhancement of autophagy level in hepatocellular carcinoma cells, which can positively regulate the overexpression of MCT1 through Wnt / β -catenin signaling pathway, and promote the occurrence of aerobic glycolysis and the enhancement of invasion ability of cancer cells [63]. In addition, knockdown of lncRNA HOTAIRM1 in acute myeloid leukemia can also effectively

inhibit the activity of P-type phosphofructose kinase (PFKP) through the Wnt / β -catenin pathway, inhibit the glycolysis of cancer cells and reverse its mediated resistance to cytarabine. Silencing PFKP can effectively inhibit the increase of aerobic glycolysis and epithelial mesenchymal transformation of cancer cells caused by the up-regulation of starvation induced autophagy level [64]. In conclusion, the abnormal activation of autophagy may regulate the reprogramming of glucose metabolism from both positive and negative directions, and thus play a contextual role of cancer inhibition or cancer promotion. The changes in the intricate regulatory relationship between the two may be closely related to the different mechanisms of upstream initiation. The different outcomes induced by different activation pathways have great significance for the understanding and treatment of cancer progression.

In TME, where solid tumors are located, tumor cells whose normal metabolism is restricted can rely on autophagy to survive and reprogram their metabolism to accommodate rapid cell growth and proliferation [10]. Although there have been many research results on the bridging effect of different signaling pathways between cancer cell autophagy and glycolytic reprogramming, it is gradually recognized that the changes of cancer cell autophagy and metabolic reprogramming are closely related to cancer progressive growth, invasion and metastasis, drug resistance formation and even immune escape, etc. However, the mechanism is more inclined to the mutual regulation of autophagy related genes and key glycolysis enzymes, in which the complex initiation and regulatory networks are worth exploring. At present, the interaction between autophagy and Warburg effect in bladder cancer has not been reported, and more in-depth research on it may provide a better understanding of this disease from a new perspective and lay a foundation for exploring the development mechanism of bladder cancer and therapeutic strategies to delay its progression.

Conclusions

In recent years, the exploration of effective treatment methods for bladder cancer, especially high-grade malignant bladder cancer, has been a hot spot of research and exploration. Studies such as radiotherapy, NAC and immunotherapy have achieved certain results, especially the monoclonal immuno-antibody blocking therapy for immune checkpoint PD-1 and PD-L1 for metastatic bladder cancer has achieved good efficacy [65-68]. Abnormal upregulated autophagy and metabolic reprogramming of aerobic glycolysis in bladder cancer cells have been found to be closely related to the malignant progression of cancer. The effects of autophagy on glycolysis and the transcription or expression of key enzymes have been confirmed as important links that may affect the occurrence and development of cancer. Combined inhibition of the two may also become a new, safer, and more effective treatment strategy. The initiation and regulation of these two factors and their effects on the progression of bladder cancer are also worthy of further investigation.

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Ethical policy

All procedures performed in this study were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Approval from institutional ethical committee was taken.

Availability of data and materials

All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this publication.

Author contributions

WS, JXP, SP: conception, design of study, literature search and review; CLW: manuscript writing; MJY: approval for the final version of the manuscript and funding supports.

Competing interests

The authors have no competing interest.

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