

## Introduction

Breast cancer is ~~the a~~ common malignant tumor in females. The incidences of breast cancer ~~is~~ progressively ~~on the rise~~increase, especially in ~~the~~ urban areas of China. Official data from China predicted that the mortality rates will continue to ~~rise~~ in the ensuing 5 years <sup>[1-3]</sup>. ~~This presents breast cancer as a major~~ ~~Sobreast canceris stilla~~ ~~major~~ public health ~~problem~~concern. According to ~~the present~~current research, tumor metastasis remains ~~as~~ the ~~dominate~~dominant reason ~~cause~~ for cancer-related mortality. ~~In addition,~~ ~~and~~ metastatic breast cancer ~~is~~ associated with ~~indicated~~ poorer outcomes in patients. ~~So~~Therefore, prevention and management of ~~metastasis~~ ~~malignant nature of breast cancer~~ are necessary for cancer therapy.

~~The characteristic properties of cancer: invasion and metastasis results due to of cancer is the results of the~~ comprehensive action on ~~the~~ host, tumor cells, and microenvironment. Extracellular matrix (ECM) is ~~the an~~ important microenvironment, which ~~is~~ composed of ~~complex mixture including~~ collagens, non-collagenous glycoproteins, ~~and~~ proteoglycans, ~~as well as and~~ soluble molecules, such as ~~e.g.~~ growth factors, ~~chemokines~~ and cytokines. ~~Extracellular matrix plays an essential role by providing an adhesive structure for cancer cells. These cells adhere to the ECM, which is essential for~~ Moreover, ~~cancer endothelial cells require adhesion to ECM for their~~ their proliferation, migration, morphogenesis, and blood vessel stabilization <sup>[4-6]</sup>. ~~In~~ During metastasis, ~~the~~ malignant tumor cells ~~devastating~~ ~~adhering to~~ the ECM, penetrate the blood vessels ~~walls~~ and ~~then~~ enter the metastatic target tissues. ~~So~~Thus, the ~~structure~~structural integrity of ~~extracellularmatrix~~(ECM) and basement membrane (BM) ~~acts as is a~~ natural barrier ~~for of inhibition of~~ tumor metastasis.

Heparan sulfate proteoglycan (HSPG) ~~are is a~~ complex molecule ~~s~~ which is composed of a core protein ~~with~~ covalently attached ~~to~~ several linear ~~chains of~~ heparan sulfate (HS) ~~chains~~, which is ~~a~~ ubiquitous macromolecules associated with cell surface and ECM. ~~Moreover,~~ ~~HS~~Heparan sulfate mediates the interactions with a variety of extracellular ligands, such as growth factors and adhesion molecules <sup>[7,8]</sup>. Heparanase (HPSE) is a mammalian endo-D-glucuronidase, ~~which is~~ capable of cleaving heparin and HS. ~~In 1999, 3 different research groups independently reported its~~ ~~It's~~ complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNA) sequence ~~was independently reported in 1999 by 3 research group~~ <sup>[9-11]</sup>. Cleavage of pro-heparanase yields 8- and 50-kDa subunits that heterodimerize to form the active enzyme ~~and exert enzymatic activity~~ <sup>[12]</sup>. Malignant tumor cells express high levels of HPSE, ~~e.g. including~~ U87 glioma <sup>[13]</sup>, HT27 colon carcinoma <sup>[14]</sup>, MCF-7 <sup>[15]</sup>, MDA-MB-231 <sup>[16]</sup> and MDA-MB-435 <sup>[17]</sup>. Previous studies have ~~found~~showed that HPSE can affect the ~~aggressiveness and~~ proliferation of breast cancer cells. The overexpression of HPSE is associated with ~~a~~ metastatic potential and ~~a~~ poor prognosis ~~of the cancer cells~~ <sup>[15,18,19]</sup>.

The ~~released~~secreted HPSE degrades HS, ~~thereby~~ destroying the ~~structural~~ integrity of ECM ~~structure~~. ~~Meanwhile~~Consequently, the degradation of HS chains ~~promotes to~~ the release the growth factors, such as ~~FGF~~ and ~~VEGF~~ from ECM, ~~which, in turn,~~ storage. ~~The released~~ growth factors can further ~~regulate~~regulates the downstream

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Comment [Author1]: Language enhancement

Metastasis is a process. The sentence has been restructured to give a clearer meaning.

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Comment [Author2]: Sentence clarity:

Sentence is unclear. It doesn't convey whether it leads to or occurs as a result of? In either of the cases, rephrase is required.

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Comment [Author3]: Sentence clarity:

Acronyms are not used in the start of a sentence.

Comment [Author4]: Specify the interaction. Of and with what?

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Comment [Author5]: Sentence clarity: The sentence is but obvious. What's the significance of stating it here?

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Comment [Author6]: Language clarity: The term is synonymous with the proliferation of cancer cells.

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Comment [Author7]: Language terminology: Secreted is more formal term than released.

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signaling pathways, such as PI3K/Akt/mTOR-, RAS/RAF/MAPK, thereby which stimulate stimulating the proliferation of cancer cells and facilitate facilitating tumor metastasis and angiogenesis.

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Several evidences have reported support the application of elemene (ELE)ELE as an effective anti-tumor and anti-metastatic agent. However, the underlying cellular mechanisms demonstrating the on the anti-angiogenic and anti-metastatic effects of ELE remain to be further determined. As is known, ELEElemene is a natural plant drug extracted from *Curcuma wenyujin*.<sup>[20]</sup> Previous study has demonstrated In previous study, ELE has shown an extensive spectrum of anti-tumor effects of ELE, such as including lung cancer, breast cancer, gastric cancer, and brain cancer tumor. The anti-tumor activities based on induction apoptosis of cancer cells are attributed to the regulation of survivin, Bcl-XL, and the activation of Ras/Raf/MEK/ERK or PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathways.<sup>[21-24]</sup> And these These pathways are regulated by HPSE and growth factors. In addition, ELE also has a strong potency in anti-invasion and anti-angiogenesis via suppressing the VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor.<sup>[25]</sup> In light of the previous results, it is intriguing to propose that ELE may down-regulate HPSE expression and then decrease the release of growth factors, such as e.g.FGF and VEGF. In this study, we evaluated the anti-tumor and anti-metastatic effects of ELE in 4T1 cells. Additionally, At the meanwhile, we detectdetermined the expression levels of HPSE-, FGF-2, and VEGF, S in order to e as to further elucidate the effects and the molecular mechanisms of ELE in breast cancer cells.

Comment [Author8]: Readability and clarity

Sentence have been joined for better readability.

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## Materials and Methods

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### Chemicals and Reagents

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The  $\beta$ -elemene (98% purity, ELE) with molecular formula of C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub> and molecular weight of 204.35) was obtained from Dalian Jingang Pharmaceuticals Ltd (Liaoning, China). The low-molecular weight heparin (LMWH) was purchased from Aventis Intercontinental (Paris, France).

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Primary antibodies against heparanase and VEGF were purchased from Abcam Biotechnology (Cambridge, UK). The primary antibodies against FGF-2 and  $\beta$ -actin were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (CA, USA). The secondary antibodies including Dylight 800-conjugated goat anti-mouse and Dylight 680-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG were purchased from KPL (MD, USA).

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### Cell Culture

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The murine breast cancer cell-line 4T1 (Cell Bank of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, China) were cultured in RPMI-1640 (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Human breast cancer cell-line MCF-7, MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-435S were purchased from Cell Center of Medical Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (Beijing, China). Cell-line MCF-7 were was cultured in DMEM (Gibco, USA), whereas MDA-MB-231 and MDA-MB-435S were cultured in Leibovitz's L15 (Hyclone, Logan, UT, USA). All the The media were was supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin. The cells were trypsinized with 0.25%

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trypin (Gibco, USA) and seeded to micro-plates for the next-subsequent experiment. All the eell-cell-lines were cultured at 37<sup>o</sup>C in a humidified incubator (SANYO, Osaka, JAPANJapan), supplied with 5% carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

Sample

**Comment [Author9]:** Language terminology

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