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上皮-间质转化在蒿甲醚逆转结直肠癌细胞放化疗抵抗中的作用

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)在蒿甲醚(artemether, ARE)对同期放化疗抵抗人结直肠癌细胞HCT116(HCT116CRR)的逆转作用中的作用。方法: 实验分为四组: 1)对照组; 2)单纯放化疗组; 3)ARE联合放化疗组; 4)ARE组。采用Real-time PCR和Western blot, 检测各组EMT相关指标E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail mRNA及其蛋白的表达情况。结果: Real-time PCR和Western blot结果显示E-cadherin mRNA及其蛋白的表达情况, 单纯放化疗组<ARE联合放化疗组<对照组<ARE组; N-cadherin, vimentin, snail mRNA及其蛋白的表达情况, 单纯放化疗组>ARE联合放化疗组>对照组>ARE组。结论: EMT在ARE逆转同期放化疗抵抗人结直肠癌细胞HCT116CRR细胞系的放化疗抵抗作用中有重要的作用, 即上调E-cadherin mRNA及其蛋白的表达, 下调N-cadherin, vimentin, snail mRNA及其蛋白的表达。

[关键词] 蒿甲醚; 结直肠癌; 肿瘤细胞; 放化疗抵抗; 上皮-间质转化

Effect of EMT on the reversion effect of artemether in colorectal cancer chemo-radiation resistance cell line

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the effect of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) on the reversion effect of chemo-radiation resistance of artemether (ARE) in human colorectal cancer HCT116CRR cell line. **Methods:** The experiment was divided into four groups: 1) Normal control group; 2) Chemoradiotherapy group; 3) ARE combined with chemoradiotherapy group; 4) ARE group. RT-PCR and Western blot was used to detect the expressions of mRNAs and proteins of E-Cadherin, N-Cadherin, Vimentin, Snail. **Results:** RT-PCR and Western blot results: E-cadherin mRNA and protein expression level, chemoradiotherapy group < ARE combined with chemoradiotherapy group < Normal control group < ARE group ($P<0.05$); N-cadherin, Snail, Vimentin mRNAs and proteins expression level, chemoradiotherapy group > ARE combined with

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chemoradiotherapy group > Normal control group > Artemether group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** ARE plays a role of reversion to chemo-radiation resistance in human colorectal cancer HCT116CRR cell line by modulating the EMT-related molecular markers. That is to say, artemether can up-regulate the mRNA and protein of E-cadherin and down-regulate the mRNAs and proteins of N-cadherin, vimentin, and snail.

Keywords artemether; colorectal cancer; neoplasm cells; chemo-radiation resistance; epithelial-mesenchymal transition

结直肠癌是常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤, 从恶性肿瘤死因来看, 其病死率位居第二。从肿瘤发病来看, 目前我国结直肠癌的发病率仅次于肺癌和胃癌, 位居第三, 发病率以年均4.2%的速度递增^[1]。同期放化疗在结直肠癌综合治疗中占有重要地位, 以5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil, 5-FU)为基础的同期放化疗是局部晚期结直肠癌(特别是中、远端直肠癌)的治疗标准, 不仅可提高病灶的可切除率, 有效控制局部病变, 还可改善患者的生存率^[2-4]。然而, 在新辅助同期放化疗广泛运用的同时, 同期放化疗抵抗日渐凸显, 接受新辅助治疗患者的完全病理缓解率只有8%~29%^[5-6], 尚有一些患者没有在治疗中受益。放化疗抵抗的出现, 使患者的治疗效果十分不理想。

Kurrey等^[7]证实放化疗抵抗的卵巢癌细胞通过Slug, Snail等上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)指标获得了干细胞特性, 并且获得了更强的侵袭和转移能力。杜志勇等^[8]同样证实了放化疗抵抗的人胰腺癌细胞发生了EMT。课题组前期也证实了放化疗抵抗的结直肠癌细胞(HCT116CRR)发生了EMT, 即E-cadherin mRNA及蛋白表达下调, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail mRNA及蛋白表达上调(详见课题组文章“同期放化疗诱导人结直肠癌细胞发生上皮-间质转化”, 《中国肿瘤临床与康复杂志》)。寻找一种有效的放化疗增敏剂显得尤为迫切。蒿甲醚(artemether, ARE)是青蒿素的重要衍生物, 临床上主要用于抗疟疾治疗, 近年来, 研究^[9-10]发现ARE有抗肿瘤的作用。青蒿素及其衍生物对多种肿瘤具有放疗增敏的作用^[11]。目前ARE用于逆转肿瘤放化疗抵抗作用及其机制的研究尚未见报道。课题组前期证实了ARE逆转放化疗抵抗结直肠癌细胞株的放化疗抵抗作用(详见“蒿甲醚对放化疗抵抗人结直肠癌细胞的毒性和逆转其放化疗抵抗作用的研究”, 《中国肿瘤临床杂志》)。本研究旨在检测EMT在ARE逆转同期放化疗抵抗结直肠癌细胞株HCT116CRR作用中的作用, 为ARE的逆转放化疗抵抗作用机制提供理论基础和实验依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验细胞株构建

选取HCT116细胞株体外培养, 根据已有参考文献^[12]和前期实验基础, 分别选择10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的5-FU作为化疗浓度和4 Gy的X射线作为放疗剂量, 待细胞生长至约80%融合时将其暴露于10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的5-FU中, 同时在室温下给予4 Gy的6 MV X射线照射, 继续将细胞暴露于5-FU培养至第24小时(从开始暴露于5-FU中开始计算), 更换新鲜培养液, 待残余细胞恢复生长, 再用相同方法处理细胞11次, 得到HCT116残余细胞株。其放化疗抵抗性经克隆形成实验鉴定^[13]。

1.1.2 药品与试剂

注射用ARE, 干粉剂, 60 mg/支, 昆明制药集团股份有限公司产品; 胎牛血清、RPMI-1640、PBS以及青霉素和链霉素混合液、0.25%胰蛋白酶购自Hyclone公司; 细胞及组织总蛋白抽提试剂盒(KangChen, KC-415), BCA蛋白质定量试剂盒(KangChen, KC-430), KCTM化学发光试剂盒(KangChen, KC-420)购自上海康成生物有限公司; E-cadherin, N-cadherin, snail, vimentin兔单克隆抗体购自美国Abcam公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 实验分组及干预

实验分4组: 1)对照组(N组); 2)单纯放化疗组(Rt组); 3)ARE联合放化疗组(ARE + Rt组); 4)ARE组。N组、Rt组与ARE + Rt组、ARE组细胞于培养瓶内分别用不含/含ARE(ARE浓度根据课题组前期MTT实验取作用48 h的 $\text{IC}_{50} = 250 \text{ mg/mL}$)的培养液48 h后, Rt组与ARE + Rt组暴露于10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的5-FU中同时给予2 Gy 6 MV X线照射。照射后作用48 h后, 用Real-time PCR及Western印迹检测各组中E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin和snail mRNA及蛋白的表达情况。

1.2.2 Real-time PCR检测各组中E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin和snail mRNA表达水平

用TRIzol RNA提取试剂提取各组细胞的总RNA, 用Real-time PCR试剂盒进行逆转录合成cDNA, 再以cDNA为模板进行PCR扩增, 引物设计软件: Primer 5.0(表1)。

所有指标按以下程序进行: 95 °C, 10 min; 40个PCR循环[95 °C, 10 s; 60 °C, 60 s(收集荧光)]。

1.2.3 Western 印迹检测各组中 E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin 和 snail 蛋白表达水平

用PBS洗涤贴壁生长的培养细胞2次, 加入胰酶消化离心, 再用PBS洗涤沉淀1次, 加入细胞裂解液, 离心, 收集上清入EP管中。取出上述蛋白样品和蛋白Marker, 置于100 °C水浴3 min。制作浓缩胶及分离胶, 分别吸取样品及蛋白质Marker各15 μL到加样孔中。接通电源, 取80 V电压, 电

泳2 h。把滤纸、凝胶、硝酸纤维素薄膜按顺序放好固定后加入转移缓冲液, 进行电转移。将硝酸纤维素薄膜条置于封闭缓冲液中封闭1 h。用抗E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail的稀释液浸泡硝酸纤维素薄膜, 4 °C过夜。将硝酸纤维素薄膜用TBST清洗3次, 每次5 min后浸入二抗稀释液中, 室温放置1 h。TBST洗膜3次, 每次5min。清洗后曝光。图片扫描保存为电脑文件, 并用ImageJ分析软件将图片上每个特异条带灰度值的数字化。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 11.5软件进行统计学分析。采用单因素方差分析进行显著性检验, 以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。每组实验重复3次。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

表1 Real-time PCR引物

Table 1 Real-time PCR primer

基因名	双向引物序列	退火温度/°C	产物长度/bp
GAPDH (HUMAN)	F: 5'-GGGAAACTGTGGCGTGAT-3' R: 5'-GAGTGGGTGTCGCTGTTGA-3'	60	299
E-cadherin	F: 5'-GAAACAGGATGGCTGAAGGTGAC-3' R: 5'-TAAGCGATGGCGGCATTGTA-3'	60	278
N-cadherin	F: 5'-AACGCCAGGCCAAACAACCT-3' R: 5'-ATTCTGTCGGATTCCCACAGG-3'	60	172
Vimentin	F: 5'-TCTGGATTCACCTCCCTCTGGT-3' R: 5'-CGTGATGCTGAGAAGTTCGT-3'	60	107
Snail	F: 5'-GCCTGGGTGCCCTCAAGAT-3' R: 5'-TTGTGGAGCAGGGACATTCG-3'	60	265

2 结果

2.1 E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail mRNA 在各组的表达水平

用RT-PCR检测出4组细胞中E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail mRNA的相对表达量(表2和图1~2)。E-cadherin mRNA相对表达量在ARE组较N组明显升高($P < 0.05$), 而Rt组相对表达量较N组降低($P < 0.05$), 而ARE+Rt组相对表达量较ARE组降低($P < 0.05$), 但比Rt组相对表达量升高($P < 0.05$); N-cadherin, snail, vimentin mRNA相对表达量在ARE组较N组明显降低($P < 0.05$), 而Rt组相对表达量较N组升高($P < 0.05$), 而ARE+Rt组

相对表达量较ARE组升高($P < 0.05$), 但比Rt组相对表达量降低($P < 0.05$)。根据结果可提示EMT在ARE逆转放化疗抵抗人结肠癌细胞HCT116CRR细胞系的放化疗抵抗作用中有重要作用, 推测ARE可能是通过逆转EMT来发挥逆转放化疗抵抗作用的。

2.2 E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail 蛋白在各组的表达水平

E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail蛋白在各组的表达水平(图3), 四种蛋白在四组中的表达灰度值量化比较(图4)。图4可见ARE组E-cadherin蛋白表达量与N组比较, 差异

无统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 而Rt组表达量较N组降低($P < 0.05$), 而ARE+Rt组表达量较ARE组降低($P < 0.05$), 但比Rt组表达量升高($P < 0.05$); N-cadherin, snail, vimentin蛋白表达量在ARE组

较N组明显降低($P < 0.05$); 而Rt组表达量较N组升高($P < 0.05$), 而ARE+Rt组表达量较ARE组升高($P < 0.05$), 但比Rt组表达量降低($P < 0.05$)。各组间四组蛋白的表达水平与RT-PCR结果基本一致。

表2 四组细胞中4个基因相对表达量($n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Expressions of the four genes in the four groups ($n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$)

基因	N组	Rt组	ARE+Rt组	ARE组
<i>E-cadherin</i>	1	$0.40 \pm 0.02^{*\&\dagger}$	$0.56 \pm 0.08^{**\dagger}$	$2.36 \pm 0.05^{**\&}$
<i>N-cadherin</i>	1	$1.35 \pm 0.03^{*\&\dagger}$	$1.07 \pm 0.03^{**\dagger}$	$0.37 \pm 0.03^{**\&}$
<i>Snail</i>	1	$1.34 \pm 0.05^{*\&\dagger}$	$1.17 \pm 0.04^{**\dagger}$	$0.92 \pm 0.04^{**\&}$
<i>Vimentin</i>	1	$1.54 \pm 0.02^{*\&\dagger}$	$1.04 \pm 0.02^{**\dagger}$	$0.90 \pm 0.02^{**\&}$

与N组比较, $*P < 0.05$; 与ARE + Rt组相比, $\&P < 0.05$; 与ARE组相比, $\dagger P < 0.05$; 与Rt组相比, $^*P < 0.05$ 。

Compared with group N, $*P < 0.05$; compared with group ARE + Rt, $\&P < 0.05$; compared with group ARE, $\dagger P < 0.05$; compared with group Rt, $^*P < 0.05$.

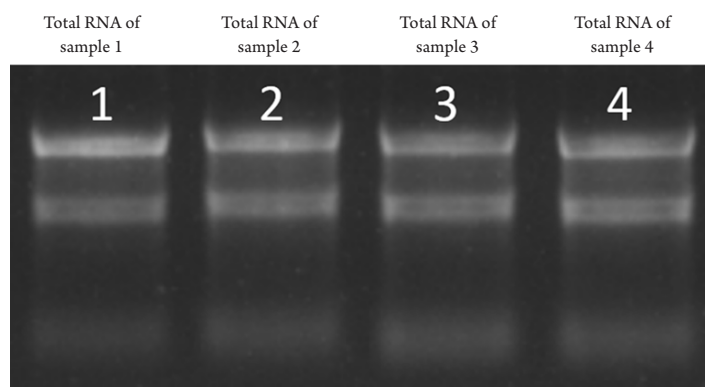


图1 28S和18S核糖体RNA的带非常亮而浓(其大小决定于用于抽提RNA的物种类型), 上面一条带的密度大约是下面一条带的2倍。还有可能观察到一个更小稍微扩散的带, 它由低分子质量的RNA(tRNA和5S核糖体RNA)组成。在18S和28S核糖体带之间一般可以看到一片弥散的EB染色物质, 可能是由mRNA和其它异型RNA组成。RNA制备过程中如果出现DNA污染, 将会在28S核糖体RNA带的上面出现, 即更高分子质量的弥散迁移物质或者带。RNA的降解表现为核糖体RNA带的弥散。

Figure 1 The 28S and 18S ribosomal RNA bands should be fairly sharp, intense bands. The intensity of the upper band should be about twice that of the lower band. Smaller, more diffuse bands representing low molecular weight RNAs (tRNA and 5S ribosomal RNA) may be present. It is normal to see a diffuse smear of ethidium bromide staining material migrating between the 18S and 28S ribosomal bands, probably comprised of mRNA and other heterogeneous RNA species. DNA contamination of the RNA preparation will be evident as a high molecular weight smear or band migrating above the 28S ribosomal RNA band. Degradation of the RNA will be reflected by smearing of ribosomal RNA bands.

Lane 1: N组; Lane 2: Rt组; Lane 3: ARE+Rt组; Lane 4: ARE组。

Lane 1: N group; Lane 2: Rt group; Lane 3: ARE + Rt group; Lane 4: ARE group.

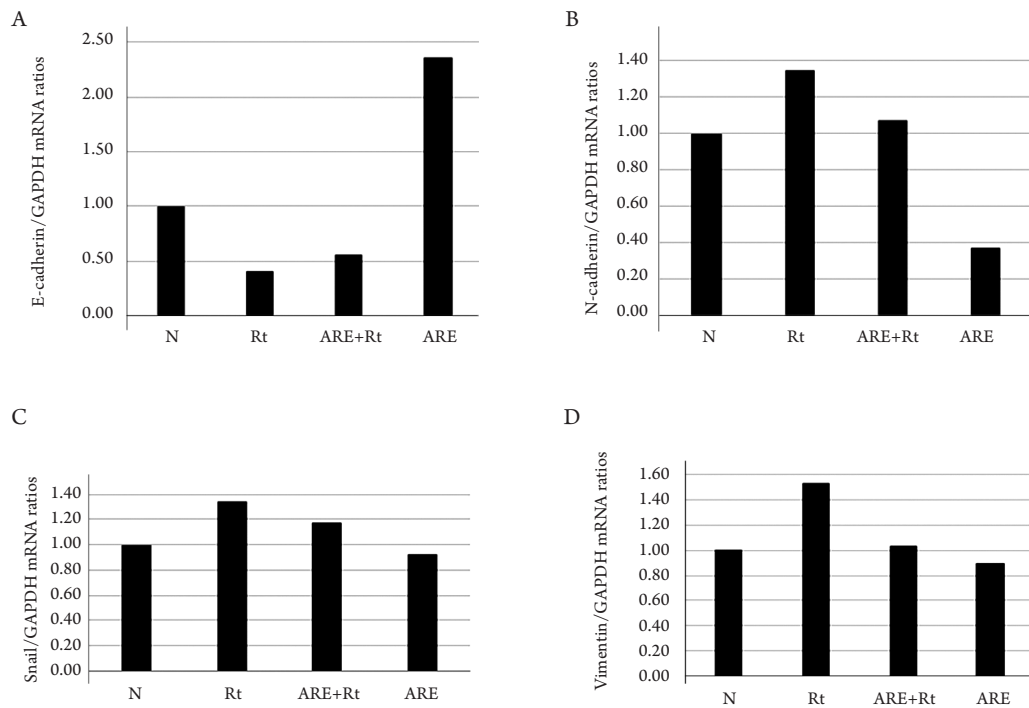


图2 蒿甲醚放疗对放化疗抵抗结直肠癌HCT116CRR细胞中E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail mRNA表达的影响
Figure 2 The influence of artemether and radiotherapy to the expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin and snail mRNA in chemoradiotherapy-resistant cell line of colorectal cancer HCT116 cell line

(A)各组E-cadherin mRNA表达量统计图; (B)各组N-cadherin mRNA表达量统计图; (C)各组Vimentin mRNA表达量统计图; (D)各组Snail mRNA表达量统计图。
 (A) Expression of E-cadherin mRNA each group; (B) expression of N-cadherin mRNA each group; (C) expression of vimentin mRNA each group; (D) expression of snail mRNA each group.

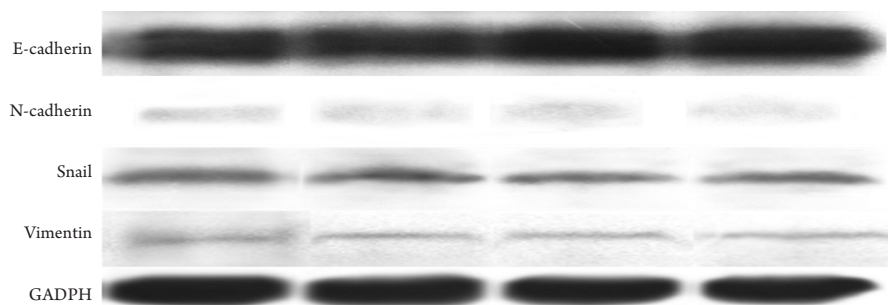


图3 四组E-cadherin, N-cadherin, snail, vimentin及内参GADPH的表达水平
Figure 3 Expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, snail, vimentin and GADPH proteins in each group

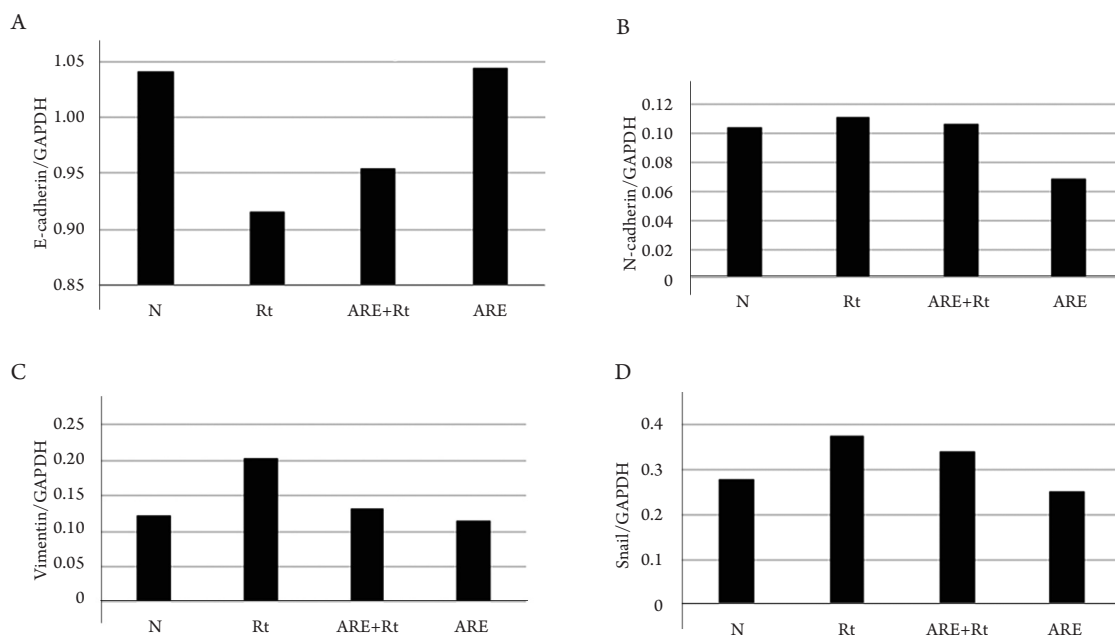


图4 蒿甲醚、放疗对放疗抵抗结直肠癌HCT116CRR细胞中E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail蛋白表达的影响
Figure 4 Influence of artemether and radiotherapy to the expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin and snail protein in chemoradiotherapy-resistant cell line of colorectal cancer HCT116 cell line

(A)各组E-cadherin蛋白表达量统计图; (B)各组N-cadherin蛋白表达量统计图; (C)各组vimentin蛋白表达量统计图; (D)各组snail蛋白表达量统计图。

(A) Expression of E-cadherin protein in each group; (B) expression of N-cadherin protein in each group; (C) expression of vimentin protein in each group; (D) expression of snail protein in each group.

3 讨论

EMT是指上皮细胞失去细胞表型, 转化为间质表型的过程, 由此, 细胞的运动能力增强而从上皮组织中游离出来。其标志性的分子表型变化为^[14]: 上皮细胞钙黏附蛋白(E-cadherin)表达下降, 神经钙黏蛋白(N-cadherin)表达增加, 细胞浆中出现波形蛋白(vimentin)等间质细胞标志以及核转录因子Snail, Slug和Twist等表达的增加。

青蒿素是从菊科植物黄花蒿中提取出的一种倍半萜内酯类化合物, 不仅具有良好的抗疟疾作用, 还有抗肿瘤作用。ARE是青蒿素的衍生物之一, 其特有的内过氧桥结构, 使其具有抗癌效果显著, 不良反应少, 且不易产生耐药性等优点^[15]。本课题组前期实验已通过ARE对人放疗抵抗结直肠癌细胞系HCT116CRR细胞系的放疗增敏作用, 证实了ARE可以逆转放疗抵抗细胞的放疗抵抗性。并且课题组前期研究证实放疗后的结直肠癌细胞发生了EMT的改变, 那么ARE是否通过EMT的改变来发挥其逆转作用的呢? 本研究结果表明: ARE可上调E-cadherin

表达, 下调N-cadherin, vimentin, snail表达, 即说明EMT在ARE逆转放疗抵抗结直肠癌HCT116CRR细胞的放疗抵抗性的作用中有重要的作用, 可推测ARE可通过逆转EMT这一过程来逆转放疗抵抗作用。

目前中药广泛应用于放射增敏当中, 其重要原因为中药具有毒副作用小、不易产生耐药性等优点。有研究表明中药可逆转肿瘤细胞的放疗抵抗性: Aravindan等^[16]证实了经放疗后存活的胰腺癌细胞发生了EMT的改变并表现出肿瘤干细胞特性, 并且通过中药海藻多酚的3种提取物处理后进行微阵列和免疫组织化学的分析, 表现了SOX2, OCT3/4, CD44, PIK3R1, N-cadherin, E-cadherin等肿瘤干细胞和EMT相关分子的相应的改变, 从而说明了海藻多酚是通过改变放疗抵抗胰腺癌细胞的肿瘤干细胞特性和EMT来逆转这种抵抗性的。Son等^[17]在研究中证实了丹参素能够逆转非小细胞肺癌A549和NCI-H1299细胞的放疗抵抗性, 其机制可能与抑制了放疗引起的EMT相关。Zhang等^[18]认为橘皮素可通过抑制Notch-1信号通路来改变EMT现象, 最终实现逆转胃癌放疗

抵抗的作用。但目前同时具有放疗抵抗和化疗耐药的细胞株报道极少, 中药逆转放化疗抵抗细胞的作用及其机制的研究亦未见报道。

本研究结果显示: ARE作用于放化疗抵抗结直肠癌HCT116CRR 48 h后, 可使E-cadherin mRNA及蛋白表达上调, N-cadherin, vimentin, snail表达mRNA及蛋白下调, 证实EMT在ARE逆转放化疗抵抗结直肠癌HCT116CRR细胞的放化疗抵抗性的作用中发挥了作用, 推测ARE可通过逆转EMT过程来逆转结直肠癌细胞的放化疗抵抗性。该实验可为ARE逆转人放化疗抵抗结直肠癌细胞株的放化疗抵抗性作用的研究提供理论依据, 为临床提高结直肠癌放化疗疗效提供实验基础。

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