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大黄素对人高转移卵巢癌细胞中癌相关基因表达的影响

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摘要:目的 探讨大黄素对人高转移卵巢癌抗肿瘤的可能作用机制。方法 应用肿瘤基因芯片检测大黄素(40 μmol/L)对人高转移卵巢癌 HO-8910PM 细胞中癌相关基因表达的影响,并且实时定量 PCR 和 Western blotting 进行验证。结果 共筛选出表达差异基因 69 个,其中 33 个基因表达水平上调,36 个基因表达水平下调,涉及细胞凋亡、细胞周期、细胞生长与分化、细胞运动、信号转导、基因转录和细胞代谢等 7 大类相关基因。结论 基因芯片结果显示大黄素抗肿瘤作用可能与转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)信号转导通路密切相关。

关键词:大黄素; 卵巢癌; 基因芯片

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Effect of emodin on cancer-related gene expression in HO-8910PM cells

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Abstract: Objective To explore the mechanism of antitumor effect of emodin on highly metastatic ovarian carcinoma HO-8910PM cells. Methods The cancer-related gene expression profiles of HO-8910PM cells with and without emodin-treatment were analyzed using genechip technology. To validate the gene chip data, some differential expression genes, including BRCA1, GDF15, and NR1D1 were analyzed by fluorescent quantitative real-time PCR and Western blotting assay. Results Sixty-nine

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differently expressed genes were screened out, of which up- and down-regulated genes were 33 and 36, respectively. These genes were related to apoptosis, cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, cell motility, signal transduction, transcription, and metabolism. Conclusion The results indicates that the antitumor effect of emodin on HO-8910PM cells is involved in TGF-beta signaling pathway.

Key words: emodin; ovarian carcinoma; gene chip

大黄素(3-甲基-1,6,8-三羟蒽醌)是从大黄、虎杖和何首乌等中药中分离出的有效成分之一。研究表明大黄素在体外对多种肿瘤细胞如食道癌细胞^[1]、肺腺癌细胞^[2]和肝癌细胞^[3]具有明显的抗肿瘤作用。本课题组前期研究结果表明大黄素还能抑制高转移卵巢癌细胞转移相关能力^[4],但大黄素抗肿瘤的作用机制还不完全清楚。因此本实验应用肿瘤基因芯片检测大黄素对人高转移卵巢癌细胞中癌相关基因表达的影响,探讨大黄素抗肿瘤的可能作用机制。

1 材料

人肿瘤基因芯片(OHS-802)购自Super Array公司,芯片上含有440个癌相关基因、3个空白点和一系列看家基因的寡核苷酸探针。人高转移卵巢癌HO-8910PM细胞购自上海细胞生物所,由浙江省肿瘤研究所许沈华等^[5]建立。超级小牛血清购自杭州四季青公司;RPMI-1640培养基购自Gibco公司;4×上样缓冲液(125 mmol/L Tris-HCl, pH6.8, 4% SDS, 10% β-巯基乙醇, 20%甘油, 0.04% 溴酚蓝);GDF15兔多克隆抗体购自Abgent公司;NR1D1兔多克隆抗体购自Cell Signaling公司;BRCA1兔多克隆抗体、β-actin兔多克隆抗体购自Santa Cruz公司;辣根过氧化物酶标记抗兔IgG购自北京中山公司。大黄素(质量分数95%)购自Sigma公司,实验前用DMSO溶解,培养基稀释,DMSO终体积分数为0.1%(实验证明该体积分数DMSO对细胞无影响)。

2 方法

2.1 用肿瘤基因芯片检测大黄素对HO-8910PM细胞中基因表达的影响:按常规方法培养HO-8910PM细胞,用0.1%DMSO和40 μmol/L大黄素^[4]分别处理HO-8910PM细胞24 h,用Trizol试剂抽提总RNA,变性琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测RNA纯度及完整性。反转录酶合成cDNA,线性RNA扩增试剂盒扩增,并用Biotin-16-dUTP标记,cRNA纯化试剂盒纯化cRNA。将芯片装于杂交管中预杂交2 h,弃去预杂交液,加入含有标记的cRNA的样品杂交液杂交过夜。洗膜后,加入封闭液孵育40 min,

弃去封闭液,加入结合缓冲液孵育10 min,再次洗膜后,用化学发光底物孵育2 min,用X胶片曝光。运用GEArray表达分析配套软件分析芯片数据。每一个点的灰度值跟芯片所有看家基因的平均灰度值进行标准化处理,得出每一个点的标准值,再与对照组相应点的标准值进行比较,以差异为两倍(即比值≥2.0或≤0.5)的标准来确定差异表达基因。

2.2 实时定量RT-PCR验证部分基因的表达:设计引物,β-actin:正向引物5'-CCTGTACGC-CAACACAGTGC-3',反向引物5'-ATACTCCT-GCTTGCTGATCC-3';BRCA1:正向引物5'-AGGTCCAAGCGAGCAAGAG-3',反向引物5'-TGCCAAGGGTGAATGATGAA-3';FBN2:正向引物5'-ATCCAGTAGTCGCAATCTCGT-3',反向引物5'-TTGGCATTACCTTACATTATC-3';FOSL1:正向引物5'-CACCCCTCCCTAACCTCCT-TTCA-3',反向引物5'-TGCTGCTACTCTGCG-ATGA-3';GDF15:正向引物5'-TGACTTGTT-AGCCAAAGACTGCC-3',反向引物5'-GAACC-TTGAGCCCATTCCACA-3';NR1D1:正向引物5'-GGGCTTCTCCCCAGTTCCA-3',反向引物5'-AGACCATTAGGGCCTCGTTAT-3'。取2.5 μg总RNA反转录形成cDNA,使用Rotor-Gene 3000 Real-time PCR仪进行扩增。扩增条件为β-actin:95 °C, 5 min; 35个循环(95 °C, 10 s; 57 °C, 15 s; 72 °C, 20 s; 85.5 °C, 5 s)。BRCA1:95 °C, 5 min; 35个循环(95 °C, 10 s; 59 °C, 15 s; 72 °C, 20 s; 82.7 °C, 5 s)。FBN2:95 °C, 5 min; 35个循环(95 °C, 10 s; 60 °C, 15 s; 72 °C, 20 s; 84 °C, 5 s)。FOSL1:95 °C, 5 min; 35个循环(95 °C, 10 s; 60 °C, 15 s; 72 °C, 20 s; 83 °C, 5 s)。GDF15:95 °C, 5 min; 35个循环(95 °C, 10 s; 60 °C, 15 s; 72 °C, 20 s; 85 °C, 5 s)。NR1D1:95 °C, 5 min; 35个循环(95 °C, 10 s; 60 °C, 15 s; 72 °C, 20 s; 85 °C, 5 s)。72~99 °C绘制溶解曲线,然后采用比较阈值法进行定量分析。

2.3 Western blotting分析:取对数生长期的HO-8910PM细胞,稀释成1×10⁶/mL,接种于50 mm

的培养皿中培养,每皿5 mL。细胞贴壁后,分别用0.1% DMSO和40 μmol/L的大黄素处理HO-8910PM细胞24 h。收集并裂解细胞,冰浴20 min后,于4℃,12 000×g离心15 min。BCA法测定上清液蛋白质的量。蛋白样品和4×上样缓冲液按3:1的比例混合,100℃水中煮沸5 min使蛋白质变性。SDS-PAGE电泳后电转移至PVDF膜上,5%脱脂牛奶封闭后加入第1抗体于室温孵育2 h,用TBS缓冲液洗涤3次,每次10 min,加入第2抗体于室温孵育2 h,再用TBS缓冲液洗涤3次,每次10 min,加入发光试剂(ECL)显色,以β-actin作内参,用图像分析软件Scion Image进行吸光度积分值分析。

2.4 统计方法:采用t检验,用软件SPSS 11.0处理。

3 结果

3.1 大黄素对HO-8910PM细胞基因表达的影响:

40 μmol/L的大黄素处理HO-8910PM细胞24 h后,芯片检测图片见图1。芯片数据分析结果显示大黄素对69个基因的表达有差异,其中表达下调≥2倍基因有36个(表1),表达上调≥2倍基因有33个(表2),并将差异表达基因按照生物学功能进行分类(表3)。

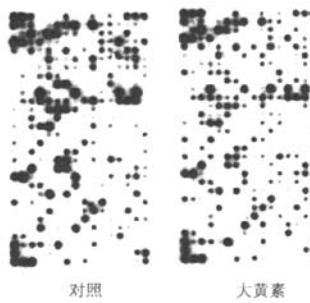


图1 基因芯片检测结果
Fig. 1 Testing result of gene chip

表1 大黄素处理组中下调基因(与对照组比较)
Table 1 Down-regulated genes in emodin-treated group (compared with control group)

基因序列	基因名称	信号比
NM_001354	Aldo-keto reductase family 1, member C2 (AKR1C2)	0.475
NM_000038	Adenomatosis polyposis coli (APC)	0.499
NM_000465	BRCA1 associated RING domain 1 (BARD1)	0.467
NM_000386	Bleomycin hydrolase (BLMH)	0.404
NM_004333	V-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 (BRAF)	0.200
NM_007294	Breast cancer 1, early onset (BRCA1)	0.394
NM_001753	Caveolin 1 (CAV1)	0.495
NM_001238	Cyclin E1 (CCNE1)	0.340
NM_013230	CD24 antigen (CD24)	0.260
NM_000611	CD59 antigen p18-20 (CD59)	0.232
NM_004936	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2B (CDKN2B)	0.368
NM_004859	Clathrin, heavy polypeptide (CLTC)	0.311
NM_004374	Cytochrome c oxidase subunit Vic (COX6C)	0.356
NM_001905	CTP synthase (CTPS)	0.200
NM_001814	Cathepsin C (CTSC)	0.219
NM_001920	Decorin (DCN)	0.155
NM_004398	DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 10 (DDX10)	0.437
NM_001949	E2F transcription factor 3 (E2F3)	0.306
NM_006712	FAST kinase (FASTK)	0.348
NM_001999	Fibrillin 2 (FBN2)	0.315
NM_002005	Feline sarcoma oncogene (FES)	0.220
NM_005252	V-fos FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene homolog (FOS)	0.360
NM_003468	Frizzled homolog 5 (FZD5)	0.361
NM_003508	Frizzled homolog 9 (FZD9)	0.247
NM_000820	Growth arrest-specific 6 (GAS6)	0.339
NM_000182	Hydroxyacyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase, alpha subunit (HADHA)	0.384
NM_012484	Hyaluronan-mediated motility receptor (HMMR)	0.338
NM_000599	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 5 (IGFBP5)	0.394
NM_048825	KIAA1026 protein (KIAA1026)	0.472
NM_002266	Karyopherin alpha 2 (KPNA2)	0.500
NM_033018	PCTAIRE protein kinase 1 (PCTK1)	0.280
NM_002649	Phosphoinositide-3-kinase, catalytic, gamma polypeptide (PIK3CG)	0.389
NM_002648	Pim-1 oncogene (PIM1)	0.372
NM_005611	Retinoblastoma-like 2 (RBL2)	0.488
NM_005066	Splicing factor proline/glutamine rich (polypyrimidine tract binding protein associated) (SFPQ)	0.157
NM_003243	Transforming growth factor, beta receptor II (TGFBR3)	0.377

表2 大黄素处理组中上调基因(与对照组比较)

Table 2 Up-regulated genes in emodin-treated group (compared with control group)

基因序列	基因名称	信号比
NM_000927	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family B, member 1 (ABCB1)	2.37
NM_001261	Cyclin-dependent kinase 9 (CDK9)	2.94
NM_001806	CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP), gamma (CEBPG)	3.67
NM_001319	Casein kinase 1, gamma 2 (CSNK1G2)	2.10
NM_001554	Cysteine-rich, angiogenic inducer, 61 (CYR61)	2.25
NM_182908	Dehydrogenase/reductase (SDR family) member 2 (DHRS2)	18.97
NM_012181	FK506 binding protein 8 (FKBP8)	3.29
NM_005438	FOS-like antigen 1 (FOSL1)	3.52
NM_004864	Growth differentiation factor 15 (GDF15)	8.86
NM_006389	Hypoxia up-regulated 1 (HYOU1)	2.24
NM_003897	Immediate early response 3 (IER3)	2.86
NM_000598	Insulin-like growth factor binding protein 3 (IGFBP3)	2.14
NM_001571	Interferon regulatory factor 3 (IRF3)	2.72
NM_002204	Integrin, alpha 3 (ITGA3)	2.04
NM_030662	Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 2 (MAP2K2)	5.90
NM_004990	Methionine-tRNA synthetase (MARS)	2.55
NM_004148	Ninjurin 1 (NINJ1)	3.47
NM_021724	Nuclear receptor subfamily 1, group D, member 1 (NR1D1)	22.70
NM_002607	Platelet-derived growth factor alpha polypeptide (PDGFA)	3.84
NM_003768	Phosphoprotein enriched in astrocytes 15 (PEA15)	2.90
NM_002734	Protein kinase, cAMP-dependent, regulatory, type I, alpha (PRKAR1A)	2.20
NM_004162	RAB5A, member RAS oncogene family (RAB5A)	2.25
NM_006908	Ras-related C3 botulinum toxin substrate 1 (RAC1)	2.00
NM_006513	Seryl-tRNA synthetase (SARS)	3.67
NM_005067	Seven in absentia homolog 2 (SIAH2)	4.27
NM_004749	Transforming growth factor beta regulator 4 (TBRG4)	4.21
NM_003254	Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 1 (TIMP1)	2.16
NM_003258	Thymidine kinase 1, soluble (TK1)	2.48
NM_000546	Tumor protein p53 (TP53)	2.44
NM_003496	Transformation/transcription domain-associated protein (TRRAP)	3.69
NM_004223	Ubiquitin-conjugating enzyme E2L 6 (UBE2L6)	2.17
NM_003404	Tyrosine 3-monooxygenase/tryptophan 5-monooxygenase activation protein, beta polypeptide (YWHAB)	2.39
NM_001079	Zeta-chain (TCR) associated protein kinase (ZAP70)	4.40

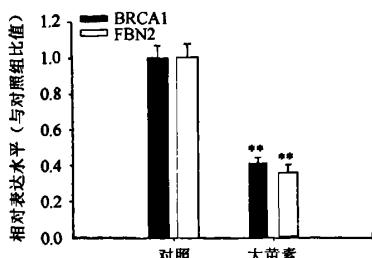
表3 差异表达基因的生物学功能分类

Table 3 Biological function classification of differential expression genes

功能	上调基因	下调基因
细胞凋亡	IER3, PEA15, SIVA, TP53	BRAF, BRCA1, FASTK
细胞周期	CDK9, PDGFA, TBRG4, TP53	APC, BRCA1, CCNE1, CDKN2B, E2F3, FES, KPNA2, PCTK1, RBL2
细胞生长与分化	CDK9, CYR61, FOSL1, GDF15, IER3, IGFBP3, PDGFA, TBRG4, TIMP1, WNT1	BRAF, FOS, GAS6, IGFBP5, PIM1, FES, IGFBP5, PCTK1
细胞运动	CYR61, ITGA3, TIMP1	DCN, FBN2, GAS6, APC, HMMR
信号转导	CSNK1G2, FKBP8, PDGFA, PPKAR1A, RAB5A, RAC1, SIAH2, WNT1, ZAP70	APC, BRAF, CD59, FZD5, FZD9, PIK3CG
基因转录	CDK9, CEBPG, FOSL1, IRF3, NR1D1, PRKAR1A, SIAH2, TP53, TRRAP, DHRS2, TK1	BRCA1, E2F3, FOS, RBL2
细胞代谢	DHRS2, TK1	CTP3, HADHA, KPNA2, AKR1C2
其他	ABCB1, CEBPG, HYOU1, MAP2K2, MARS, NINJ1, SARS, UBE2L6, YWHAB, YWHAZ	BRAD1, BLMH, CAV1, CD24, CLTC, COX6C, CTSC, DDX10, KIAA1026, SFPQ, TGFB3

3.2 实时定量 RT-PCR 验证分析:从表1和2中选出差异表达较明显5个基因(BRCA1、FBN2、FOSL1、GDF15 和 NR1D1)进行实时定量 RT-PCR 验证。大黄素处理中 BRCA1、FBN2、FOSL1、GDF15

和 NR1D1 mRNA 表达水平分别是对照组的(0.41±0.03)、(0.36±0.05)、(6.32±0.54)、(10.10±0.47)、(32.90±0.68)倍(图2和3),与芯片分析数据(0.394、0.315、3.52、8.86、22.70)基本吻合。

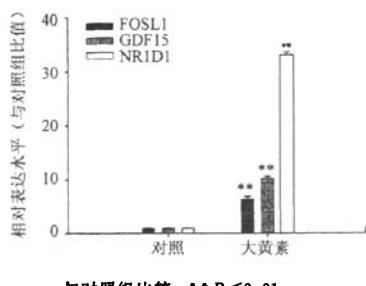


与对照组比较: **P<0.01

**P<0.01 vs control group

图2 实时定量PCR验证大黄素对BRCA1、FBNA mRNA表达的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=3)

Fig. 2 Verification of emodin effect on expression of BRCA1 and FBNA mRNA by Real-time PCR ($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=3)



与对照组比较: **P<0.01

**P<0.01 vs control group

图3 实时定量PCR验证大黄素对FOSL1、GDF15和NR1D1 mRNA表达的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=3)

Fig. 3 Verification of emodin effect on expression of FOSL1, GDF15, and NR1D1 mRNA by Real-time PCR ($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=3)

3.3 Western blotting 验证:选出BRCA1、GDF15和NR1D1 3个基因用Western blotting分析其蛋白表达变化,结果证实大黄素能升高GDF15和NR1D1蛋白表达,降低BRCA1蛋白表达(图4和表4)。

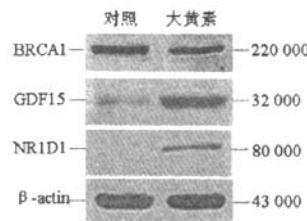


图4 Western blotting 验证大黄素对BRCA1、GDF15和NR1D1蛋白表达的影响

Fig. 4 Verification of emodin effect on expression of BRCA1, GDF15, and NR1D1 proteins by Western blotting

4 讨论

基因芯片技术作为一种快速的基因分析平台,可同时对大量基因的表达水平进行量化检测。本实验用肿瘤相关基因芯片分析大黄素对人高转移卵巢癌细胞中癌相关基因表达的影响,探讨其抗肿瘤的作用机制,结果共筛选出表达差异基因69个,其中36个基因表达水平下调,33个基因表达上调,并对部分差异表达较明显的基因(如BRCA1、FBNA、FOSL1、GDF15和NR1D1)用实时定量PCR和Western blotting进行验证,发现其表达与芯片检测结果基本吻合,证明芯片结果可靠。

对表达差异基因按照生物学功能进行分类,大黄素抗高转移卵巢癌细胞作用涉及细胞凋亡、细胞

表4 BRCA1、GDF15和NR1D1蛋白表达半定量结果

Table 4 Semi-quantity analysis of expression of BRCA1, GDF15, and NR1D1 proteins

组别	吸光度积分值				BRCA1/ β-actin	GDF15/ β-actin	NR1D1/ β-actin
	BRCA1	GDF15	NR1D1	β-actin			
对照	93 145	10 138	398	128 376	0.73	0.08	0.00
大黄素	58 711	84 259	22 633	131 160	0.44	0.64	0.17

周期、细胞生长与分化、细胞运动、信号转导、基因转录和细胞代谢等7大类相关基因的共同作用。研究发现大黄素主要影响转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)信号通路相关基因。早已公认TGF-β信号通路与肿瘤细胞的侵袭转移能力密切相关。大黄素明显刺激TGF-β家族的成员GDF15(又称NAG-1)的表达。大量文献研究表明GDF15高表达能在体内外抑制多种癌细胞的生长增殖、并促进肿瘤细胞凋亡^[6,7];

在体外能减少肿瘤细胞-细胞外基质和肿瘤细胞-肿瘤细胞之间的黏附能力^[8]。本研究还发现大黄素能明显上调TGF-β调节蛋白4(TBRG4)的表达,下调TGF-β受体3(TGFRB3)的表达,这两个基因也与抑癌作用密切相关^[9,10]。另外,大黄素影响TGF-β信号通路相关基因与以往研究大黄素抑制肿瘤细胞侵袭转移能力的实验结果^[4]相吻合,但其具体作用靶点有待更深入研究。

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当归多糖对脐血造血细胞冷冻损伤的可恢复性研究

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摘要: 目的 探讨当归多糖(APS)是否具有恢复脐血造血细胞冷冻损伤的作用及与造生长因子(HGFs)联合促进冷冻复苏后脐血单个核细胞(MNC)体外扩增的效果。方法 将冷冻30 d的脐血MNC复苏后,立即在常规培养体系中分别加入APS 0、50、100、200、400 μ g/mL,或同时加入HGFs组合,培养24 h或14 d,采用MNC计数,台盼蓝拒染实验、MTT法、CFU-Mix集落形成实验以及流式细胞术计数CD34 $^{+}$ 细胞等方法分别观察APS促进冷冻损伤的脐血造血细胞恢复的能力以及APS联合HGFs对脐血造血细胞的扩增能力。结果 冷冻复苏后加入一定质量浓度的APS可使脐血MNC数量与台盼蓝拒染率明显增加,造血细胞的增殖能力显著提高,CFU-Mix集落产率明显提高($P<0.05$),且能明显提高冷冻复苏后的脐血MNC中CD34 $^{+}$ 细胞率($P<0.05$);一定质量浓度的APS联合HGFs可显著提高冷冻复苏后的脐血MNC扩增倍数及CFU-Mix集落产率($P<0.05$),其作用无明显量效关系。结论 APS能提高冷冻复苏后脐血造血细胞的活力、增殖能力以及CD34 $^{+}$ 细胞率,可促进脐血造血细胞冷冻损伤的恢复;与HGFs联合可促进冷冻复苏后的脐血MNC体外扩增。

关键词: 当归多糖(APS); 脐血; 造血细胞; 冷冻保存

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Effect of APS on recoverable ability from cryopreservation damage of UCB hematopoietic cells

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Abstract: Objective To study the effect of angelica polysaccharides (APS) on recoverable ability from cryopreservation damage of umbilical cord blood (UCB) hematopoietic cells and APS with hematopoietic growth factors (HGFs) on *in vitro* expansion of UCB mononuclear cells (MNC) after thawing. **Methods** Thawed UCB MNC were cultured 24 h or 14 d with various concentration of APS (0, 50, 100, 200, and 400 μ g/mL) or with APS and HGFs. The MNC counting assay, typan blue exclusion assay, colorimetric MTT assay for cell proliferation, CFU-Mix colony-forming assay, and flow cytometry for CD34 $^{+}$ cell rate were detected. **Results** After adding certain concentration APS in thawed UCB cells,

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