



· 论 著 ·

miR-933调控*KLF6*基因影响非小细胞肺癌的作用研究

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[摘要] 背景与目的: miRNA被认为参与肿瘤的发生、发展过程, 但miRNA与肺癌的关系仍不完全清楚, 探讨miR-933调控Kruppel样锌指转录因子6 (Kruppel-like zinc finger transcription factor 6, *KLF6*)对肺癌细胞系增殖、迁移侵袭和诱导凋亡的影响。方法: 采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR)检测正常支气管上皮细胞BEAS-2B细胞、肺癌细胞系A549、H460细胞中miR-933的表达。采用RTFQ-PCR和蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot)检测*KLF6* mRNA表达和蛋白水平。采用细胞计数试剂盒-8 (cell counting kit-8, CCK-8)和EdU法检测细胞增殖, 采用transwell小室实验检测细胞迁移和侵袭, 采用Annexin V-异硫氰酸荧光素 (fluorescein isothiocyanate, FITC)/碘化丙啶 (propidium iodide, PI)染色法检测细胞凋亡。结果: 肺癌细胞系转染miR-933 mimic组*KLF6* mRNA表达水平明显上调 ($P<0.05$)。与阴性对照组相比, 高表达miR-933能增加A549、H460细胞*KLF6*蛋白的相对表达水平 ($P<0.05$)。过表达miR-933可抑制A549、H460细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭能力, 差异均有统计意义 ($P<0.05$)。转染miR-933 mimic后, A549和H460细胞的凋亡率均显著高于各阴性对照组 ($P<0.001$)。结论: miR-933通过调控*KLF6*基因的表达, 诱导肺癌细胞的凋亡, 抑制肺癌细胞的增殖, 降低肺癌细胞的迁移和侵袭能力, 影响肺癌的发生、发展。

[关键词] miRNA; 非小细胞肺癌; 细胞增殖; 细胞凋亡; Kruppel样锌指转录因子6

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miR-933 inhibits proliferation, migration and invasion of lung cancer cell lines by regulation of *KLF6* gene

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** miRNA is supposed to be involved in the occurrence and progression of tumors. However, studies are still inadequate. This study aimed to investigate whether miR-933 can inhibit cell proliferation, migration and invasion and induce apoptosis of lung cancer cell lines A549 and H460 by regulating Kruppel-like zinc finger transcription factor 6 (*KLF6*). **Methods:** Expression of miR-933 in lung cancer cell lines (A549, H460) and bronchial epithelial cells (BEAS-2B) was detected using real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RTFQ-PCR). Lung cancer cells were transfected with miR-933 mimic and mimic NC, respectively. RTFQ-PCR and Western blot were performed to detect expression of *KLF6* in A549 and H460. Cell proliferation was detected by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay and EdU assay, migration and invasion were detected by transwell assay, and apoptosis was detected by Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)/propidium iodide (PI) staining. **Results:** Results of RTFQ-PCR showed that the expression of *KLF6* in lung cancer cell lines transfected with miR-933 mimic was obviously upregulated ($P<0.05$). Western blot assay displayed that expression of *KLF6* protein increased in A549 and H460 transfected with

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miR-933 mimic separately ($P < 0.05$). Compared with negative control, the abilities of cell proliferation, migration and invasion in both A549 and H460 cells were significantly inhibited by overexpression of miR-933 ($P < 0.05$). Annexin V-FITC/PI staining results showed that apoptotic rates were $48.3\% \pm 1.0\%$ and $6.1\% \pm 0.2\%$ respectively in A549 and H460 cells after transfection of miR-933 mimic, compared with negative control ($37.6\% \pm 0.9\%$, $2.7\% \pm 0.01\%$) ($P < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** By regulating *KLF6*, miR-933 induces apoptosis, inhibits cell proliferation, reduces abilities of migration and invasion of lung cancer cells and delays the occurrence and development of lung cancer.

[Key words] miRNA; Non-small cell lung cancer; Cell proliferation; Cell apoptosis; Kruppel-like zinc finger transcription factor 6

miRNA是一类广泛分布于多细胞生物中的非编码RNA, 通过与靶基因mRNA 3'非翻译区(3'-untranslated region, 3'-UTR)结合使其降解或抑制翻译, 在蛋白质的合成过程中发挥调节作用^[1]。研究^[1-3]证实, miRNA通过调控基因表达, 发挥多种生物学功能, 影响细胞的增殖、分化、发育、凋亡和代谢, miRNA不仅参与机体的生长发育等正常生理过程, 还参与肿瘤细胞的增殖、凋亡、侵袭和肿瘤血管形成等过程。研究^[4]显示, miR-933过表达对肺癌的增殖、侵袭具有抑制作用。miRNA具有肿瘤特异性, 在不同肿瘤中有特定的表达水平, 通过肿瘤组织与正常组织的miRNA表达谱对比分析, 可发现不同肿瘤特定的异常表达miRNA, 对肿瘤的早期诊断有重要意义^[5]。Kruppel样锌指转录因子6(Kruppel-like zinc finger transcription factor 6, *KLF6*)是KLFs家族的重要成员, 是已被证实的抑癌基因^[6], 在前列腺癌^[7]、结直肠癌^[8]、鼻咽癌^[9]等肿瘤中发挥着抑癌基因的作用。本研究旨在明确miR-933对*KLF6*基因的调控作用, 以及对肺癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭、凋亡等过程的影响并探讨相关机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 细胞来源及主要试剂

人肺癌细胞系H460、A549, 以及正常人肺支气管上皮细胞系BEAS-2B均购自中国科学院典型培养物保藏委员会昆明细胞库。

DMEM培养基和胎牛血清购自美国Gibco公司, LipofectamineTM2000转染试剂购自美国Invitrogen公司, TRIzol试剂购自美国Invitrogen公司, 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR)试剂盒购自日本Takara

公司, 细胞计数试剂盒-8(cell counting kit-8, CCK-8)购自日本Dojindo公司, miR-933 mimic和mimic NC购自生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司, Annexin V-异硫氰酸荧光素(fluorescein isothiocyanate, FITC)/碘化丙啶(propidium iodide, PI)细胞凋亡检测试剂盒购自江苏凯基生物技术股份有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养及传代

将人肺癌细胞系H460、A549, 以及正常人肺支气管上皮细胞系BEAS-2B加入含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基中, 于37℃、CO₂体积分数为5%的培养箱中培养, 当细胞融合度达到80%~90%, 将生长状态良好的细胞进行传代和铺板。

1.2.2 miR-933及*KLF6* mRNA表达水平检测

采用TRIzol法提取细胞的总RNA, 反转录成cDNA, RTFQ-PCR反应体系及程序参考试剂盒说明书。以U6、*GAPDH*作为*KLF6*内参对照, 测定miR-933、*KLF6*的相对表达量, 采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法分析。引物序列见表1。

表1 引物序列

Tab. 1 Primer sequence

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
miR-933	Forward: CGTGTGCGCAGGGAGACC
	Reverse: GTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATT
U6	Forward: AGAGAAGATTAGCATGGCCCTG
	Reverse: ATCCAGTGCAGGGTCCGAGG
<i>KLF6</i>	Forward: CTGCCGTCTCTGGAGGAGT
	Reverse: TCCACAGATCTTCTGGCTGTGTC
<i>GAPDH</i>	Forward: CCTGGTATGACAACGAATTTG
	Reverse: CAGTGAGGGTCTCTCTCTTCC

1.2.3 分组及瞬时转染miR-933

实验分为miR-933 mimic阴性对照组(mimic NC)和miR-933 mimic组。每孔以 5×10^4 个细胞铺于6孔板内培养至细胞汇合度达到40%~50%,

转染miR-933 mimic和mimic NC, 培养6 h后, 换成完全培养基继续培养48 h, 收集各组细胞用于后续实验。

1.2.4 细胞增殖检测

取 1×10^3 个转染后细胞铺于96孔板中, 分别培养0、24、48、72、96 h, 根据CCK-8说明书, 测定每孔吸光度(D)值, 实验重复3次。

1.2.5 EdU细胞增殖实验

根据EdU试剂盒说明书, 对转染后各组细胞进行固定、染色, 使用荧光显微镜拍照成像, 随机取5个视野计数, 实验重复3次。

1.2.6 细胞迁移能力检测

收集转染后细胞, 用无血清培养基制成 3×10^5 个细胞/mL的细胞悬液加入上室, 下室加入完全培养基。培养24 h后, 细胞固定、染色, 使用荧光显微镜拍照成像, 随机取10个视野计数, 实验重复3次。

1.2.7 细胞侵袭检测

采用matrigel基质胶包埋transwell小室, 用无血清培养基制成 4×10^5 个细胞/mL的转染后细胞悬液加入小室, 下室加入完全培养基。培养48 h后, 细胞固定、染色, 使用荧光显微镜拍照成像, 随机取10个视野计数, 实验重复3次。

1.2.8 细胞凋亡能力检测

根据Annexin V-FITC/PI凋亡试剂盒说明书, 在转染后的细胞加入Annexin V-FITC和PI混匀, 采用流式细胞仪上机检测。

1.2.9 KLF6表达水平检测

提取转染后细胞的总蛋白, 采用二喹啉甲酸(bicinchoninic acid, BCA)蛋白浓度检测试剂盒测定蛋白浓度, 进行十二烷基硫酸钠聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(sodium dodecylsulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE), 加入KLF6抗体、GAPDH抗体温育, 发光成像。采用Image J软件分析各组细胞KLF6蛋白条带总灰度值, 计算蛋白表达水平。

1.2.10 数据库分析

利用UALCAN (<http://ualcan.path.uab.edu/index.html>)、GEO (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/>)和Kaplan-Meier Plotter (<https://kmplot.com/analysis/>)等公共数据库分析KLF6对肺癌临床病理学参数的影响。

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1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料结果用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 对于符合正态分布的两组比较采用t检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 miR-933在BEAS-2B、A549、H460细胞中的表达水平

RTFQ-PCR检测结果见图1, miR-933在A549细胞中的相对表达量为 0.458 ± 0.029 , 在H460细胞中的相对表达量为 0.295 ± 0.014 , 与BEAS-2B细胞相比, 差异有统计学意义(A549: $t=32.29$, $P < 0.001$; H460: $t=85.61$, $P < 0.001$)。

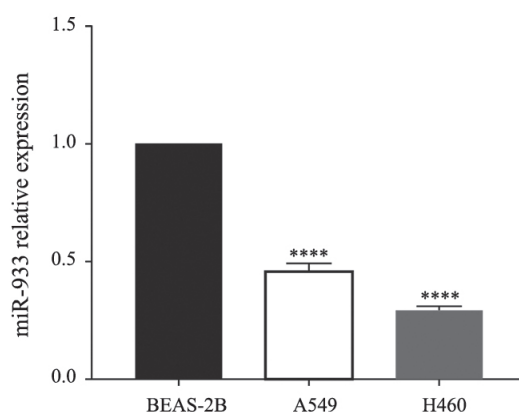


图1 miR-933在正常肺支气管上皮细胞和肺癌细胞系中的表达水平

Fig. 1 Expression of miR-933 in lung bronchial epithelial cells and lung cancer cell lines

Expression of miR-933 in three cell lines was examined by RTFQ-PCR. ****: $P < 0.001$, compared with BEAS-2B

2.2 miR-933转染效率以及KLF6基因mRNA表达和蛋白水平

在A549和H460构建miR-933过表达的细胞模型中, 通过RTFQ-PCR检测转染效率。miR-933 mimic组A549和H460细胞中miR-933的表达水平比mimic NC组显著提高(A549: $t=62.03$, $P < 0.0001$; H460: $t=50.49$, $P < 0.0001$,

图2A)。转染后, A549和H460细胞的KLF6基因mRNA相对表达水平均显著提高(A549: $t=12.34$, $P<0.001$; H460: $t=9.472$, $P<0.05$, 图2B)。与mimic NC组相比, mimic组的A549和H460细胞的KLF6蛋白相对表达水平均显著提高(A549: $t=4.233$, $P<0.05$; H460: $t=7.63$, $P<0.05$, 图2C)。

2.3 miR-933对A549和H460细胞增殖的影响

CCK-8实验结果见图3, mimic组A549和H460细胞在48、72、96 h的增殖能力均低于mimic NC组($P<0.05$)。EdU实验结果见图4, 结果显示, 转染miR-933显著抑制A549和H460细胞的增殖能力(A549: $t=42.28$, $P<0.001$; H460: $t=5.631$, $P<0.01$)。

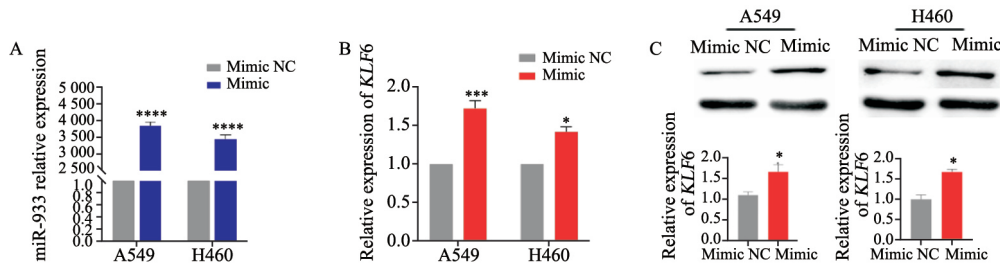


图2 miR-933调控KLF6基因的表达

Fig. 2 KLF6 gene regulated by miR-933

A: Overexpression of miR-933 in A549 and H460 was examined by RTFQ-PCR. B: The mRNA level of KLF6 in A549 and H460 cells after transfection with miR-933 mimic. C: The protein level of KLF6 in A549 and H460 cells after transfection with miR-933 mimic. *: $P<0.05$, compared with mimic NC group; **: $P<0.001$, compared with mimic NC group; ****: $P<0.0001$, compared with mimic NC group

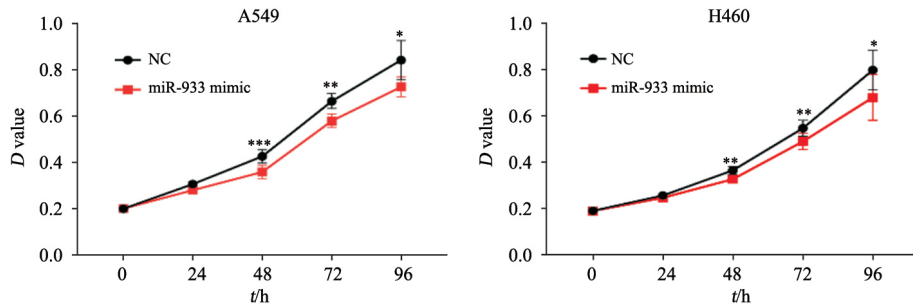


图3 CCK-8检测转染miR-933 mimic对A549和H460细胞增殖能力的影响

Fig. 3 CCK-8 assay for assessing the effect of miR-933 on proliferation of A549 and H460 cells after transfection with miR-933 mimic

*: $P<0.05$, compared with miR-933 mimic group; **: $P<0.01$, compared with miR-933 mimic group; ***: $P<0.001$, compared with miR-933 mimic group

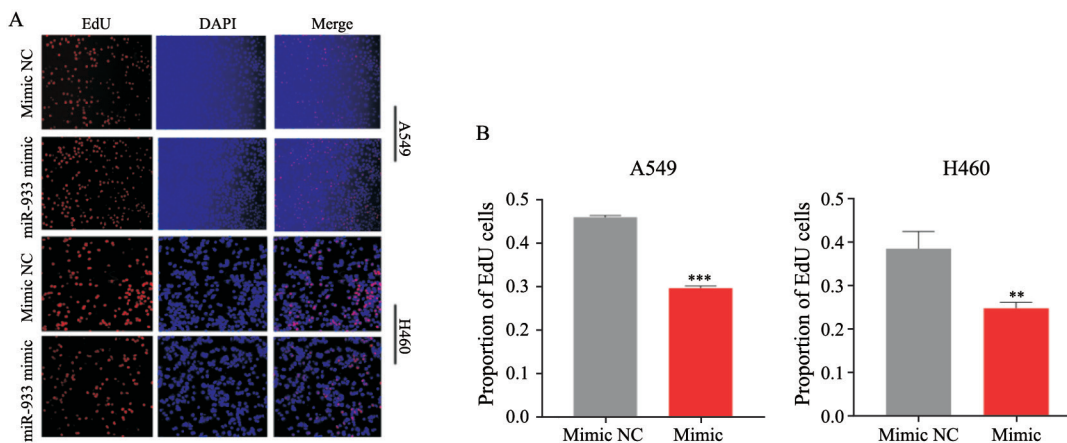


图4 EdU检测转染miR-933 mimic对A549和H460细胞增殖能力的影响

Fig. 4 EdU assay for assessing the effect of miR-933 on proliferation of A549 and H460 cells

A: The EdU-positive cells (number of cell proliferation) in A549 and H460 cells were shown after transfection with miR-933 mimic. B: The proportion of EdU-positive cells in two different groups was analyzed. **: $P<0.01$, compared with mimic NC group; ***: $P<0.001$, compared with mimic NC group

2.4 miR-933对A549和H460细胞迁移和侵袭能力的影响

迁移实验结果见图5，与mimic NC组相比，miR-933 mimic组A549和H460细胞的迁移率均显著降低（A549： $t=25.21$ ， $P<0.01$ ；H460： $t=13.87$ ， $P<0.01$ ）。Transwell侵袭实验结果见图6，miR-933 mimic组A549和H460细胞的侵袭能力、侵袭率均低于mimic NC组（A549：

$t=23.18$ ， $P<0.01$ ；H460： $t=21.02$ ， $P<0.01$ ）。

2.5 miR-933对A549和H460细胞凋亡的影响

miR-933 mimic组A549和H460细胞凋亡率分别为 $48.30\% \pm 1.00\%$ 和 $6.10\% \pm 0.20\%$ ，均显著高于mimic NC对照组（ $37.60\% \pm 0.90\%$ 和 $2.70\% \pm 0.01\%$ ），差异均有统计学意义（A549： $t=13.18$ ， $P<0.001$ ；H460： $t=29.41$ ， $P<0.0001$ ，图7）。

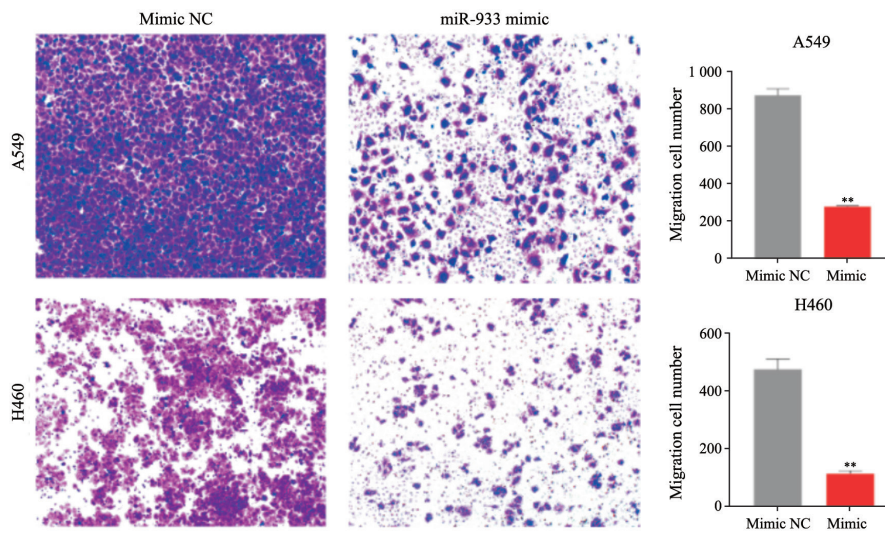


图5 转染miR-933mimic抑制A549和H460细胞迁移能力

Fig. 5 The inhibited migration of A549 and H460 cells after transfection of miR-933 mimic

**： $P<0.01$ ， compared with mimic NC group

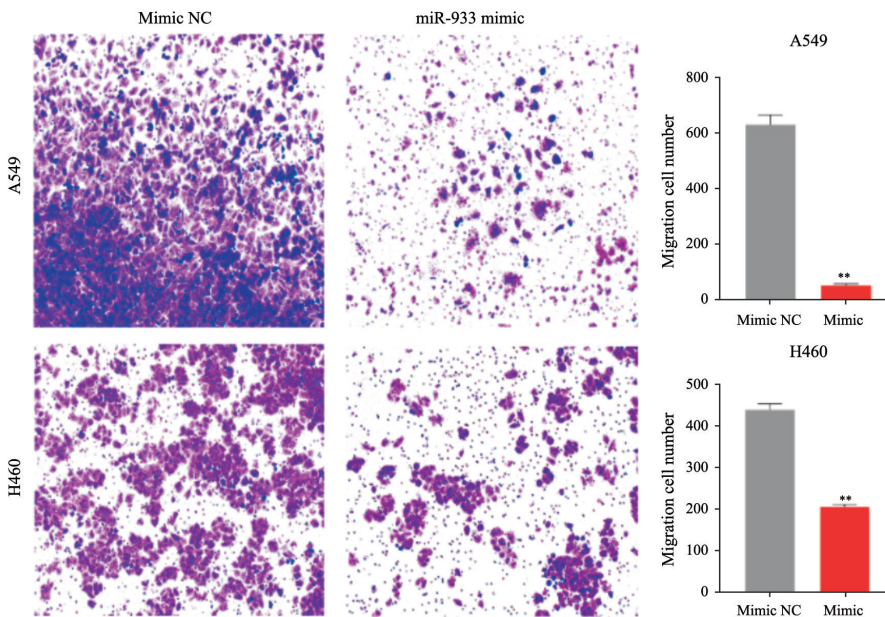


图6 转染miR-933mimic抑制A549和H460细胞侵袭能力

Fig. 6 The inhibited invasive ability of A549 and H460 cells after transfection of miR-933 mimic

**： $P<0.01$ ， compared with mimic NC group

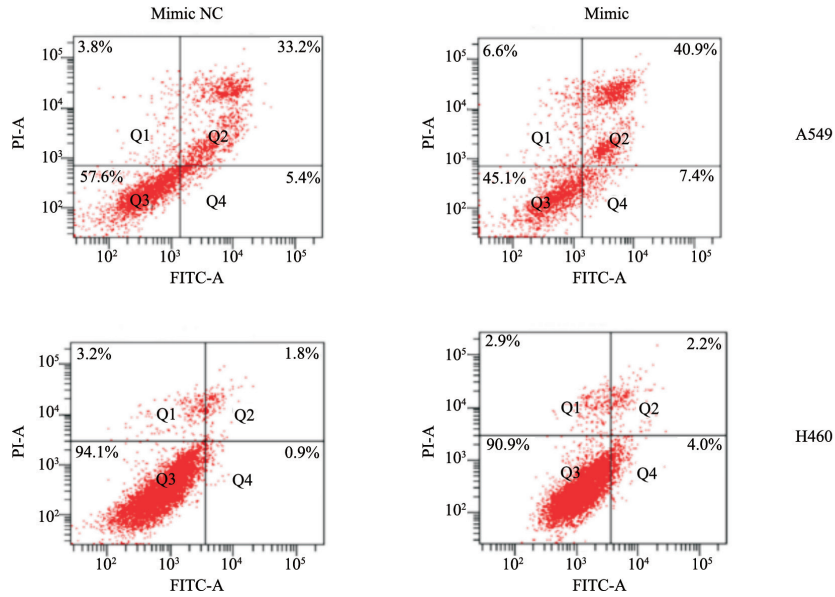


图 7 流式细胞术检测转染miR-933 mimic对A549和H460细胞凋亡的影响

Fig. 7 The effect of transfection of miR-933 mimic on apoptosis of A549 and H460 cells detected by flow cytometry

2.6 KLF6基因对肺癌患者预后的影响

在TCGA数据库59例正常组织样本和515例肺癌组织样本中, KLF6基因较正常组织显著下调(图8A)。在GEO数据库^[10]10例正常组织样本和82例肺癌组织样本中, 与正常肺组织相比, 肺癌组织中KLF6基因明显下调($P<0.001$,

图8B)。在不同临床分期的肺癌组织(正常组织59例, I期病例277例, II期病例125例, III期病例85例, IV期病例28例)中, KLF6基因表达无明显差异($P>0.05$, 图8C)。Kaplan-Meier生存曲线显示, 高表达KLF6与肺癌患者的生存率呈正相关($P<0.05$, 图8D)。

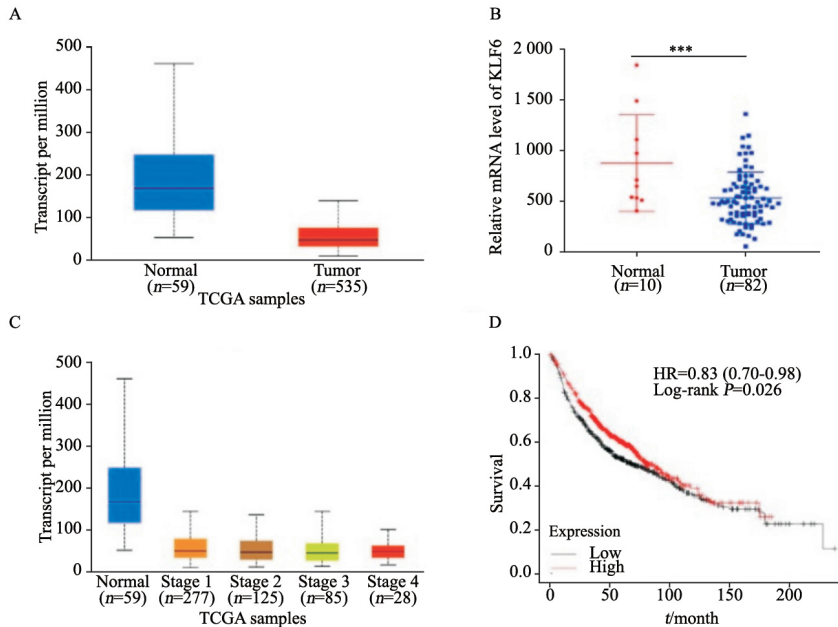


图 8 KLF6表达与肺癌临床病理学参数的关系

Fig. 8 Study of the clinical association of KLF6 with the clinicopathologic parameters of lung cancer

A: TCGA database was used to analyze the differential expression between lung normal and tumor tissue. B: GEO database was utilized to analyze the differential expression between lung normal and tumor tissue. C: The expression of KLF6 in different clinical stages was analyzed by TCGA database. D: Kaplan-Meier plots was used to estimate the overall survival in lung cancer cases with high or low level of KLF6. ***: $P<0.01$, compared with lung normal tissue

3 讨 论

肺癌是中国癌症致死的首要原因,严重威胁着中国国民健康和社会经济的发展。肺癌作为一种高发病率、高死亡率的全球性慢性疾病,仍然是人类面临的严峻安全问题之一^[11]。国际癌症研究机构2018年最新报告显示,全球有1 810万癌症新增病例和960万例癌症死亡病例,其中肺癌新增病例数为200多万(11.6%)、死亡病例数170多万(18.4%)排在首位^[12]。中国肿瘤登记中心数据显示,2015年肺癌新增病例78.7万例、死亡病例63.1万例^[13],肺癌已成为危害人类健康的最大“杀手”。因此,研究肺癌发生、发展的分子调控机制并寻找有效的治疗靶点,有利于优化现有肺癌治疗手段。

miRNA是一类长度为18~22 nt的非编码RNA,广泛参与基因的表达和调控^[1]。miRNA在肿瘤中表达失调,肿瘤组织中部分miRNA表达上调或下调,发挥着癌基因或抑癌基因的作用^[3]。Fang等^[14]研究发现,miR-20a-5p在非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)组织中表达上调,在A549细胞中过表达miR-20a-5p能够增强细胞的增殖和侵袭能力,促进肿瘤的进展。miR-199的表达与肺癌患者的临床分期、淋巴结和远处转移密切相关,低表达miR-199与预后不良呈正相关,miR-199表达越低,预后越差,miR-199可以作为肺癌预后的生物标志物^[15]。过表达miR-199可以增强H1299和SPCA1肺癌细胞的增殖能力,促进其迁移和侵袭能力^[15]。Xu等^[16]研究发现,在肺癌细胞中过表达miR-129-5p可下调YWHAB,诱导细胞的凋亡。本研究发现,miR-933在肺癌细胞A549和H460中均显著下调,而且过表达miR-933能抑制A549和H460细胞的增殖,降低其迁移和侵袭能力,诱导细胞凋亡。因此,miR-933可能是NSCLC潜在的抑癌基因。同时,越来越多的miRNA被证实在结直肠癌^[17-18]、肝癌^[19-20]、肾细胞癌^[19-20]等多种肿瘤中表达异常,从而引起靶基因和蛋白的表达失调。

*KLF6*是一种锌指转录因子,调节细胞增殖、分化、发育和程序性死亡,其功能改变与

许多人类疾病的病理学过程有关,包括心血管疾病、代谢紊乱和癌症^[19-20],*KLF6*已被证明是多种肿瘤的抑癌基因^[6, 8]。Ito等^[21]研究表明,*KLF6*在NSCLC组织中经常下调,并通过诱导NSCLC细胞凋亡来抑制肿瘤生长,表明*KLF6*是NSCLC的肿瘤抑制因子。另外,*KLF6*基因多态性与肺癌的发病风险有关联性^[22]。本研究结果显示,过表达miR-933提高了*KLF6* mRNA表达和*KLF6*蛋白的水平,过表达miR-933能诱导肺癌细胞凋亡,抑制细胞增殖,提示miR-933可能通过调控*KLF6*表达发挥抑癌基因的作用。相比正常组织,*KLF6*在肺癌组织中的表达量显著下调,提示*KLF6*是诱导肺癌发生的重要因子。而且,由Kaplan-Meier生存曲线可知,高表达*KLF6*的肺癌患者的总生存率高于低表达*KLF6*的患者,因此,*KLF6*可作为判断肺癌患者预后的重要指标。Tahara等^[23]研究发现,*KLF6*与佛波酯(phorbol myristate acetate, PMA)相互作用,引起NSCLC细胞生长阻滞,*KLF6*基因表达缺失可以促进肺癌细胞H358的生长,而且*KLF6*还通过诱导CDKs、p21和p27参与PMA调节细胞生长,从而抑制肺癌细胞的增殖能力。miR-24-3p通过调控靶向*KLF6*基因,间接调节IL-6/STAT3信号通路影响食管癌细胞的生长和凋亡,沉默miR-24-3p使*KLF6*基因的表达水平上调,从而抑制食管癌细胞的增殖活力,促进其凋亡^[24]。吴鑫等^[25]研究发现,*KLF6*在结直肠癌组织、癌前病变组织中的表达水平低于癌旁正常组织,并与肿瘤分化程度、淋巴结转移、TNM分期有一定相关性。高表达miR-543靶向结合*KLF6*的3'-UTR并抑制*KLF6*的表达,通过靶向调控*KLF6*的表达来调控p21的表达,从而调控肾透明细胞癌的增殖和侵袭,影响肾透明细胞癌的发生、发展^[26]。

本研究证实miR-933过表达可以抑制肺癌细胞A549和H460的增殖、迁移和侵袭能力,同时miR-933能诱导肺癌细胞系的凋亡。而miR-933过表达可以提高*KLF6* mRNA表达和*KLF6*蛋白的水平,说明miR-933可以调控*KLF6*表达,发挥抑制肺癌发生、发展的作用。本研究进一步揭示了miRNA在NSCLC发病中的分子机制,发现miR-933可能为NSCLC的诊断和治疗提供新的靶点。

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