



· 论 著 ·

# DIAPH3对胃癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响及分子机制

贺国洋<sup>1, 3</sup>, 陈庆庆<sup>1</sup>, 邓美静<sup>1</sup>, 王高翔<sup>5</sup>, 王贝玺<sup>4</sup>, 王永霞<sup>1, 3</sup>, 李 巍<sup>2</sup>, 千新来<sup>1, 3</sup>, 朱会芳<sup>1, 3</sup>

1. 新乡医学院病理学系, 河南 新乡 453003 ;
2. 新乡医学院法医物证教研室, 河南 新乡 453003 ;
3. 新乡医学院第三附属医院病理科, 河南 新乡 453003 ;
4. 新乡医学院第四临床学院病理科, 河南 新乡 453003 ;
5. 新乡医学院第一附属医院结直肠肛门外科, 河南 新乡 453003

**[摘要]** 背景与目的: 胃癌是消化系统常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 但其发病机制尚不清楚。Diaphanous相关成蛋白3 (diaphanous-related formin 3, DIAPH3) 对多种肿瘤的发生、发展具有重要作用, 但其在胃癌中的作用未见报道。探讨DIAPH3在胃癌组织中的表达及其对胃癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响及其分子机制。方法: 利用基因表达谱分析 (gene expression profiling interactive analysis, GEPIA) 数据库在线分析DIAPH3在胃癌组织中的表达; 收集2020年1月—2020年12月新乡医学院第四临床学院病理科保存的62例胃癌患者的石蜡包埋组织及配对癌旁组织标本, 采用免疫组织化学染色方法检测胃癌组织中DIAPH3的表达, 并进行临床病理学相关性分析; 采用蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 检测敲低或过表达DIAPH3后对DIAPH3、细胞周期蛋白D1 (cyclin D1)、E-钙黏蛋白 (E-cadherin)、波形蛋白 (vimentin) 及N-钙黏蛋白 (N-cadherin) 蛋白质水平的变化。采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR) 检测敲低或过表达DIAPH3后对DIAPH3转录水平表达的影响。利用细胞计数试剂盒-8 (cell counting kit-8, CCK-8) 实验检测细胞增殖; 利用划痕愈合实验检测细胞迁移; 利用transwell小室实验检测细胞侵袭。结果: GEPIA数据库在线分析显示, 与胃癌癌旁组织相比, DIAPH3 mRNA在胃癌组织中表达升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 胃癌组织中DIAPH3的阳性表达率为70.97% (44/62), 高于胃癌癌旁组织16.13% (10/62), 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.01$ ); 与高中分化组比较, 低分化组DIAPH3表达升高 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与无淋巴结转移组相比, 有淋巴结转移组DIAPH3表达升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。干扰DIAPH3组细胞增殖活力、细胞迁移率和细胞侵袭数均低于阴性对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 过表达DIAPH3组细胞增殖活力、细胞迁移率和细胞侵袭数均高于过表达对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。过表达DIAPH3后干扰cyclin D1, 胃癌细胞株的增殖活力低于过表达DIAPH3组, 高于过表达对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。过表达DIAPH3后干扰vimentin, 胃癌细胞株的细胞迁移率和细胞侵袭数低于过表达DIAPH3组, 高于过表达对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。与干扰对照组相比, 干扰DIAPH3组E-cadherin蛋白质表达增加, DIAPH3、cyclin D1、vimentin和N-cadherin蛋白质表达降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与过表达对照组相比, 过表达DIAPH3组中E-cadherin蛋白质表达降低, DIAPH3、cyclin D1、vimentin和N-cadherin蛋白质表达增加 ( $P < 0.05$ )。在敲低或过表达DIAPH3胃癌细胞株中, DIAPH3在mRNA水平均显著降低或升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。结论: DIAPH3可促进胃癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭, 其作用与上调cyclin D1、促进上皮-间充质转化有关。

**[关键词]** 胃癌; DIAPH3; 增殖; 迁移; 侵袭

DOI: 10.19401/j.cnki.1007-3639.2021.12.005

中图分类号: R735.2 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1007-3639(2021)12-1174-11

## Effect of DIAPH3 on proliferation, migration and invasion of gastric cancer cells and its molecular mechanism

HE Guoyang<sup>1,3</sup>, CHEN Qingqing<sup>1</sup>, DENG Meijing<sup>1</sup>, WANG Gaoxiang<sup>5</sup>, WANG Beixi<sup>4</sup>, WANG Yongxia<sup>1,3</sup>, LI Wei<sup>2</sup>, QIAN Xinlai<sup>1,3</sup>, ZHU Huifang<sup>1,3</sup> (1. Department of Pathology, Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang 453003, Henan Province, China; 2. Department of Forensic Medicine, Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang 453003, Henan Province, China; 3. Department of Pathology, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Xinxiang Medical

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金 (81772524); 河南省科技攻关项目 (212102310606、212102310621、LHGJ20200526)。

通信作者: 朱会芳 E-mail: zhfh8382@163.com

University, Xinxiang 453003, Henan Province, China; 4. Department of Pathology, the Fourth Clinical College of Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang 453003, Henan Province, China; 5. Colorectal and Anal Surgery Department, the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang 453003, Henan Province, China)

Correspondence to: ZHU Huifang E-mail: zhf8382@163.com

**[Abstract] Background and purpose:** Gastric cancer is one of the common malignant tumors in the digestive system, but its pathogenesis is not clear. Diaphanous-related formin 3 (DIAPH3) plays an important role in the occurrence and development of a variety of tumors, however, its role in gastric cancer has not been reported. This study was to investigate the expression of DIAPH3 in gastric cancer and its effect on the proliferation, migration and invasion of gastric cancer cells. **Methods:** Gene expression profiling interactive analysis (GEPIA) database was used to analyze the expression of DIAPH3 in gastric cancer. Paraffin embedded tissues and paired adjacent tissues from 62 patients with gastric cancer were collected. The expression of DIAPH3 in gastric cancer was detected by immunohistochemistry, and the clinicopathological correlation was analyzed. Western blot was performed to detect the effects of knockdown or over-expression of DIAPH3 on the protein levels of DIAPH3, cyclin D1, E-cadherin, vimentin and N-cadherin. Real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RTFQ-PCR) was used to detect the effect of knockdown or over-expression of DIAPH3 mRNA. Cell proliferation was detected by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8). Cell migration was detected by the wound healing assay, and cell invasion was detected by transwell chamber experiment. **Results:** GEPIA database online predicted that the expression of DIAPH3 mRNA was higher in gastric cancer than in adjacent non-cancer tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ). The positive expression rate of DIAPH3 in gastric cancer was 70.97% (44/62), which was higher than that in adjacent non-cancer tissues (16.13%, 10/62,  $P < 0.01$ ). Compared with the high differentiation group, the expression of DIAPH3 in the low differentiation group was higher ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the group without lymph node metastasis, the expression of DIAPH3 in the group with lymph node metastasis was higher ( $P < 0.05$ ). The cell proliferation activity, cell migration rate and cell invasion were lower in the interference DIAPH3 group than in the negative control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The cell proliferation activity, cell migration rate and cell invasion number were higher in the over-expression of DIAPH3 group than in the over-expression control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Following over-expression of DIAPH3 and interference of cyclin D1, the proliferation activity of gastric cancer cell line was lower compared with over-expression of DIAPH3 group and higher compared with over-expression control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Following over-expression of DIAPH3 and interference of vimentin, the cell migration rate and cell invasion number of gastric cancer cell line were lower compared with over-expression DIAPH3 group and higher compared with over-expression control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the interference control group, the expression of E-cadherin protein increased, and the expressions of DIAPH3, cyclin D1, vimentin and N-cadherin decreased in the interference DIAPH3 group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the control group, the expression of E-cadherin protein decreased, and the protein expressions of DIAPH3, cyclin D1, vimentin and N-cadherin increased in the over-expression group. In knockdown or over-expression of DIAPH3 gastric cancer cell lines, the mRNA level of DIAPH3 decreased or increased significantly ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** DIAPH3 promotes the proliferation, migration and invasion of gastric cancer cells. The role of DIAPH3 is associated with up-regulation of cyclin D1 and epithelial-mesenchymal transition.

**[Key words]** Gastric cancer; DIAPH3; Proliferation; Migration; Invasion

胃癌是消化系统常见的恶性肿瘤之一<sup>[1]</sup>,胃癌早期无特异性症状,80%的患者确诊时已是中晚期<sup>[2]</sup>,肿瘤转移是导致胃癌患者死亡的主要原因。胃癌的危险因素主要为幽门螺旋杆菌感染<sup>[3]</sup>。随着传统放疗、化疗和新辅助治疗的进步,早期胃癌患者的5年生存率可达到95%<sup>[1]</sup>。

Diaphanous相关成蛋白3 (diaphanous-related formin 3, DIAPH3)是一种肌动蛋白结合蛋白,由FDD、FH1和FH2结构域组成,位于人类染色体13q21.1上,研究发现DIAPH3在减数分裂、有丝分裂、囊泡运输、细胞内运输等过程中间接影响肌动蛋白和微管网络而发挥重要作用<sup>[4]</sup>。

DIAPH3作为一种非典型的转移调节因子,在肿瘤中可抑制细胞向阿米巴样细胞的转化<sup>[4]</sup>。据文献报道,DIAPH3通过激活硒蛋白三R1介导的抗氧化作用促进胰腺癌的进展<sup>[5]</sup>。DIAPH3通过激活 $\beta$ -actin/TCF信号转导通路来促进肝癌细胞的生长、迁移和转移<sup>[6]</sup>。在肺腺癌中,可以观察到DIAPH3的表达,可能受到P53负调控<sup>[7]</sup>。细胞周期蛋白D1 (cyclin D1)是一种致癌基因,在多种肿瘤中表达上调,与细胞增殖密切相关<sup>[8]</sup>。上皮-间充质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT),在肿瘤转移中发挥重要作用,EMT赋予肿瘤细胞起始和转移的潜能<sup>[9]</sup>。但DIAPH3在胃癌中的作用及其分子机制未见报道。

本文主要探究DIAPH3对胃癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响及分子机制,旨在为胃癌患者的诊治寻找新的靶点。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 临床资料

62例胃癌患者的石蜡包埋癌组织及配对癌旁组织均来自于2020年1月—2020年12月新乡医学院第四临床学院病理科保存的石蜡标本。纳入标准:患者术前均未行放疗、化疗及免疫治疗,具有手术治疗适应证,符合胃癌手术病理学诊断标准。本研究获得新乡医学院伦理委员会的批准,所有患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 细胞培养与主要试剂

胃癌细胞(HGC27、AGS、SGC7901、MKN28)均购自中国科学院典型培养物保藏委员会细胞库/中国科学院上海生命科学研究院细胞资源中心。胃癌细胞系SGC7901、HGC27在含10%FBS和双抗(青霉素100 U/mL,链霉素100 μg/mL)的高糖DMEM培养基中培养,AGS在含10%FBS和双抗F12K培养基中培养,MKN28在含10%FBS和双抗RPMI-1640培养基中,放置在CO<sub>2</sub>体积分数为5%、37℃的恒温温育箱中培养。高糖培养基购自美国Hyclone公司,Opti-MEM无血清培养基购自浙江森瑞生物有限公司,胎牛血清FBS购自美国Gibco公司,细胞培养皿、细胞培养板购自美国Thermo公司,RIPA裂解液、Western blot试剂盒上海碧云天生物技术有限公司,脂质体Lipofectamine<sup>TM</sup>2000购自美国Invitrogen公司,TRIzol购自美国Technologies公司,2×SYBR Green PCR Master Mix购自南京诺唯赞生物科技股份有限公司,GAPDH(AP0066)抗体购自美国Sigma公司,DIAPH3(14342-1-AP)抗体和cyclin D1(26939-1-AP)抗体均购自武汉三鹰生物技术有限公司,E-cadherin(#33541)抗体和vimentin(#38550)抗体购自美国SAB公司,N-cadherin(CY5015)抗体购自郑州白苹生物科技有限公司。过表达质粒由擎科生物科技有限公司设计合成,DIAPH3小干扰片段(siRNA)、干扰对照片段(NC)、

cyclin D1小干扰片段(siRNA)和vimentin小干扰片段(siRNA)均由上海吉玛制药技术有限公司设计合成。

### 1.3 实验方法

#### 1.3.1 免疫组织化学检测

采用链霉菌抗生物素蛋白-过氧化物酶连接染色法,4%多聚甲醛固定标本,石蜡包埋,切片,脱蜡,水化,PBS清洗。高压修复、室温冷却,PBS清洗,加入3% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>阻断内源性过氧化物酶,PBS冲洗3次。山羊血清封闭3 h,甩干血清后,直接加入DIAPH3特异性抗体(1:300),于4℃冰箱温育过夜。次日,室温下放置1 h。滴加山羊抗兔二抗,37℃温育30 min,PBS清洗,DAB显色,苏木精复染、流水蓝化、梯度乙醇脱水、二甲苯透明,中性树脂胶封固。①根据阳性细胞比例计算:阳性细胞数≤25%计1分,26%~50%计2分,>50%计3分。②根据阳性细胞染色程度计分:未染色计0分,浅黄色计1分,棕黄色计2分。将两项得分结果相乘:0~3分结果为阴性,4~6分结果为阳性<sup>[10]</sup>。

#### 1.3.2 细胞转染与分组

转染时取对数生长期的细胞,将细胞接种于6孔板中,待细胞长至70%,根据说明书将2 μg表达质粒/4 μL RNAi片段分别利用4 μL Lipofectamine<sup>TM</sup>2000转染至细胞中,6~8 h后换无双抗10%FBS培养基,24~48 h后收集细胞做后续实验。将细胞分为干扰对照组(NC组)、干扰DIAPH3组(si-DIAPH3组)、过表达对照组(control组)、过表达DIAPH3组(DIAPH3组)、过表达DIAPH3干扰cyclin D1组(DIAPH3+si-cyclin D1组)和过表达DIAPH3干扰vimentin组(DIAPH3+si-vimentin组)。

#### 1.3.3 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(real-time fluorescent quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR)检测

收集转染细胞利用TRIzol法提取总RNA,用cDNA反转录试剂盒进行反转录,RTFQ-PCR反应体系为10 μL,包括上下游引物各0.25 μL,cDNA模板为2 μL,双蒸水2.5 μL,

SYBR Green染料5  $\mu\text{L}$ 。反应条件为：95  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  10 min；95 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  15 s；53 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  45 s，40个循环。 *$\beta$ -actin*上游引物为5'-CGCGAGATGACCCAGAT-3'，下游引物为5'-TCACCGGATCCATCACGAT-3'；*DIAPH3*上游引物为5'-TGAATAACTTCAGAA CCACATT-3'，下游引物为5'-CTCCTGTCTC ATCACCT-3'。干扰NC片段5'-UUCUCCGAAC GUGUCACGUTTACGUGACACGUUCGGAGAA TT-3'，干扰si-1片段5'-GCCUGGAUAUCCAAC UUAATTUUAAGUUGGAUAUCCAGGCTT-3'，干扰si-2片段5'-GCUCAAAACCUUCGGAUUUA TTUAAAUCCGAAGGUUUGAGCTT-3'，cyclin D1干扰片段为5'-AAACACGCGCAGACCTTCG TTGCCTTGCCTGCGGCCACC-3'，vimentin干扰片段为5'-ACCAGCTAACCAACGACAAAGC CCGTGCCAGAGACGCATTGTCAACA-3'。根据 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 值计算相对表达量，实验重复3次，计算平均值。

#### 1.3.4 蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 检测

提取细胞总蛋白，二喹啉甲酸 (bicinchoninic acid, BCA) 法定量蛋白浓度，取30  $\mu\text{g}$ 蛋白用于十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳 (sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis SDS-PAGE)。清洗玻璃板，置于烘箱中烘干备用；检漏后分别配浓缩胶和分离胶，待胶凝固后将玻璃板取出置于电泳槽中，加入电泳液，拔出梳子，加样，80 V展开浓缩胶，120 V展开分离胶；260 mA恒流转至PVDF膜180 min；转膜完毕后，将膜取出，放置于5%牛血清白蛋白中封闭2 h；用镊子将膜取出，分别温育一抗DIAPH3抗体 (1 : 1 000)、cyclin D1抗体 (1 : 1 000)、E-cadherin抗体 (1 : 1 000)、vimentin抗体 (1 : 1 000)、N-cadherin抗体 (1 : 1 000) 4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 过夜；洗膜缓冲液 (tris-buffered saline Tween, TBST) 洗膜3次，每次15 min；室温温育二抗 (1 : 5 000) 1 h；TBST洗膜3次，每次15 min；电化学发光 (electrochemical luminescence, ECL) 显影。以GAPDH为内参，结果以不同处理组与GAPDH的灰度值比值表示。

#### 1.3.5 CCK-8增殖实验

取转染24 h后的细胞，0.25%胰蛋白酶1 mL消化，以 $2 \times 10^3$ 个/孔接种于96孔板，每组设3个复孔，分别于第1~5天每孔加入10  $\mu\text{L}$  CCK-8，37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 恒温温育箱培育2 h，利用全自动酶标仪检测450 nm处每孔的吸光度 ( $D$ ) 值。

#### 1.3.6 细胞划痕愈合实验

将胃癌细胞接种到6孔板中，按上述转染方式进行细胞转染，转染后继续培养24 h后，行划痕操作，并用PBS冲洗以去除细胞碎片。在0、24和48 h观察细胞的迁移情况，并拍照记录。

#### 1.3.7 Transwell小室实验

将胃癌细胞接种到6孔板中，按上述转染方式进行细胞转染，转染后继续培养24 h后，消化细胞，计数，用不含血清的培养基稀释至细胞密度为 $5 \times 10^5$ 个/mL，上室加入200  $\mu\text{L}$ 细胞悬液，下室加入600  $\mu\text{L}$ 含10%FBS培养基，37  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 培养箱继续培养24 h，用移液器吸嘴吸去上室培养液，加入4%的多聚甲醛组织固定液30 min，PBS洗2遍，再加1 mL 0.1%结晶紫染液于24孔板中，放入小室，固定染色30 min；PBS洗净并倒置风干，正置显微镜下观察拍照。每张膜选5个视野，计算平均细胞数。

#### 1.4 统计学处理

实验中所获得的数据采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计学分析，计量资料均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。图表采用GraphPad Prism 8.2软件绘制。两组间比较采用 $t$ 检验分析；多组间比较采用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 DIAPH3在胃癌组织中的表达升高

GEPIA数据库<sup>[11]</sup>在线分析显示，与癌旁组织相比，胃癌组织中DIAPH3在mRNA水平显著上调 ( $P < 0.05$ )。免疫组织化学染色结果显示，DIAPH3主要定位于细胞质中，染色呈强阳性，为棕褐色颗粒；胃癌组织中DIAPH3的阳性率为70.97% (44/62)，高于癌旁组织的16.13% (10/62)，差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.01$ , 图1)。

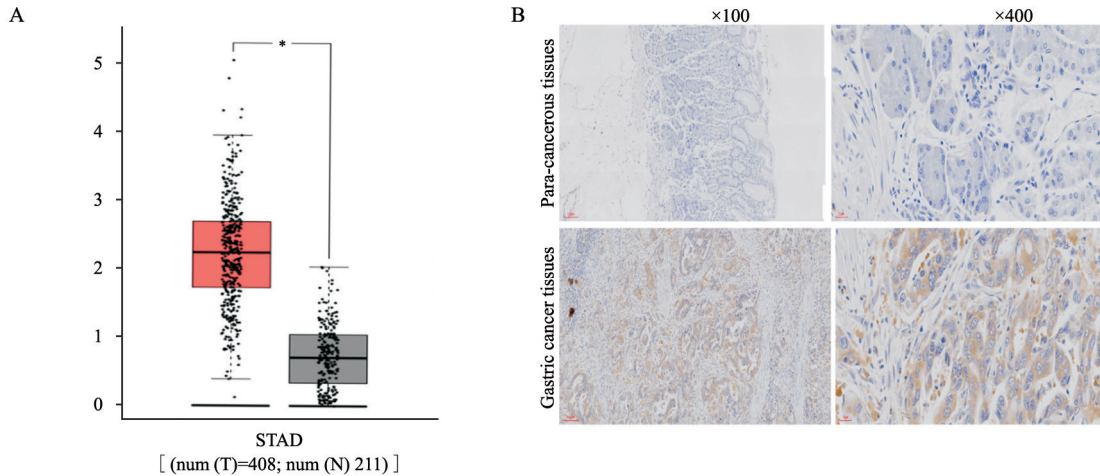


图 1 DIAPH3在胃癌中表达升高

Fig. 1 Higher expression of DIAPH3 in gastric cancer tissues

A: GEPIA database was used to analyze the DIAPH3 mRNA expression levels in gastric cancer tissues.  $P < 0.05$ , gastric cancer tissues ( $n = 408$ ) vs normal tissues ( $n = 211$ ). B: Immunohistochemical staining of DIAPH3 expression in gastric cancer and para-cancerous tissues

### 2.2 胃癌组织中DIAPH3表达水平与临床病理学特征的相关性

免疫组织化学检测结果表明, 与高中分化组相比, 低分化组中DIAPH3蛋白质水平显著升高

( $P < 0.05$ ); 与无淋巴结转移组相比, 有淋巴结转移组中DIAPH3蛋白质水平显著升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。而DIAPH3蛋白质水平与患者性别、年龄和肿瘤直径无显著相关性 ( $P > 0.05$ , 表1)。

表 1 胃癌组织中DIAPH3表达水平与临床病理学特征的关系

Tab. 1 Relationship between DIAPH3 expression and clinicopathological characteristics in gastric carcinoma

Clinicopathologic parameters	Case ( $n=62$ )	DIAPH3		P value
		High-expression	Low-expression	
Gender				
Male	37	24	13	0.198
Female	25	20	5	
Age/year				
$< 60$	19	15	4	0.358
$\geq 60$	43	29	14	
Tumor diameter $D/cm$				
$< 5$	20	12	8	0.189
$\geq 5$	42	32	10	
Differentiation				
High/moderate	29	15	14	0.002
Low	33	29	4	
Lymphatic metastasis				
+	35	31	4	0.001
-	27	13	14	

### 2.3 基因修饰后胃癌细胞中DIAPH3蛋白质和mRNA的表达

Western blot和RTFQ-PCR实验结果显示, 在4株胃癌细胞中DIAPH3蛋白质和mRNA的表

达由高到低依次为HGC27、AGS、SGC7901和MKN28 (图2)。在HGC27和AGS细胞中, 转染干扰片段后, si-DIAPH3-1组和si-DIAPH3-2组DIAPH3蛋白质和mRNA表达显著低于干扰

对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ )，本研究选取效率最高的干扰片段1进行后续的功能实验。在SGC7901和MKN28细胞中，转染DIAPH3质粒后，过表达组中DIAPH3表达量显著高于对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ ，图2)。

### 2.4 DIAPH3通过增强cyclin D1的表达促进胃癌细胞的增殖

CCK-8实验结果显示，与阴性对照组比较，si-DIAPH3组HGC27和AGS细胞的增殖活力显著下降 ( $P < 0.05$ )；与对照组相比，DIAPH3过表达组SGC7901和MKN28细胞的增殖活力显著增强 ( $P < 0.05$ )。Western blot实验结果显

示，与阴性对照组比较，si-DIAPH3组HGC27和AGS细胞中cyclin D1蛋白质表达量显著降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )；Western blot和RTFQ-PCR实验结果显示，与对照组相比，DIAPH3+si-cyclin D1组蛋白质表达量显著增加，与DIAPH3组比较，DIAPH3+si-cyclin D1组蛋白质表达量显著降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )；CCK-8实验结果显示：与对照组相比，DIAPH3+si-cyclin D1组细胞增殖活力显著增强 ( $P < 0.05$ )，与DIAPH3组相比，DIAPH3+si-cyclin D1组细胞增殖活力显著下降 ( $P < 0.05$ )。本研究结果提示，DIAPH3通过增强cyclin D1表达促进胃癌细胞的增殖 (图3)。

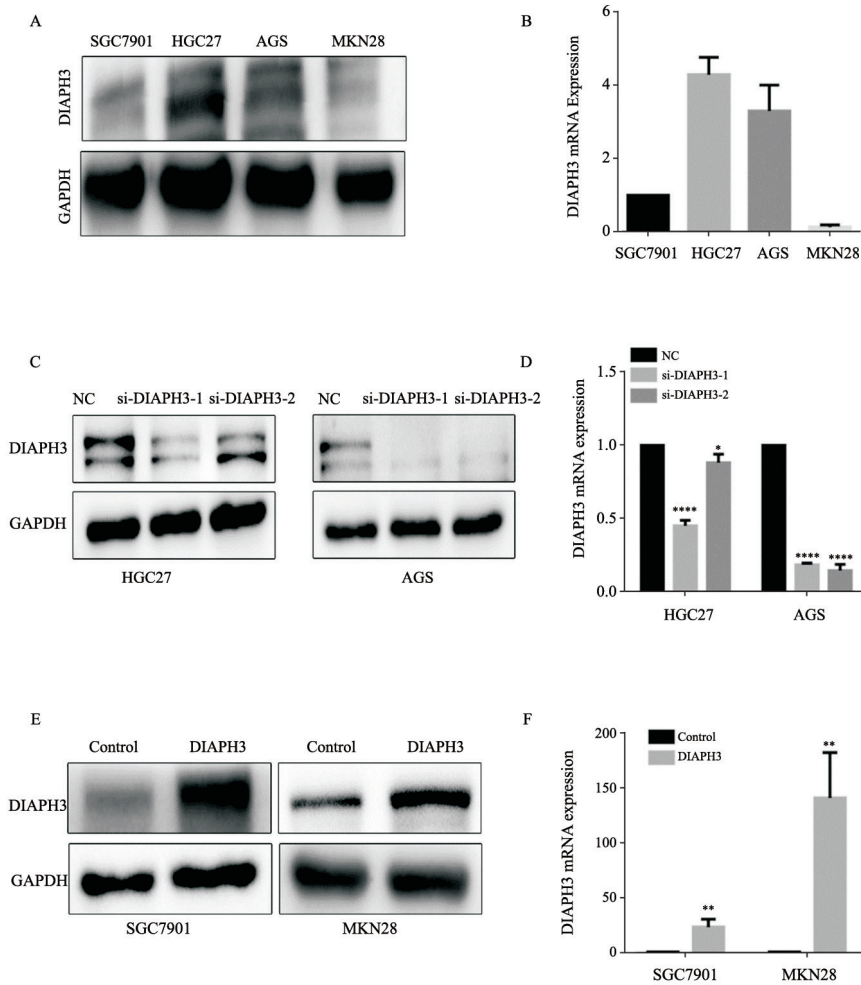


图 2 DIAPH3在敲低或过表达胃癌细胞中的效率验证

Fig. 2 Efficiency verification of DIAPH3 in gastric cancer cells after knocking down or over-expressing DIAPH3

A: Expression of DIAPH3 in four gastric cancer cell lines analyzed by Western blot. B: Expression of DIAPH3 mRNA in four gastric cancer cell lines analyzed by RTFQ-PCR. C: Western blot analysis of DIAPH3 protein expression in HGC27 and AGS cells after interfering DIAPH3 expression. D: RTFQ-PCR analysis of DIAPH3 mRNA expression in HGC27 and AGS cells after interfering DIAPH3 expression. E: Western blot analysis of DIAPH3 expression in SGC7901 and MKN28 cells after over-expressing DIAPH3. F: RTFQ-PCR analysis of DIAPH3 mRNA expression in SGC7901 and MKN28 cells after over-expressing DIAPH3; \*:  $P > 0.05$ , compared with NC group; \*\*\*\*:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with NC group; \*\*:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with SGC7901 group

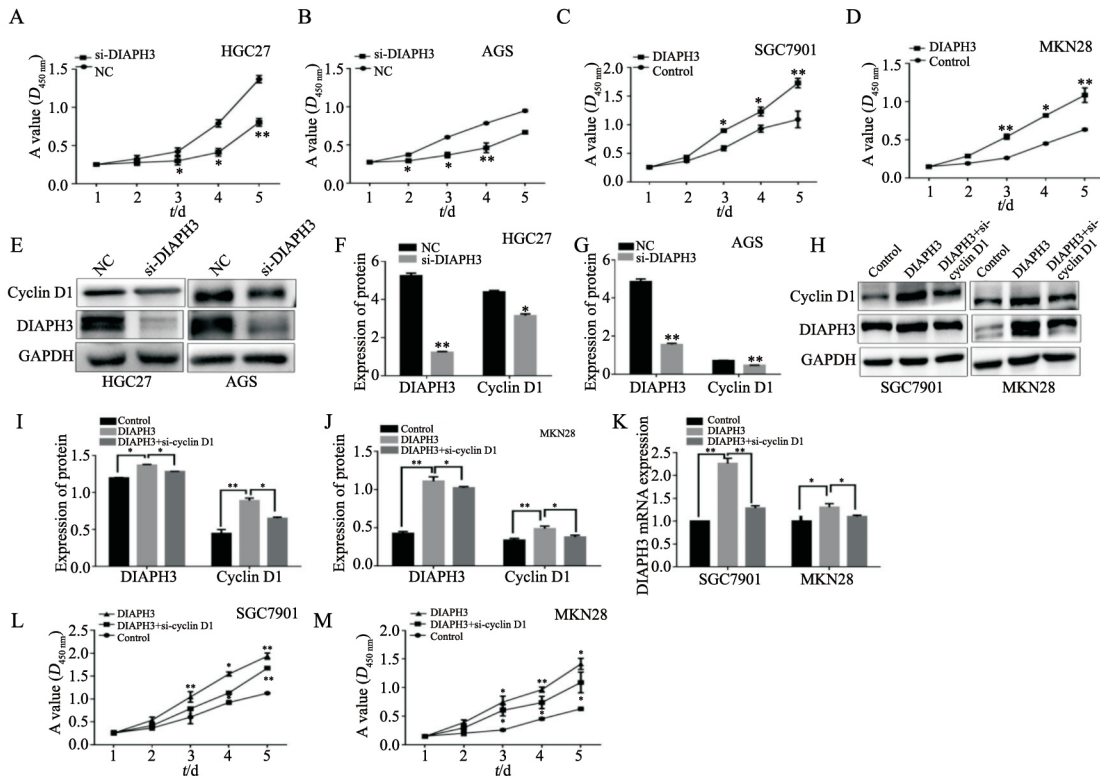


图 3 DIAPH3通过增强cyclin D1的表达促进胃癌细胞的增殖

Fig. 3 DIAPH3 promotes the proliferation of gastric cancer cells through enhancing the expression of cyclin D1

A and B: Effect of interfering DIAPH3 on proliferation of HGC27 and AGS cells analyzed by CCK-8 assay. C and D: Effect of DIAPH3 over-expression on proliferation of SGC7901 and MKN28 cells analyzed by CCK-8 assay. E, F and G: Western blot analysis of expression of cyclin D1 in HGC27 and AGS cells after interfering DIAPH3. Expression levels of cyclin D1 were normalized to GAPDH. H, I and J: Western blot analysis of cyclin D1 expression in SGC7901 and MKN28 cells after over-expressing DIAPH3 and interfering cyclin D1. Expression levels were normalized to GAPDH. L and M: Effect of DIAPH3 over-expression and interfering cyclin D1 on proliferation of SGC7901 and MKN28 cells analyzed by CCK-8 assay; \*:  $P > 0.05$ , compared with each other; \*\*:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with each other

### 2.5 DIAPH3通过EMT促进胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭

划痕愈合实验和transwell小室实验结果显示, 与干扰对照组比较, si-DIAPH3组HGC27和AGS细胞的迁移和侵袭能力均显著下降 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与对照组相比, DIAPH3过表达组SGC7901和MKN28细胞的迁移和侵袭的能力均显著增强 ( $P < 0.05$ )。EMT是上皮来源的肿瘤细胞获得侵袭转移能力的重要生物学过程, 在这一过程中, 上皮细胞失去了细胞极性, 获得了较高的迁移、侵袭和降解细胞外基质的能力等间质表型。我们进一步通过Western blot实验检测了EMT相关蛋白质的表达, 结果显示, 与对照组相比, 干扰DIAPH3组HGC27和AGS细胞中E-cadherin蛋白质表达显著增高, N-cadherin和vimentin蛋白质表达显著降低 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与对照组相比, DIAPH3过表达组SGC7901和MKN28细胞

中E-cadherin蛋白质表达显著降低, N-cadherin和vimentin蛋白质表达显著增高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。为了证明DIAPH3通过EMT促进胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭, 我们用SGC7901和MKN28细胞, 过表达DIAPH3后干扰vimentin, 检测胃癌细胞中vimentin的表达量。Western blot和RT-qPCR结果均显示, 与对照组相比, DIAPH3+si-vimentin组vimentin转录水平和蛋白质表达量显著增加; 与DIAPH3过表达组相比, DIAPH3+si-vimentin组vimentin转录水平和蛋白质表达量显著降低 ( $P < 0.05$ )。划痕愈合实验和transwell小室实验结果显示, 与对照组相比, DIAPH3+si-vimentin组SGC7901和MKN28细胞的迁移和侵袭的能力均显著增强 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 与DIAPH3过表达组相比, SGC7901和MKN28细胞的迁移和侵袭的能力均显著降低 ( $P < 0.05$ , 图4)。

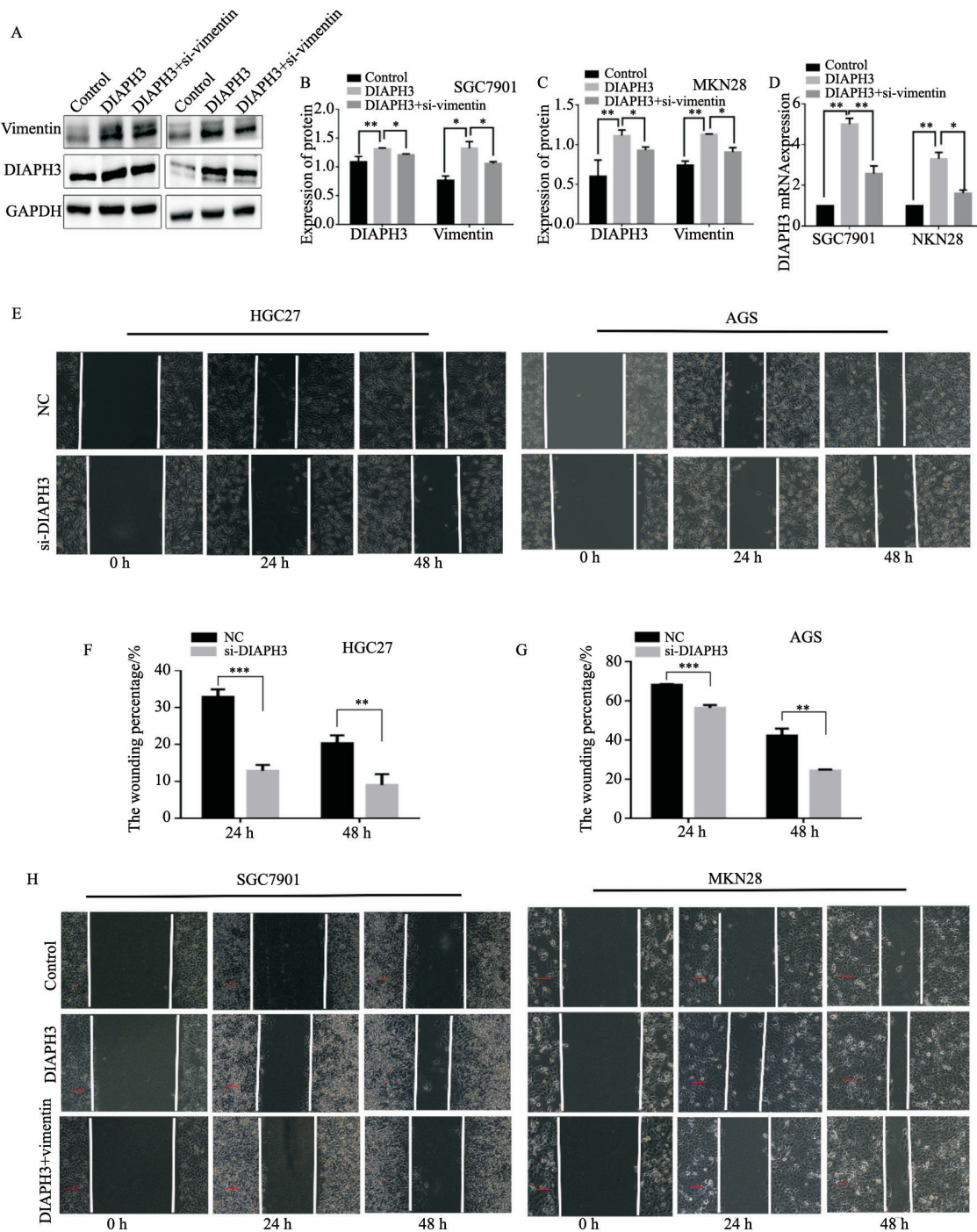


图 4 DIAPH3促进胃癌细胞迁移

Fig. 4 DIAPH3 promotes the migration capacity of gastric cancer cells

A-D: Effect of over-expressing DIAPH3 and interfering vimentin detected by Western blot and RTFQ-PCR. E-G: Effect of interfering DIAPH3 on migration of HGC27 and AGS cells detected by the wound-healing assay. H: Effect of over-expressing DIAPH3 and interfering vimentin on migration of SGC7901 and MKN28 cells analyzed by the wound-healing assay; \*, \*\*, \*\*\*:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with each other

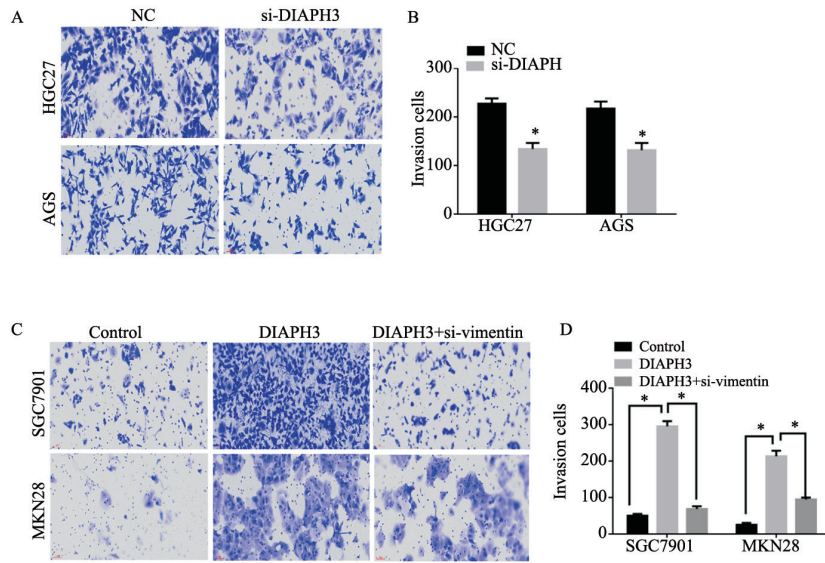


图 5 DIAPH3促进胃癌细胞侵袭

Fig. 5 DIAPH3 enhances gastric cancer cell invasion

A: Effects of interfering DIAPH3 on cell invasion of HGC27 and AGS cells detected by Boyden chamber assay. Morphologic comparison of cells penetrating the artificial basement membrane was shown. Scale bars represent 50 mm. B: The number of invaded HGC27 and AGS cells was measured under the microscope. C: Effects of DIAPH3 over-expression and interfering vimentin on cell invasion of SGC7901 and MKN28 cells detected by Boyden chamber assay. Morphologic comparison of cells penetrating the artificial basement membrane was shown. Scale bars represent 50 mm. D: The number of invaded SGC7901 and MKN28 cells was measured under the microscope; \*:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with each other

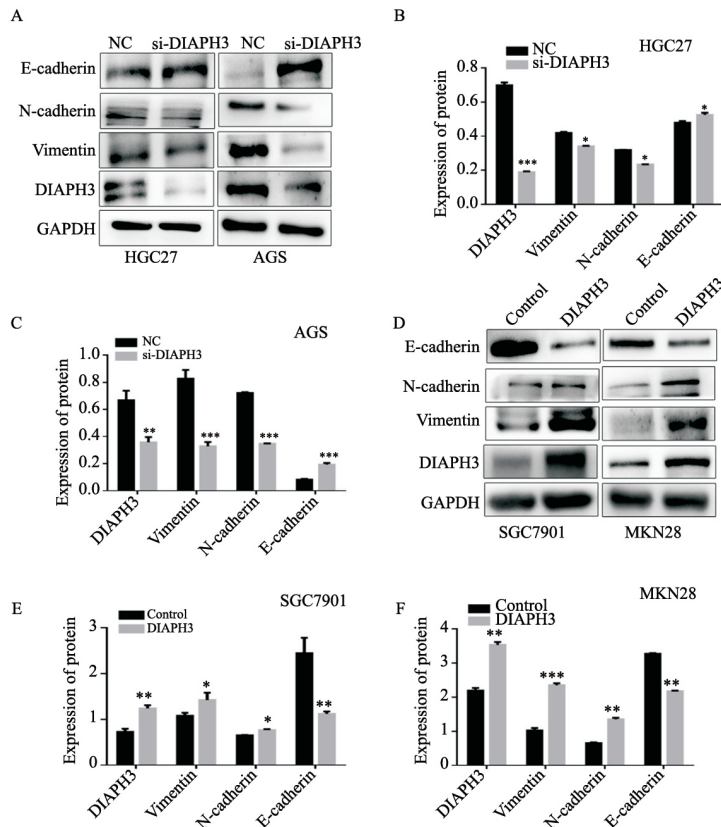


图 6 DIAPH3促进胃癌细胞EMT进程

Fig. 6 DIAPH3 promotes EMT progression of gastric cancer

A-C: Western blot analysis of expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin and DIAPH3 in HGC27 and AGS cells after interfering DIAPH3. Expression levels were normalized to GAPDH; D-F: Western blot analysis of expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin and DIAPH3 in SGC7901 and MKN28 cells over-expressing DIAPH3. Expression levels were normalized to GAPDH; \*:  $P > 0.05$ , compared with each other; \*\*:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with each other; \*\*\*:  $P < 0.01$ , compared with each other

### 3 讨 论

胃癌是全球第5大常见恶性肿瘤，也是癌症死亡第3大原因。胃癌的危险因素主要为幽门螺杆菌感染<sup>[3]</sup>。胃癌的组织分型90%为腺癌<sup>[12]</sup>，尽管外科手术、放疗、化疗和新辅助治疗技术不断进步，但患者预后仍较差<sup>[10]</sup>。根据调查分析，年轻人患胃癌的发病率正在逐渐增加<sup>[13]</sup>。由于早期胃癌诊断率过低，大部分患者一经发现就为中晚期胃癌，从而错过最佳治疗时期。转移是导致胃癌患者死亡的重要原因。因此针对胃癌寻找新的诊疗靶点，是目前研究的重点。

DIAPH3基因定位于染色体13q21.2，是diaphanous相关成蛋白<sup>[14]</sup>家族的一员。Diaphanous相关成蛋白<sup>[14]</sup>家族成员广泛参与肌动蛋白重塑和调节细胞的运动和黏附，如内吞运输、有丝分裂、细胞极性和迁移等<sup>[15]</sup>。在肿瘤转移的过程中，肿瘤细胞的形态发生改变是由细胞骨架控制的。另有研究证实DIAPH3在肺癌<sup>[17]</sup>、前列腺癌和乳腺癌<sup>[4]</sup>中均发挥重要作用。目前，DIAPH3在胃癌中的作用及其分子机制未见报道。本研究通过GEPIA数据库在线分析和免疫组织化学实验证实胃癌组织中DIAPH3表达显著增高。CCK-8实验结果显示，干扰DIAPH3后胃癌细胞的增殖能力下降，而过表达DIAPH3后胃癌的增殖能力增强。已有研究证实，cyclin D1通过与细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶结合，使细胞通过G<sub>1</sub>期进入S期完成分裂增殖，cyclin D1的过度表达缩短了G<sub>1</sub>期的时限，促使细胞发生恶性增殖，因而cyclin D1的水平变化可用于多种肿瘤诊断及预后判断<sup>[16-18]</sup>。干扰DIAPH3后胃癌细胞中cyclin D1蛋白质表达下降，过表达DIAPH3后胃癌细胞中cyclin D1蛋白质表达上调。CCK-8实验结果显示，过表达DIAPH3后干扰cyclin D1，胃癌细胞增殖能力较过表达DIAPH3的增殖能力降低。本研究结果提示，DIAPH3通过增强cyclin D1的表达进而促进胃癌细胞的增殖。划痕愈合实验和transwell小室实验结果表明，干扰DIAPH3后，胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭能力下降，而过表达

DIAPH3后，胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭能力增强。过表达DIAPH3后干扰vimentin，胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭能力较过表达DIAPH3胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭能力下降。EMT在肿瘤转移中起着重要作用，是肿瘤细胞发生转移的第一步，在此过程中，肿瘤细胞失去细胞极性，形成具有迁移能力的间质细胞<sup>[19-20]</sup>。为了明确DIAPH3是否通过EMT进程促进胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭。Western blot实验结果表明，干扰DIAPH3后，胃癌细胞中E-cadherin蛋白质表达增高，N-cadherin和vimentin蛋白质表达降低，而过表达DIAPH3后，胃癌细胞中E-cadherin蛋白质表达降低，N-cadherin和vimentin蛋白质表达增高。我们的研究表明，DIAPH3通过EMT进程促进胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭。

综上所述，DIAPH3在胃癌中表达增高，且DIAPH3表达与肿瘤分化和有无淋巴结转移密切相关，DIAPH3通过增强cyclin D1的表达进而促进胃癌细胞的增殖。DIAPH3通过EMT进程促进胃癌细胞的迁移和侵袭。

#### [参 考 文 献]

- [1] SONG Z, WU Y, YANG J, et al. Progress in the treatment of advanced gastric cancer [J]. *Tumour Biol*, 2017, 39(7): 1010428317714626.
- [2] ZHOU J, MA X, BI F, et al. Clinical significance of circulating tumor cells in gastric cancer patients [J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(15): 25713-25720.
- [3] SMYTH E C, NILSSON M, GRABSCH H I, et al. Gastric cancer [J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 396(10251): 635-648.
- [4] GOODE B L, ECK M J. Mechanism and function of formins in the control of actin assembly [J]. *Annu Rev Biochem*, 2007, 76: 593-627.
- [5] RONG Y F, GAO J, KUANG T T, et al. DIAPH3 promotes pancreatic cancer progression by activating selenoprotein TrxR1-mediated antioxidant effects [J]. *J Cell Mol Med*, 2021, 25(4): 2163-2175.
- [6] DONG L, LI Z J, XUE L Y, et al. DIAPH3 promoted the growth, migration and metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma cells by activating beta-catenin/TCF signaling [J]. *Mol Cell Biochem*, 2018, 438(1/2): 183-190.
- [7] XIANG G, WEIWEI H, ERJI G, et al. DIAPH3 promotes the tumorigenesis of lung adenocarcinoma [J]. *Exp Cell Res*, 2019, 385(1): 111662.
- [8] GONZÁLEZ-RUIZ L, GONZÁLEZ-MOLES M Á, GONZÁLEZ-RUIZ I, et al. An update on the implications of

- cyclin D1 in melanomas [J]. *Pigment Cell Melanoma Res*, 2020, 33(6): 788–805.
- [ 9 ] DONGRE A, WEINBERG R A. New insights into the mechanisms of epithelial–mesenchymal transition and implications for cancer [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2019, 20(2): 69–84.
- [ 10 ] 程 玉, 刘小超, 薛 晶, 等.  $\beta$ -catenin不同表达定位与胃癌临床病理特征的关系 [J]. *临床与实验病理学杂志*, 2019, 35(2): 143–146.
- CHENG Y, LIU X C, XUE J, et al. Different expression localization of  $\beta$ -catenin and its correlation with clinical pathological parameters in gastric cancer [J]. *Chin J Clin Exp Pathol*, 2019, 35(2): 143–146.
- [ 11 ] TANG Z F, LI C W, KANG B X, et al. GEPIA: a web server for cancer and normal gene expression profiling and interactive analyses [J]. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2017, 45(W1): W98–W102.
- [ 12 ] KARIM P, ISLAMI F, FREEDMAN ND, et al. Gastric cancer: descriptive epidemiology, risk factors, screening, and prevention [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2014, 23(5): 700–713.
- [ 13 ] SUN Z, WANG Q, YU X, et al. Risk factors associated with splenic hilar lymph node metastasis in patients with advanced gastric cancer in northwest China [J]. *Int J Clin Exp Med*, 2015, 8(11): 21358–21364.
- [ 14 ] KATOH M, KATOH M. Identification and characterization of human DIAPH3 gene in silico [J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 2004, 13(3): 473–478.
- [ 15 ] CALVO F, EGE N, GRANDE-GARCIA A, et al. Mechanotransduction and YAP-dependent matrix remodelling is required for the generation and maintenance of cancer-associated fibroblasts [J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2013, 15(6): 637–646.
- [ 16 ] JOHN R R, MALATHI N, RAVINDRAN C, et al. Mini review: Multifaceted role played by cyclin D1 in tumor behavior [J]. *Indian J Dent Res*, 2017, 28(2): 187–192.
- [ 17 ] ORTIZ A B, GARCIA D, VICENTE Y, et al. Prognostic significance of cyclin D1 protein expression and gene amplification in invasive breast carcinoma [J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 12(11): e0188068.
- [ 18 ] RAMOS-GARCIA P, GIL-MONTOYA J, SCULLY C, et al. An update on the implications of cyclin D1 in oral carcinogenesis [J]. *Oral Dis*, 2017, 23(7): 897–912.
- [ 19 ] ZHANG Y, WEINBERG R A. Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition in cancer: complexity and opportunities [J]. *Front Med*, 2018, 12(4): 361–373.
- [ 20 ] ROKEN C. Molecular classification of gastric cancer [J]. *Expert Rev Mol Diagn*, 2017, 17(3): 293–301.

(收稿日期: 2021-08-02 修回日期: 2021-10-01)

## 《中国癌症杂志》喜获“第七届华东地区优秀期刊奖”

第七届“华东地区优秀期刊奖”评选活动入选名单于2021年12月21日揭晓, 经华东地区优秀期刊评审委员会最终评定, 由复旦大学附属肿瘤医院主办的《中国癌症杂志》被评为第七届华东地区优秀期刊。

“华东地区优秀期刊奖”由华东地区五省一市期刊协会联盟组织评选, 每4年评选一次, 旨在为激励期刊出版单位提高期刊出版质量, 发挥优秀期刊的示范带动作用, 增强期刊核心竞争力, 进一步推动华东地区期刊出版工作发展。第七届从今年7月份启动, 经各省(市)两轮评审推荐、华东地区优秀期刊评审委员会终审审定, 上海市95种期刊获第七届“华东地区优秀期刊奖”, 获奖比例占上海市期刊总数的15%。

《中国癌症杂志》编辑部