

*Gankyrin*基因沉默对人卵巢癌SKOV3/ CDDP细胞顺铂耐药性的逆转作用和 机制

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[摘要] **背景与目的:** 卵巢癌是常见的妇科肿瘤, 抗肿瘤药耐药性的产生是卵巢癌治疗失败的主要原因之一, *Gankyrin*基因被认为与肿瘤耐药性密切相关, 本文探讨了*Gankyrin*基因沉默对卵巢癌耐顺铂细胞系SKOV3/DDP顺铂耐药性的逆转作用及机制。**方法:** 应用real-time PCR技术考察*Gankyrin*在SKOV3和SKOV3/DDP细胞中的表达, 应用MTS法检测*Gankyrin*对SKOV3/DDP细胞顺铂耐受性的影响, 应用流式细胞术检测肿瘤细胞凋亡和细胞内罗丹明-123 (Rhodamine-123, Rh-123)含量的变化, Western blot和real-time PCR技术检测肿瘤细胞耐药相关蛋白MDR1、Caspase-3/8、Survivin和Bcl-2蛋白表达, Western blot法检测p53、NF- κ B和PTEN蛋白表达和AKT磷酸化水平。**结果:** *Gankyrin*在SKOV3/DDP细胞中表达升高, 沉默*Gankyrin*基因后可增加SKOV3/DDP细胞对顺铂的敏感性。基因沉默前后耐药逆转倍数(resistant factor, RF)为1.81和2.45, 肿瘤细胞中Rh-123含量提高了1.73和2.42倍, 细胞凋亡率是对照组的2.23倍和4.23倍, 耐药相关蛋白MDR1、Survivin和Bcl-2蛋白水平显著下降, MDR1 mRNA表达是对照组的62.8%和21.6%, Survivin mRNA表达是对照组的24.5%和10.3%, Bcl-2 mRNA表达是对照组的47.5%和18.4%, Caspase-3/8、p53和PTEN表达水平上升, AKT磷酸化和NF- κ B水平下降。**结论:** 沉默*Gankyrin*基因可逆转SKOV3/DDP对顺铂的耐药性, 可能与抑制药物外排, 促进细胞凋亡有关, PTEN/AKT/NF- κ B/p53信号通路可能是其中心环节。

[关键词] *Gankyrin*基因; 卵巢癌; 顺铂耐药

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The effects and mechanisms of *Gankyrin* silencing on reversing the cisplatin resistance of human ovarian cancer SKOV3/DDP cell line WANG Qian, CHENG Kun (Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Tianjin Shui Ge Hospital, Tianjin 300120, China)

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Ovarian cancer is the common gynecological cancer, and the drug resistance of anti-tumor drug was one of major reasons for therapy failure, some studies considered that there is a closed relationship between *Gankyrin* and drug resistance. In this study, we investigated the effects and mechanisms of *Gankyrin* silencing on reversing the cisplatin resistance of ovarian cancer drug-resistant SKOV3/DDP cell line. **Methods:** The expression of *Gankyrin* in SKOV3 and SKOV3/DDP cells was measured by real-time PCR assay, MTS assay was employed to determine the effect of *Gankyrin* on SKOV3/DDP sensitivity to cisplatin, apoptosis rate and intracellular concentration of rhodamine-123 (Rh-123) were determined by flow cytometry, the expression of multi-drugs resistant protein MDR1, Caspase-3/8, Survivin and Bcl-2 were determined by Western blot and real-time PCR. The phosphorylation of AKT and expression of p53, NF- κ B and PTEN were analyzed by Western blot assay. **Results:** The expression of *Gankyrin* was increased in SKOV3/DDP cells, *Gankyrin* silencing was able to increase the cisplatin sensitivity of SKOV3/DDP. Before and after gene silencing, the reverse folds (RF) to cisplatin were 1.81 and 2.45, respectively, the intracellular levels of Rh-123 were 1.73 and 2.42 fold, the apoptosis rates were 2.23 and 4.23 fold,

the expressions of MDR1, Survivin and Bcl-2 were downregulated, the mRNA expressions of MDR1 were 62.8% and 21.6%, the mRNA expressions of Survivin were 24.5% and 10.3%, the mRNA expressions of Bcl-2 were 47.5% and 18.4%, the levels of Caspase-3/8, p53 and PTEN were elevated, phosphorylation of AKT and expression of NF- κ B were downregulated compared with control group. **Conclusion:** *Gankyrin* silencing was able to reverse the cisplatin resistance of SKOV3/DDP cells by inhibiting the drug efflux and promoting cell apoptosis, the PTEN/AKT/NF- κ B/p53 may be the key pathway.

[**Key words**] *Gankyrin* gene; Ovarian cancer; Cisplatin resistant

卵巢癌是世界范围内最常见的妇科恶性肿瘤之一^[1], 由于早期症状不明显, 大多数卵巢癌患者在确诊时已到了晚期。近年来, 尽管卵巢癌的治疗现状已经得到显著的改善, 但肿瘤细胞对药物的耐受性问题仍亟待解决。顺铂可通过抑制DNA的合成和转录阻止肿瘤细胞生长, 但是在临床应用中, 卵巢癌细胞往往出现对顺铂的耐药性^[2]。因此, 克服肿瘤细胞耐药, 探讨其机制, 寻求克服耐药性的方法, 对提高临床患者的治愈率有十分重要的意义。

*Gankyrin*基因是近年来新发现的原癌基因, 与肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关, 可调控肿瘤细胞对药物治疗的应答, 在癌症中的作用备受关注。研究发现*Gankyrin*蛋白在胆管癌和肝细胞癌等多种肿瘤中的表达上调, 沉默其表达可抑制细胞的迁移和侵袭^[3]。然而, *Gankyrin*在卵巢癌耐药性中的作用尚无太多的研究。

肿瘤细胞产生耐药的机制包括减少药物的吸收, 通过结合盒(ATP-binding cassette, ABC)转运蛋白增加药物的外排与凋亡抑制途径, 减少肿瘤细胞内药物浓度并抑制肿瘤凋亡^[4]。在本研究中, 我们发现沉默*Gankyrin*蛋白的表达可以逆转SKOV3/DDP的耐药性, 抑制该细胞的生长并促进其凋亡。我们认为*Gankyrin*在卵巢癌逆转顺铂耐药中发挥重要作用, 其机制可能与调控多种耐药和凋亡相关蛋白等有关。

1 材料和方法

1.1 仪器与试剂

人卵巢癌SKOV3和SKOV3/DDP细胞系购自中国科学院上海生命科学研究院细胞资源中心; 细胞培养基购自Gibco公司; *Gankyrin*

shRNA质粒和单克隆抗体购自Santa Cruz公司; TaqMan MicroRNA assay kit购自Applied Biosystems公司; LipofectamineTM 2000购自Gibco公司; 细胞凋亡流式检测试剂盒购自BD公司; Western blot抗体购自SantaCruz公司; ECL免疫印迹底物试剂盒购自Millipore公司; 顺铂购自Sigma公司。

1.2 细胞培养与*Gankyrin*基因沉默

SKOV3和SKOV3/DDP细胞培养于37 °C、CO₂体积分数为5%、饱和湿度的培养箱中, 培养基为含10%胎牛血清的RPMI-1640培养基, 0.25%胰酶-EDTA消化传代, 所有试验均采用对数生长期细胞。将SKOV3/DDP细胞暴露于底剂量(1/10 IC₅₀值)的顺铂中维持细胞耐药性。

SKOV3/DDP细胞培养于10 cm培养皿中, 转染*Gankyrin* shRNA质粒或者阴性对照质粒进行转染, 继续培养72 h后, 300 ng/mL G418筛选3周后, 经单克隆培养, 构建*Gankyrin*基因沉默SKOV3/DDP细胞系, 定量检测*Gankyrin*蛋白表达水平, 考察沉默效果, 同时检测SKOV3和SKOV3/DDP母细胞中*Gankyrin*表达, 考察*Gankyrin*在SKOV3和SKOV3/DDP细胞表达量的不同。

1.3 MTS法检测*Gankyrin*基因沉默表达对SKOV3/DDP细胞耐药性的逆转作用

将 3×10^3 个细胞接种至96孔板中培养过夜, 分别加入0、1、2、5、10、20、50和100 μ mol/L顺铂, 继续培养72 h, 更换新鲜培养基, 加入100 μ L MTS (0.5 mg/mL), 继续培养4 h, 应用酶标仪测定吸光度值(A_{490})。抑制率 $= (1 - A_{Gankyrin\text{基因沉默组}} / A_{\text{对照组}}) \times 100\%$, 计算IC₅₀值。耐药逆转倍数(resistant factor, RF) = $IC_{50\text{ Gankyrin沉默组}} / IC_{50\text{ 对照组}}$ 。

1.4 流式细胞术检测*Gankyrin*基因沉默表达对SKOV3/DDP细胞内罗丹明-123含量和细胞凋亡的影响

将 3×10^5 肿瘤细胞接种至6孔板中,培养过夜,加入20 μL 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的罗丹明-123,培养2 h后,消化、离心、收集细胞,应用流式细胞仪在490 nm激发波长检测细胞中罗丹明-123的平均荧光强度,考察*Gankyrin*基因沉默表达对SKOV3/DDP细胞内罗丹明-123含量的影响。

将 3×10^5 肿瘤细胞接种至6孔板中,培养过夜,经10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 顺铂作用24 h后,收集细胞采用PI/Annexin V-FITC双染法,均根据试剂盒说明书操作流式细胞仪检测细胞中PI和FITC的荧光强度,考察细胞凋亡率。

1.5 Western blot法检测SKOV3/DDP细胞中耐药相关蛋白的表达

将 3×10^5 个肿瘤细胞接种至6孔板中,培养过夜,消化、离心、收集细胞,应用细胞裂解液裂解细胞,离心收集总蛋白。取120 μg 细胞总蛋白,经过12%SDS-PAGE分离蛋白后,将蛋白转移至聚偏氟乙烯(polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF)膜,脱脂牛奶4 $^\circ\text{C}$ 封闭1 h,加入单克隆抗体(MDR1、Caspase-3/8、Survivin、Bcl-2、p53、NF- κB 、PTEN、p-AKT和 β -actin)4 $^\circ\text{C}$ 过夜温育,洗涤3次去除一抗,应用羊抗兔-HRP标记二抗室温温育1 h,洗涤3次后,应用ECL显色试剂盒显示Western blot条带。

1.6 RT-PCR检测SKOV3/DDP肿瘤细胞中多种蛋白基因的mRNA水平

将 3×10^5 个肿瘤细胞接种至6孔板中,培养过夜,应用TRIzol法提取各组总RNA,逆转录得到cDNA。*Gankyrin*上游引物序列:5'-TCCTCTTCATATTGCGGCTT-3',下游引物序列:5'-CTTGAGCACCTTTTCCCAGAA-3';*MDR1*上游引物序列:5'-CAGGAGATAGGCTGGTTTTGATGGT-3',下游引物序列:5'-TTAGCTTCCAACCACT

GTAAATC-3';*Survivin*上游引物序列:5'-CTGAGAACGAGCCAGACTTG-3',下游引物序列:5'-CACTTTCTTCGCAGTTTCCT-3';*Bcl-2*上游引物序列:5'-TGAACCGGCACTGCACAC-3',下游引物序列:5'-CGTCTTCAGAGACAGCCAGGAG-3';*GAPDH*上游引物序列:5'-AGCAGTCCCGTACACTGGCAAAC-3',下游引物序列:5'-TCTGTGGTGATGTAAATGTCCTCT-3';94 $^\circ\text{C}$ 变性3 min后,按下述条件扩增40个循环:95 $^\circ\text{C}$ 15 s,65 $^\circ\text{C}$ 30 s,72 $^\circ\text{C}$ 95 s,75 $^\circ\text{C}$ 延伸10 min。

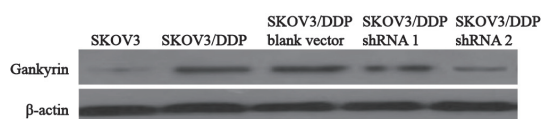
1.7 统计学处理

实验数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,应用SPSS 13.0软件进行单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA), $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

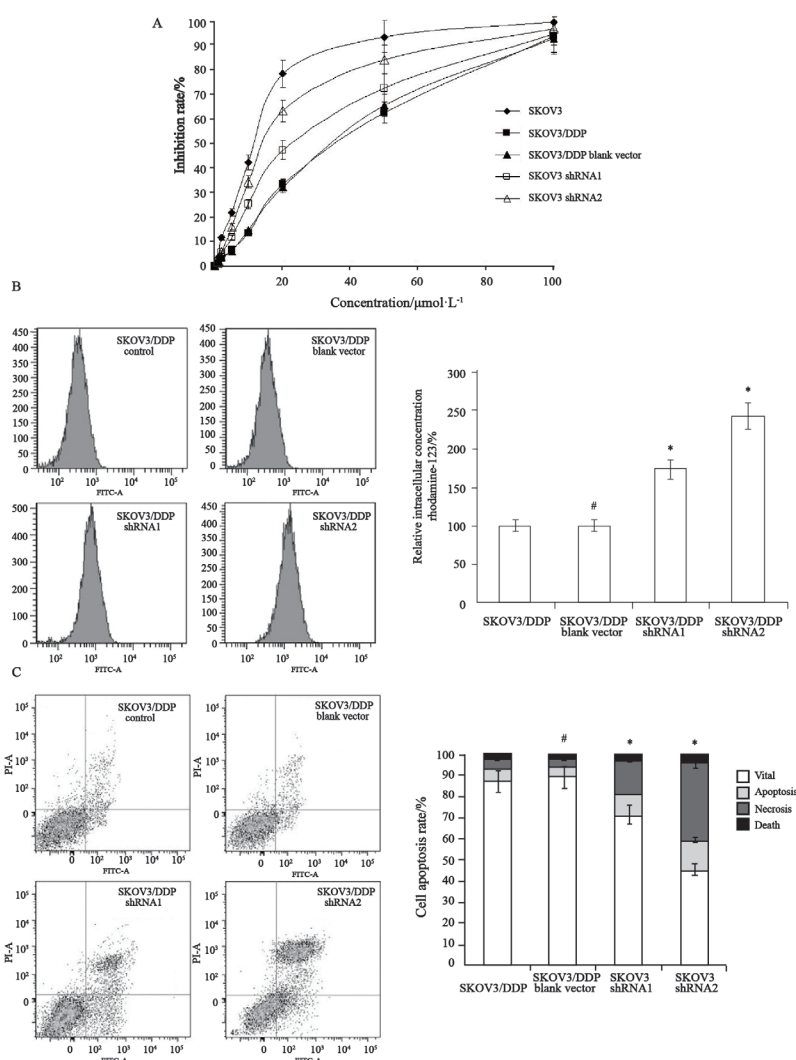
2 结 果

2.1 构建*Gankyrin*基因沉默SKOV3/DDP细胞系

SKOV3/DDP细胞系*Gankyrin*蛋白表达显著高于SKOV3细胞系,SKOV3/DDP细胞经*Gankyrin* shRNA转染后,其细胞内*Gankyrin*的蛋白表达相对未转染的SKOV3/DDP显著降低,而对照质粒转染的细胞,其*Gankyrin*蛋白表达与对照细胞大致一致。与SKOV3细胞相比,SKOV3/DDP细胞*Gankyrin* mRNA表达上调345.6%,SKOV3/DDP细胞空载体转染组*Gankyrin* mRNA表达上调339.3%。与SKOV3/DDP未处理细胞组相比,SKOV3/DDP细胞*Gankyrin*基因沉默后,其mRNA表达下调67.2%和33.4%,结果说明经过shRNA转染后,*Gankyrin*基因沉默SKOV3/DDP细胞系构建成功。SKOV3/DDP未处理细胞作为对照组,转染空载体质粒SKOV3/DDP细胞作为空载体组,根据*Gankyrin*基因沉默水平不同,分为shRNA 1组和shRNA 2组,shRNA 2组*Gankyrin*表达低于shRNA 1组(图1)。

图1 *Gankyrin*在人卵巢癌细胞系中的表达Fig. 1 The expression of *Gankyrin* in human ovarian cancer cell lines

Western blot assay results showed that there was an increased protein expression of *Gankyrin* in SKOV3/DDP cells compared with SKOV3 cells, meanwhile, there was a decreased protein expression of *Gankyrin* in *Gankyrin* gene silencing SKOV3/DDP cells compared with untreated SKOV3/DDP and SKOV3/DDP blank vector transfection cells. β -actin was as internal control.

图2 *Gankyrin*对人卵巢癌细胞系顺铂敏感性、rhodamine-123含量和凋亡的影响Fig. 2 The effect of *Gankyrin* on cisplatin sensitivity, intracellular concentration of rhodamine-123 and apoptosis of human ovarian cancer cell lines

A: MTS assay results showed that there was an increased cisplatin sensitivity in *Gankyrin* silencing SKOV3/DDP cells compared with untreated SKOV3/DDP and SKOV3/DDP blank vector transfection cells. Bars indicated SD, $n=10$. B: Flow cytometry assay results showed that there was an increased intracellular concentration of rhodamine-123 in *Gankyrin* silencing SKOV3/DDP cells compared with untreated SKOV3/DDP and SKOV3/DDP blank vector transfection cells. Bars indicated SD, $n=3$; #: Compared to the SKOV3/DDP group, $P>0.05$; *: Compared to the SKOV3/DDP group, $P<0.05$. C: Flow cytometry assay results showed that there was an increased apoptosis rate in *Gankyrin* silencing SKOV3/DDP cells compared with untreated SKOV3/DDP and SKOV3/DDP blank vector transfection cells. Bars indicated SD, $n=3$; #: Compared to the SKOV3/DDP group, $P>0.05$; *: Compared to the SKOV3/DDP group, $P<0.05$.

2.2 MTS试验结果

MTS试验结果显示, *Gankyrin*沉默的细胞对顺铂的敏感性与母细胞SKOV3/DDP相比显著上升, 对照组 IC_{50} 为44.6 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, shRNA 1组和shRNA 2组 IC_{50} 分别为24.7 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 和18.2 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, RF分别为1.81和2.45。流式细胞术结果显示*Gankyrin*沉默后, 细胞吸收荧光染料Rh-123的能力显著提高, 分别为对照组的1.73倍和2.42倍, 进一步研究发现, 细胞凋亡率显著上升, 分别为对照组的2.23倍和4.23倍(图2)。

2.3 *Gankyrin*沉默对耐药相关基因表达的调节作用

为了研究*Gankyrin*沉默逆转SKOV3/DDP耐药性,促进肿瘤细胞凋亡的机制,我们研究了多种相关蛋白的表达。结果显示,耐药蛋白MDR1和抗凋亡蛋白Survivin和Bcl-2的蛋白表达水平显著下调,同时*Gankyrin*沉默上调了Caspase-3/8的蛋白表达(图3)。Real-time PCR研究显示,*Gankyrin*沉默后MDR1 mRNA表达是对照组的62.8%和21.6%,Survivin mRNA表达是对照组的24.5%和10.3%,Bcl-2 mRNA表达是对照组的47.5%和18.4%,表明*Gankyrin*沉默对耐药相关基因表达的调节是通过转录水平实现的。

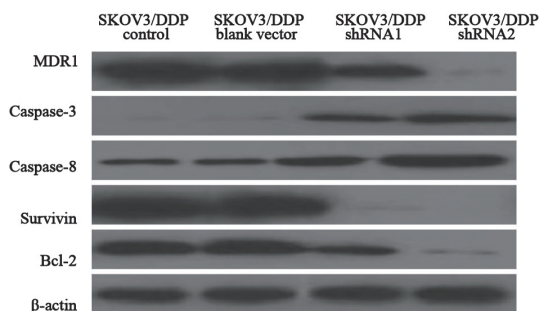


图3 *Gankyrin*对人卵巢癌细胞系耐药相关基因蛋白表达的影响
Fig. 3 The effect of *Gankyrin* on the protein expression of drug-resistant related gene of human ovarian cancer cell lines

Western blot assay results showed that there was an increased protein expression of Caspase-3/8, meanwhile, there was a decreased protein expression of MDR1, Survivin and Bcl-2 in *Gankyrin* silencing SKOV3/DDP cells compared with untreated SKOV3/DDP and SKOV3/DDP blank vector transfection cells. β -actin was used as internal control.

2.4 *Gankyrin*沉默对耐药相关信号路径的调节作用

为了研究*Gankyrin*沉默逆转肿瘤细胞耐药性的机制,我们重点研究了AKT路径。Western blot结果显示,*Gankyrin*沉默后,AKT磷酸化和NF- κ B蛋白水平下降,说明AKT/NF- κ B信号通路受抑制,而p53和PTEN表达水平上升,说明*Gankyrin*沉默可能通过上调AKT磷酸化抑制基因PTEN,抑制AKT活性,从而下调转录因子NF- κ B表达,进而上调抑癌基因p53表达,最终调节耐药相关基因的表达(图4)。

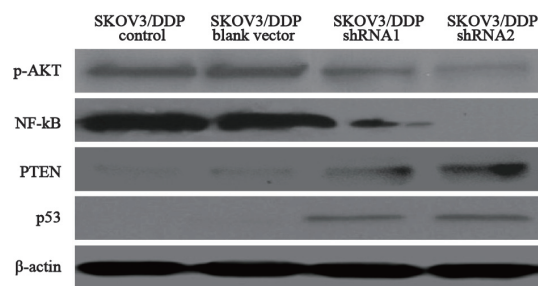


图4 *Gankyrin*对人卵巢癌细胞系耐药相关信号转导通路的影响
Fig. 4 The effect of *Gankyrin* on the drug-resistant related signal pathway of human ovarian cancer cell lines

Western blot assay results showed that there was an increased expression of p53 and PTEN, meanwhile, there was a decreased expression of p-AKT and NF- κ B in *Gankyrin* silencing SKOV3/DDP cells compared with untreated SKOV3/DDP and SKOV3/DDP blank vector transfection cells. β -actin was used as internal control.

3 讨论

肿瘤细胞增加药物的外排、减少药物的吸收是其耐受化疗药物的一种主要手段。ABC家族的跨膜转运蛋白,例如MDR1可将药物从细胞内测泵到外侧,在耐药的肿瘤细胞中经常过表达^[5]。*Gankyrin*沉默后,流式细胞术检测可见细胞内Rhodamin-123的含量升高,间接说明*Gankyrin*沉默逆转SKOV3/DDP的耐药性与减少药物的外排有关,进一步的研究发现,*Gankyrin*沉默下调了MDR1蛋白与mRNA的表达水平,为上述假设提供了佐证。

Survivin是重要的凋亡抑制蛋白,只表达于肿瘤和胚胎组织中,可抑制肿瘤细胞的凋亡,促进增殖和血管新生,因此被认为是一个具有很高的价值的肿瘤治疗靶点^[6]。实验结果显示,*Gankyrin*沉默可下调Survivin表达,这与*Gankyrin*增加肿瘤细胞凋亡的结果相符。Bcl-2也是一个重要的抗凋亡基因,研究发现Bcl-2的表达与肿瘤的耐药性密切相关^[7]。本研究结果表明,在SKOV3/CDDP细胞中,*Gankyrin*沉默可以下调Bcl-2的表达,逆转肿瘤的耐药性可能是*Gankyrin*沉默逆转肿瘤耐药性的重要机制之一。

p53是一种重要的抑癌基因,可抑制肿瘤耐药基因的表达,促进凋亡。Caspase-3/8是在细胞凋亡过程中起重要作用的蛋白酶家族,可以激活肿瘤细胞凋亡程序,促进细胞凋亡^[8-9]。因此我们认为上调p53和Caspase-3/8,促进细胞凋亡也是*Gankyrin*沉默逆转肿瘤耐药的重要机制。

AKT通路是对肿瘤耐药起着重要调节作用的信号通路,在本研究中,*Gankyrin*沉默同样可抑制AKT的磷酸化,抑制AKT信号通路的活性。NF- κ B是重要的转录因子,在正常细胞和肿瘤细胞的增殖、凋亡及炎症反应因子的分泌中均发挥关键作用。PTEN是重要的抑癌基因,在多种恶性肿瘤中低表达,可以抑制AKT磷酸化,阻断AKT通路活性^[10-12]。本研究显示,*Gankyrin*沉默可负调控AKT和NF- κ B的表达,可能与上调抑癌基因PTEN表达有关,这种PTEN/AKT/NF- κ B通路的调控作用可能是*Gankyrin*沉默逆转SKOV3/DDP耐药性的中心环节之一。

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