

miR-222通过靶向RB1促进视网膜母细胞瘤细胞生长与侵袭

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[摘要] 背景与目的: 视网膜母细胞瘤基因1(*retinoblastoma 1*, *RB1*)能够抑制多种肿瘤的发生、发展, 且与细胞周期、分化、衰老、凋亡及生长抑制等调控密切相关。该研究旨在明确miR-222是否通过靶向RB1表达而促进视网膜母细胞瘤细胞的生长与侵袭, 进一步揭示miR-222促瘤作用的分子机制。方法: 将miR-222(miR-222 模拟物)+RB1-wt(野生型*RB1*的3'-非翻译区的荧光素酶报告载体)、miR-NC(无关序列对照)+RB1-wt、miR-222+RB1-mut(突变型*RB1*的3'-非翻译区的荧光素酶报告载体)及miR-NC+RB1-mut共转染人视网膜母细胞瘤细胞株Y79, 并采用单光子检测荧光素酶活性。采用蛋白[质]印迹法(Western blot)检测RB1表达水平的改变。将miR-222与miR-NC、RB1(pcDNA3.1-RB1)与vector(pcDNA3.1)、miR-222+RB1及miR-NC+vector转染Y79细胞, MTS检测细胞生长增殖活性, Transwell侵袭实验检测Y79细胞生长与侵袭能力的影响。结果: 与miR-NC+RB1-wt组比较, 共转染miR-222+RB1-wt组的荧光素酶活性强度降低了约56.67% ($P<0.05$)。与miR-NC比较, miR-222组RB1蛋白水平显著下调($P<0.05$)。转染miR-222 组细胞生长速度显著高于miR-NC组($P<0.05$)。与pcDNA3.1组比, pcDNA3.1-RB1组可显著抑制Y79细胞的生长($P<0.05$), 而miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1组和miR-NC+pcDNA3.1组比较, 细胞生长速度差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。转染miR-222组穿过基底膜的细胞数分别为(193±10), 与对照组(144±11)比较能明显加快Y79细胞的穿膜能力, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。而miR-NC+pcDNA3.1组和miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1组比较, 穿过基底膜的细胞数差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论: miR-222通过靶向调控RB1表达而促进视网膜母细胞瘤细胞的生长与侵袭。

[关键词] 视网膜母细胞瘤; miR-222; RB1; 生长; 侵袭

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miR-222 promotes retinoblastoma cell proliferation and invasion by targeting RB1 LIU Yuefeng, ZHANG Yong, ZHONG Xiaodong, LUO Weimin (1. Department of Ophthalmology, Taihe Hospital of Shiyan Affiliated to Hubei University of Medicine, Shiyan 442000, Hubei Province, China; 2. Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Taihe Hospital of Shiyan Affiliated to Hubei University of Medicine, Shiyan 442000, Hubei Province, China)

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[Abstract] Background and purpose: A large number of studies have showed that retinoblastoma gene 1 (*RB1*) can inhibit the occurrence and development of many tumors, including neuroblastoma, small cell lung cancer, osteosarcoma, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer and so on. *RB1* is also closely related to the regulation of cell cycle, differentiation, senescence, apoptosis, growth inhibition, etc. The goal of this article is to elucidate whether miR-222 promotes cell proliferation and invasion by targeting *RB1*, further to explore the molecular mechanism that miR-222 functions as an oncogene in retinoblastoma cells. **Methods:** miR-222 (miR-222 mimics) and *RB1*-wt, miR-NC and *RB1*-wt, miR-222 and *RB1*-mut, miR-NC (a controlled miR-222 mimics) and *RB1*-mut were co-transfected into Y79 cells, and luciferase activity was detected by single photon. Retinoblastoma cells were transfected with miR-222 mimics and miR-NC, and the expressions of *RB1* protein were detected by Western blot. Retinoblastoma cell proliferation assays were performed by MTS assay when miR-222, miR-NC, *RB1* (pcDNA3.1-*RB1*), vector (pcDNA3.1), miR-222+*RB1* and miR-NC+vec-

tor were transfected into Y79 cells. The growth and invasion ability of Y79 cells with ectopic expression of miR-222 were evaluated by MTS and Transwell invasion assays. **Results:** This study demonstrated that miR-222 could promote the luciferase activity of RB1-wt. The expression levels of luciferase reporter gene activity in Y79 cells after transfection with miR-222+RB1-wt were higher than those in the negative control cells (miR-NC+RB1-wt) ($P<0.05$). The protein expression levels of RB1 in Y79 cells after transfection with miR-222 were lower than those in miR-NC ($P<0.05$). Overexpression of RB1 inhibited the proliferation of retinoblastoma cells. miR-222 promoted the proliferation of retinoblastoma cells through targeting RB1 ($P<0.05$). Moreover, there was no significant difference between the cell survival rates of Y79 which were transfected with miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1 and miR-NC+pcDNA3.1 ($P>0.05$). After transfection with miR-222 mimics for 48 h, Transwell invasion assay showed that the number of cells through the basement membrane was (193±10). Compared with the control group (144±11), it could significantly accelerate the invasion of Y79 cells ($P<0.01$). There was no significant difference between the number of cells through the basement membrane which were transfected with miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1 and miR-NC+pcDNA3.1 ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** miR-222 promotes cell proliferation and invasion by targeting RB1 expression in retinoblastoma cells.

[**Key words**] Retinoblastoma; miR-222; RB1; Growth; Invasion

MicroRNAs(miRNAs)是内源性非编码小分子RNA, 其长度为19~25 bp, 通过与mRNA的3'-UTR区域完全或者不完全配对, 促进mRNA的降解和(或)阻碍其翻译, 在转录后水平上对其表达进行负调控, 调控过程涉及到个体发育、细胞增殖与分化及凋亡多种生命活动^[1]。miRNA与肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关。研究表明, miR-222在多种恶性肿瘤组织和细胞中表达上调, 包括肾癌、肝癌、胃癌、结肠癌以及乳腺癌等, 且多数与肿瘤的生长、复发转移等密切相关^[2-5]。视网膜母细胞瘤基因1(retinoblastoma 1, *RB1*)是第一个人类成功分离克隆的抑癌基因, 在哺乳动物中*RB1*基因家族成员有*RB1/p105*, *RBL1/p107*和*RB2/p130*这3个成员。*RB1*对多种肿瘤具有抑制作用, 如乳腺癌、小细胞肺癌、胰腺癌和骨肉瘤等^[6-7]。研究证实, *RB1*的抑癌作用与其对细胞的周期、分化、衰老、凋亡和生长的抑制等调控密切相关。本研究通过荧光素酶报告活性检测、蛋白[质]印迹法(Western blot)、MTS、Transwell等分子生物学技术证实了miR-222通过直接靶向调控*RB1*蛋白表达而促进视网膜母细胞瘤细胞生长与侵袭, 从而探讨miR-222的在视网膜母细胞瘤中的促瘤功能和分子机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 主要材料

miR-222模拟物(miR-222)及无关序列对照(miR-NC)购自美国Ambion公司。miR-222模拟物序列为5'-UGCCAUUUAA AAAGUUGUAGCAG-3', miR-NC序列为5'-ATTGGAACGATACAGAGAAGATT-3'。鼠单抗人*RB1*和鼠单抗GAPDH购自美国Santa Cruz公司。辣根过氧化物酶标记的羊抗鼠IgG二抗购自武汉博士德公司。pcDNA3.1-RB1重组载体(A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human *RB1*)、*RB1*、pcDNA3.1空载体对照(vector)、突变型*RB1*的3'-非翻译区(3'-untranslated region, 3'-UTR)的荧光素酶报告载体(*RB1*-mut)和野生型*RB1*的3'-UTR的荧光素酶报告载体(*RB1*-wt)由广州市复能基因有限公司成功构建。双荧光素酶活性检测试剂盒购自美国Promega公司。LipofectamineTM2000转染试剂和TRIzol购自美国Invitrogen公司。RPMI-1640和Opti-MEM培养基以及胎牛血清(FBS)购自美国Gibco公司。MTS细胞生长增殖/毒性检测试剂盒购自美国Sigma公司。人视网膜母细胞瘤Y79细胞购自中国科学院上海生命科学研究院生物化学与细胞

生物学研究所细胞库。蛋白提取试剂盒购自上海BestBio公司。BCA和增强化学发光(enhanced chemiluminescence, ECL)试剂盒购自美国Pierce公司。Transwell小室及基质胶等相关试剂购自美国BD公司。

1.2 细胞培养

人视网膜母细胞瘤细胞株Y79细胞培养于含10% FBS, 1%青霉素-链霉素溶液和2 mmol/L的谷氨酰胺的RPMI-1640培养基中, 在37 °C、CO₂体积分数为5%的细胞培养箱内。Y79细胞培养时呈单层贴壁生长, 细胞汇合度达到80%~90%时, 倾弃培养液, 用PBS洗3遍, 随后用0.25%胰酶消化, 在显微镜下观察见细胞间隙增大后, 随即倾去胰酶, 加入含10% FBS的RPMI-1640培养基, 并吹打细胞使其成单细胞悬液, 常规传代。

1.3 瞬时转染miRNA和质粒

收集培养瓶中预先培养至约80%密度的细胞, 用含10% FBS的RPMI-1640培养液稀释, 吹打成 5×10^4 个/mL的单细胞悬液, 每孔按2 mL铺至6孔板中, 每孔100 μ L铺至96孔板中, 并放置在CO₂体积分数为5%、37 °C的细胞培养箱中, 待细胞密度达60%~80%时用于转染。接种细胞于6孔或96孔板中, 待完全培养基中细胞生长至30%~50%密度时, 在无菌EP管中配好LipofectamineTM2000及待转染试剂; 室温放置20 min, 使脂质体与DNA形成复合体; 用无血清培养液洗涤培养瓶中的细胞。然后向复合体中加入无血清培养液(不含抗生素), 温和地混匀, 加入到待转染的6孔或96孔板中; 置于37 °C、CO₂体积分数为5%培养箱中, 48 h后, 收集细胞并抽提蛋白。

1.4 荧光素酶活性检测miR-222是否与RB1的3' -UTR区结合

将实验分成4组: miR-222+RB1-wt组、miR-NC+RB1-wt组、miR-222+RB1-mut组和miR-NC+RB1-mut组, 分别共转染上述4组于Y79细胞48 h后, 收获细胞。按双荧光素酶活性检测试剂盒(美国Promega公司)的说明书用单光子检测仪(美国BioRad公司)检测细胞荧光素酶的

活性。计算相对荧光素酶活性, 公式为萤火虫荧光素酶活性值/海肾荧光素酶活性值。每组实验重复3次。

1.5 Western blot检测Y79细胞中RB1蛋白表达改变

将miR-222、miR-NC、表达质粒pcDNA3.1-RB1和空载体pcDNA3.1分别转染到Y79细胞48 h后, 分别提取各组细胞总蛋白, BCA法测定各组蛋白浓度。每孔分别取30 μ g样本, 进行10% SDS-PAGE, 将蛋白转移至PVDF膜上, 5%牛血清白蛋白室温封闭1 h, 加入1:200鼠抗人RB1抗体或1:1 000鼠抗人GAPDH抗体, 4 °C过夜。TBST洗膜30 min, 加入1:10 000辣根过氧化物酶标记羊抗鼠IgG二抗, 并且室温温育1~1.5 h, TBST洗膜30 min后加入ECL发光剂, X片曝光、显影、定影。扫描条带后获取并保存图片。Quantity One软件分析, 以目的蛋白质条带的灰度值和内参GAPDH的蛋白灰度值比值来表示目的蛋白的相对表达水平。每组实验均重复3次(图1、2)。

1.6 MTS法检测miR-222和RB1对Y79细胞生长增殖活性的影响

将实验分成6组: miR-222、miR-NC、pcDNA3.1-RB1、pcDNA3.1、miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1和miR-NC+pcDNA3.1组, 分别转染Y79细胞, 每组设置6个复孔, 在未接种细胞的孔中加入RPMI-1640培养基来作为调零孔。转染后放置于37 °C、CO₂体积分数为5%的培养箱中培养48 h。每孔加入20 μ L MTS检测试剂, 37 °C温育2 h后, 每孔中加入150 μ L DMSO, 低速振荡10 min至使结晶物充分溶解。随后用酶标仪测定492 nm波长的吸光度值(D_{492})。增殖活性计算公式为: $(D_{处理组} - D_{调零孔}) / (D_{对照组} - D_{调零孔}) \times 100\%$ 。每组实验重复3次。先转染好细胞, 然后把转染好的细胞消化接种到96孔板, 接种后再培养48 h。

1.7 Transwell侵袭实验

在Transwell小室中铺加基质胶稀释液, 放置过夜使其成膜。次日取100 μ L细胞稀释液接种于小室的上腔, 下腔中加入500 μ L含10% FBS

的培养基, 于37 ℃、CO₂体积分数为5%培养箱中培养36 h后, 取出并擦弃小室上层的细胞, 并用甲醛固定, 0.1%结晶紫染色。PBS缓冲液清洗, 倒置并晾干。在光学显微镜下观察, 并随机选取4个高倍视野进行细胞计数, 并取平均值。

1.8 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 16.0软件进行统计学分析。所有结果均以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示。两组比较采用 t 检验(Student's t test), 多组间比较采用采用单因素方差分析(one way ANOVA), 采用SNK法检验(q 检验)。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 RB1为miR-222直接调控的靶基因

通过TargetScan在线软件预测, RB1为miR-222预测的靶基因; 随后将miR-222、miR-NC分别与RB1-wt、RB1-mut共转染至Y79细胞中, 采用单光子检测荧光素酶活性。结果显示, 在miR-222+RB1-wt组中荧光素酶活性强度(0.463)较miR-NC+RB1-wt组(1.07)下降了约56.67%, 差异有统计学意义($n=3$, $P<0.05$); 在miR-222+RB1-mut组中, 荧光素酶的活性强度无显著性下降。

2.2 miR-222抑制视网膜母细胞瘤基因RB1的表达

为了验证miR-222对视网膜母细胞瘤RB1基因表达的影响, 分别转染miR-222及对照组miR-

NC到Y79细胞中, Western blot结果显示转染miR-222后, RB1蛋白表达显著低于对照组miR-NC($P<0.05$, 图1)。即miR-222能抑制视网膜母细胞瘤Y79细胞中RB1蛋白的表达, 进一步证实RB1是miR-222直接调控的靶基因。

2.3 过表达RB1减少miR-222对视网膜母细胞瘤细胞生长增殖的促进作用

为了明确miR-222是否通过调控RB1表达来影响Y79细胞的生长增殖能力, 首先分别转染pcDNA3.1-RB1重组载体及pcDNA3.1空载体对照到Y79细胞中, Western blot检测转染结果, 结果显示表达质粒pcDNA3.1-RB1组蛋白RB1表达水平显著高于对照组空载体pcDNA3.1组($P<0.05$, 图2A), 表明转染成功。随后分别转染miR-222、miR-NC、表达质粒pcDNA3.1-RB1、空载体pcDNA3.1、miR-222+表达质粒pcDNA3.1-RB1、miR-NC+空载体pcDNA3.1到Y79细胞, 转染48 h后, MTS法检测细胞生长增殖活性。结果显示, 转染miR-222组视网膜母细胞瘤细胞生长增殖速度显著高于miR-NC组($P<0.05$, 图2B); 与空载体pcDNA3.1组比, 表达质粒pcDNA3.1-RB1组可显著抑制Y79细胞的生长增殖($P<0.05$, 图2B), 而miR-222+表达质粒pcDNA3.1-RB1组和miR-NC+pcDNA3.1空载体组的生长增殖速度相当, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 结果提示过表达RB1可能部分减少miR-222对Y79细胞的生长增殖的促进作用(图3B)。这表明miR-222可通过靶向基因RB1表达而促进Y79细胞的生长增殖。

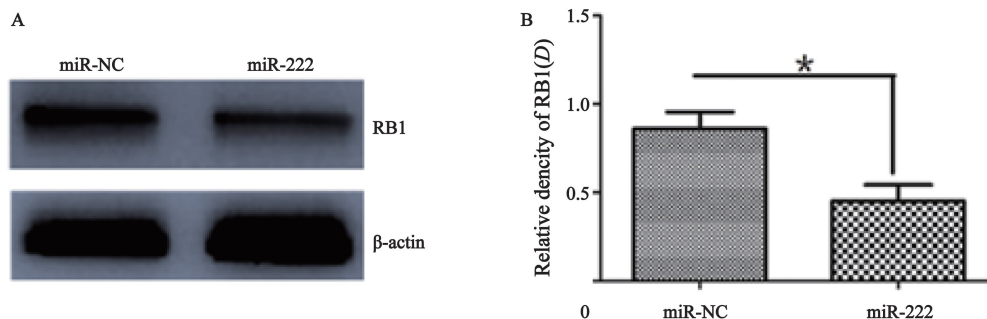


图1 miR-222抑制视网膜母细胞瘤基因RB1的表达

Fig. 1 miR-222 inhibited the expression of RB1 in retinoblastoma cells

A: The protein expression of RB1 by Western blot in Y79 cells; B: The relative expression level of RB1 protein in Y79 cells after transfection with miR-222 was lower than those transfected with miR-NC; *: $P<0.05$, as compared with miR-NC

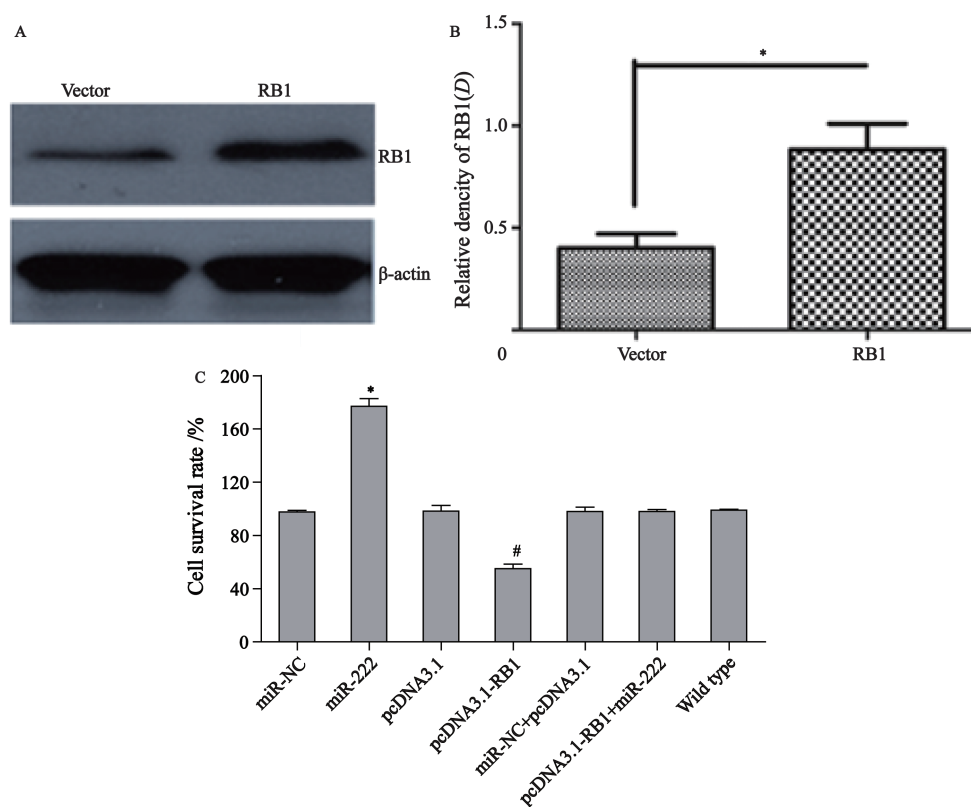


图2 MTS证实RB1可抑制Y79细胞的生长增殖, miR-222可通过RB1促进Y79细胞的生长增殖

Fig. 2 Overexpression of RB1 inhibited the proliferation of retinoblastoma cells Y79 and miR-222 promoted the proliferation of retinoblastoma cells through targeting RB1 detected by MTS

A: The protein expression of RB1 detected by Western blot in Y79 cells. The expression level of protein in Y79 cells after transfection with RB1 (pcDNA3.1-RB1) was higher than those in vector (pcDNA3.1), the transfection was successful. *: $P < 0.05$, as compared with vector. B: The cell proliferation with miR-222 mimics or RB1 by MTS in Y79 cells. C: Bar graph of cell survival rates. *: $P < 0.05$, as compared with vector miR-NC. #: $P < 0.05$, as compared with pcDNA3.1. There was no significant difference between the cell survival rate of Y79 which were transfected with miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1 and miR-NC+pcDNA3.1 ($P > 0.05$). WT: Y79 without transfection

2.4 miR-222通过靶向RB1促进Y79细胞的侵袭能力

为了进一步明确miR-222是否通过调控RB1表达来影响Y79细胞的侵袭能力, 分别转染表达质粒pcDNA3.1-RB1、空载体pcDNA3.1、miR-222、miR-NC、miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1与miR-NC+pcDNA3.1于Y79细胞, 转染48 h后, Transwell结果显示, 转染miR-222组穿出基底膜细胞数为(193±10), 显著高于miR-NC组

(144±11) ($P < 0.05$, 图3); 与pcDNA3.1组比, pcDNA3.1-RB1可显著抑制Y79细胞的侵袭能力 ($P < 0.05$, 图3), 而miR-222+pcDNA3.1-RB1组与miR-NC+pcDNA3.1组侵袭能力无显著性差异, 结果提示过表达RB1可能部分减少miR-222对Y79细胞的侵袭的促进作用(图3B)。这表明miR-222可通过靶向基因RB1表达而促进Y79细胞的侵袭。

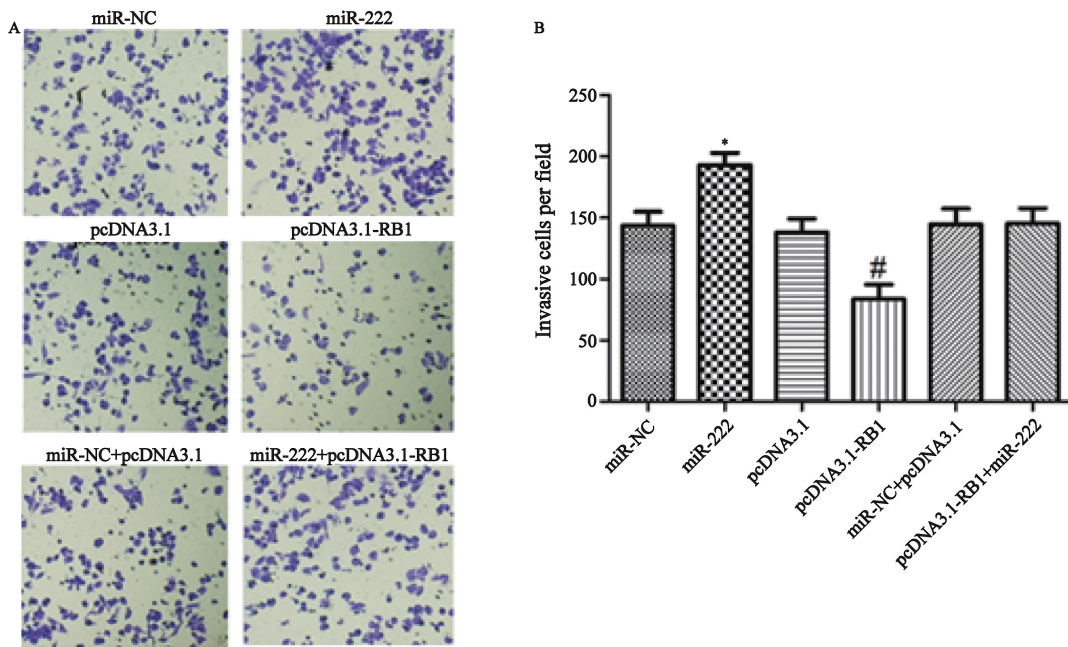


图3 Transwell侵袭实验检测过表达miR-222对Y79细胞侵袭能力的作用

Fig. 3 The invasion ability of Y79 cells regulated by miR-222 and RB1 were tested by Transwell invasion assays

A: Images of Y79 cells after transfection with miR-NC, miR-222, vector (pcDNA3.1) and RB1 (pcDNA3.1-RB1); B: The invasion cells per field in Y79 cells after transfection with miR-222 were higher than those in miR-NC (*: $P < 0.01$, as compared with miR-NC). #: $P < 0.01$, as compared with pcDNA3.1. The invasion cells per field after transfection with miR-222+RB1 (pcDNA3.1-RB1) had no significant difference with miR-NC+vector (pcDNA3.1) ($P > 0.05$)

3 讨 论

视网膜母细胞瘤为原发于视网膜的恶性肿瘤, 在美国每年有250~350例新发病例^[8]。视网膜母细胞瘤有遗传型和非遗传型, 后者相对发病晚, 常见单侧、散发型^[8-9]。临床常用的治疗方法有放射治疗、化学治疗、眼球摘除手术、冷冻治疗等^[10]。尽管其治疗方法不断改进, 但治疗效果是有限的。基因治疗的发展, 为视网膜母细胞瘤的治疗提供了新的思路。

本次研究采用不同分子生物学技术包括生物信息学技术、荧光素酶报告基因活性检测、MTS、Transwell和Western blot等证实RB1为miR-222直接调控的靶基因。研究报道显示, RB1为人类首个分离克隆的抑癌基因, 能在多种正常细胞中表达, 且并不随着细胞周期而产生明显的变化, 这种表达方式可能与RB1参与调节多种细胞的增殖及分化相关^[11-12]。另外, RB1的表达量在不同组织及发育阶段也存在一定

差异^[13]。研究表明, RB1基因能够抑制多种肿瘤的发生、发展, 包括视网膜母细胞瘤、小细胞肺癌、骨肉瘤、胰腺癌和乳腺癌等^[6-7]。因此, 从RB1研究视网膜母细胞瘤的发病机制, 可能会为其治疗提供新的思路。

在确定RB1为miR-222直接调控的靶基因后, 我们采用分别转染miR-222及对照组miR-NC到Y79细胞中, 用以验证miR-222对视网膜母细胞瘤RB1基因表达的影响, Western blot结果显示, 高表达miR-222能抑制Y79细胞RB1蛋白的表达, 进一步证实RB1是miR-222直接调控的靶基因。而miRNA-222在肿瘤中可发挥类似癌基因的作用, 通过抑制p27^{Kip1}和p57(CDK抑制因子), 或者上调ZEB2(EMT诱导基因)的表达从而发挥其致癌作用^[14-15]。据报道, miR-222在多种肿瘤中表达上调, 包括胰腺癌、乳腺癌、卵巢癌和肝癌等。miR-222在肿瘤细胞中的高表达, 可能会通过调控细胞的增殖、分化和转移, 从而参与肿瘤的发生、发展。

通过构建载体质粒,我们分别转染pcDNA3.1-RB1及对照组空载体pcDNA3.1到Y79细胞中。Western blot检测转染结果显示,转染pcDNA3.1-RB1能促进视网膜母细胞瘤细胞的生长增殖。且过表达RB1能够部分减少miR-222对视网膜母细胞瘤细胞的生长增殖的促进作用。且外源性转染miR-222能显著促进视网膜母细胞瘤细胞的生长与侵袭,提示miR-222在视网膜母细胞瘤中具有潜在的促癌作用。与文献报道的高表达miR-222可参与结肠癌的发生、发展、侵袭和转移一致^[16]。

综上,miR-222可通过直接靶向RB1促进视网膜母细胞瘤的生长与侵袭,即miR-222可能为视网膜母细胞瘤的潜在的治疗靶点,为今后该疾病的防治提供了新的切入点。

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