



· 论 著 ·

ZDHHC12在胶质母细胞瘤中通过YAP1调控肿瘤特性

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[摘要] **背景和目的:** 胶质母细胞瘤 (glioblastoma, GBM) 是目前常见的恶性脑部肿瘤之一, 但GBM相关发病机制仍不完全清楚。本研究旨在分析锌指DHC结构域蛋白 (zinc finger DHC domain-containing protein, ZDHHC) 12对Yes相关蛋白1 (Yes-associated protein 1, YAP1) 的调控, 以及ZDHHC12/YAP1轴对GBM肿瘤特性的调控。**方法:** 在癌症基因组图谱 (The Cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA) 数据库以及基因型-组织表达 (Genotype-Tissue Expression, GTEx) 数据库中分析ZDHHC12分别在正常脑组织及GBM中的表达情况, 运用蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 以及实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR) 检测, 分析在U87、U251以及人正常星形胶质细胞 (NHA) 的mRNA表达及蛋白水平。在U87和U251两种GBM细胞系中通过设计的小干扰RNA (small interfering RNA, siRNA) 敲低ZDHHC12, 并验证YAP1蛋白水平的变化。通过免疫共沉淀 (co-immunoprecipitation, Co-IP) 验证内源性 & 外源性ZDHHC12及YAP1的相互关系。通过细胞计数试剂盒-8 (cell counting kit-8, CCK-8) 实验、细胞平板克隆形成实验、划痕实验分析GBM细胞敲低ZDHHC12后在增殖及迁移能力上发生的改变。检测在敲低ZDHHC12后GBM细胞系中上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 标志物变化。分析ZDHHC12对GBM患者预后的影响。并检测在不同组织样本中ZDHHC12和YAP1蛋白水平。**结果:** TCGA数据库及GTEx数据库分析结果显示, ZDHHC12在GBM中的表达量明显高于正常脑组织 ($P < 0.01$), GBM细胞系中ZDHHC12的mRNA表达及蛋白水平高于NHA细胞系。U87和U251两组GBM细胞系中ZDHHC12的敲低会引起YAP1蛋白水平的降低。Co-IP实验验证了ZDHHC12及YAP1蛋白的相互关系。敲低ZDHHC12的表达能够显著抑制GBM细胞的增殖和迁移能力, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。ZDHHC12的敲低也可以引起EMT相关标志物的改变。YAP1的回复可以逆转敲低ZDHHC12所引起的GBM肿瘤特性变化。TCGA数据库中, ZDHHC12的表达也与GBM患者的预后密切相关。在组织中ZDHHC12的表达也与YAP1表达呈高度正相关。**结论:** ZDHHC12在GBM中高表达且与YAP1呈正相关, ZDHHC12/YAP1轴可以调控GBM相关肿瘤特性。

[关键词] 胶质母细胞瘤; 胶质母细胞瘤; 锌指DHC结构域蛋白12; Yes相关蛋白1; 上皮-间质转化

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Glioblastoma (GBM) is one of the most malignant brain tumors, however, the pathogenesis of GBM has not been thoroughly studied. The purpose of this study was to analyze the regulation of Yes-associated protein 1 (YAP1) by zinc finger DHC domain-containing protein 12 (ZDHHC12), and the regulation of GBM tumor characteristics through the ZDHHC12/YAP1 axis. **Methods:** The expression of ZDHHC12 in normal brain tissue and GBM was analyzed in the The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) database and Genotype-Tissue Expression (GTEx) database. Western blot and real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RTFQ-PCR) were used to detect the mRNA expression and protein levels in U87, U251 and

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NHA. ZDHHC12 was knocked down by designed siRNA in two GBM cell lines, U87 and U251, and the protein levels of YAP1 were detected. The interaction between endogenous and exogenous ZDHHC12 and YAP1 was verified by co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP). The changes in proliferation and migration ability of GBM cells after knockdown of ZDHHC12 and restoration of YAP1 were analyzed by cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) assay, cell plate clone formation assay and scratch assay. Changes in markers of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in GBM cell lines after knockdown of ZDHHC12 and restoration of YAP1 were detected. The effect of ZDHHC12 on the prognosis of GBM patients was analyzed, and detection of the protein levels of ZDHHC12 and YAP1 in different tissue samples was carried out. **Results:** The analysis results of TCGA database and GTEx database showed that the expression of ZDHHC12 was significantly higher in GBM than in normal brain tissue ($P < 0.01$), and the mRNA and protein levels of ZDHHC12 were higher in GBM cell lines than in NHAs cell lines. Knockdown of ZDHHC12 in both U87 and U251 GBM cell lines caused a decrease in YAP1 protein levels. Co-IP experiments verified the interaction between ZDHHC12 and YAP1 proteins. Knockdown of ZDHHC12 could significantly inhibit the proliferation and migration of GBM cells, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Knockdown of ZDHHC12 also caused changes in EMT-related markers. Restoration of YAP1 reversed the changes in GBM tumor properties induced by the knockdown of ZDHHC12. In the TCGA database, the expression of ZDHHC12 was also closely related to the prognosis of GBM patients. The expression of ZDHHC12 in tissues was positively correlated with YAP1 expression. **Conclusion:** ZDHHC12 is highly expressed in GBM and positively related to YAP1, and the ZDHHC12/YAP1 axis regulates GBM tumor characteristics.

[**Key words**] Glioblastoma; Zinc finger DHHC domain-containing protein 12; Yes-associated protein 1; Epithelial-mesenchymal transition

胶质母细胞瘤 (glioblastoma, GBM) 是成人恶性程度极高的实体肿瘤之一。GBM极强的增殖和迁移能力使得患者即使在接受多种治疗后, 预后也不理想, 大多数患者的总生存期只能维持15个月左右^[1]。上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 在肿瘤的侵袭和转移中具有重要作用^[2]。

Yes相关蛋白1 (Yes-associated protein 1, YAP1) 在众多实体瘤的发生、发展中起着重要作用^[3]。YAP1也已被证实在调控GBM相关肿瘤特性中占据不可或缺的地位^[4-5], 同时YAP1在GBM的EMT中的作用也不可忽视^[6]。

2006年后, 棕榈酰化逐渐被广泛地认为具有调控蛋白的功能^[7]。大多数蛋白质棕榈酰化是由棕榈酰S-酰基转移酶 (palmitoyl S-acyltransferase, PAT) 的锌指DHHC结构域蛋白 (zinc finger DHHC domain-containing protein, ZDHHC) 家族催化的, 该家族包含有23种不同的蛋白酶^[8]。ZDHHC12作为ZDHHC家族的一员, 目前被发现与阿尔兹海默症及卵巢癌的发病密切相关^[9-10]。

本研究探索了ZDHHC12在胶质瘤中的异常表达, 验证了其对于YAP1的调控, 并检测了ZDHHC12/YAP1轴对GBM相关肿瘤特性的调控作用。本研究为治疗GBM提供了潜在的目标基因。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

人GBM细胞系U87、U251细胞, HEK-293T细胞购自美国典型培养物保藏中心 (American type culture collection, ATCC)。人正常星形胶质细胞 (NHA) 购自美国ScienCell公司。Opti-MEMI、DMEM培养基和磷酸盐缓冲生理盐水 (phosphate-buffered saline, PBS) 购自美国Gibco公司。4组不同的人体胶质瘤组织来自江苏省人民医院, 由神经外科手术获得。转染试剂Lipofectamine™ 3000购自美国Invitrogen公司。ZDHHC12小干扰RNA (小干扰RNA (small interfering RNA, siRNA) 及无意义序列 (siCtrl) 购自中国广州锐博生物技术有限公司。质粒购自中国上海吉凯基因医学科技股份有限公司。总蛋白提取试剂盒、protein A/G以及细胞计数试剂盒-8 (cell counting kit-8, CCK-8) 试剂盒购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司。ZDHHC12引物、GAPDH引物购自南京金斯瑞生物技术有限公司。蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 凝胶配制试剂盒购自上海雅酶生物技术有限公司。ZDHHC12抗体 (1 : 1 000)、YAP抗体 (1 : 1 000) 购自英国Abcam公司, GAPDH抗

体(1:10 000)、Flag抗体(1:5 000)及Myc抗体(1:5 000)购自美国Proteintech公司,羊抗鼠二抗和羊抗兔二抗(1:10 000)购自美国Proteintech公司。ECL超敏发光液购自美国赛默飞世尔科技公司(Thermo Fisher Scientific)。

ZDHHC12基因芯片表达谱数据和临床随访数据均下载自TCGA数据库以及GTEx数据库。共计370例样本表达数据(其中GBM组织163例,正常脑组织207例)。共收集162例GBM患者临床预后数据,其中高表达组和低表达组患者各有81例。本研究从TCGA数据库中选取91例患者信息,并根据年龄、性别、O6-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA甲基转移酶(O6-methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase, MGMT)基因突变、异柠檬酸脱氢酶(isocitrate dehydrogenase, IDH)基因突变、接受放疗化疗情况、ZDHHC12表达水平进行单因素及多因素Cox分析。本研究获得南京医科大学伦理委员会批准(审批号:2020-srfa-107)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养、分组和质粒转染

GBM细胞系U87和U251细胞置于含10%胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)和1%青链霉素双抗的DMEM高糖培养基中培养,NHA细胞系在补充有rhEGF、胰岛素、维生素C、GA-1000、L-谷氨酰胺和5%FBS的星形胶质细胞生长培养基中培养。细胞均放置于37℃、CO₂体积分数为5%的恒温恒湿密闭培养箱中培养。细胞贴壁生长,3天进行一次换液,传代培养。根据美国Invitrogen公司转染试剂说明书的按相应步骤在GBM细胞系U87和U251中进行ZDHHC12小干扰序列、无意义序列及特定质粒的转染。转染后将细胞置于37℃、CO₂体积分数为5%培养箱中培养,8 h后换液。

1.2.2 CCK-8细胞增殖实验

分别将处理后的不同组细胞消化后重悬于培养液中,重悬后的细胞接种于96孔培养板中。细胞处理后分别于24、48、72 h检测。检测前每孔加入10 μL CCK-8溶液,2 h后到达检测点时弃去培养液,用酶标仪测定各孔的吸光度值,波长为450 nm。细胞增殖率=($D_{\text{敲s低组细胞}}/D_{\text{对照组细胞}}$)

×100%。重复3次,采用Graphpad进行绘图及统计。

1.2.3 平板克隆形成实验

对处理后的不同组细胞消化后重悬并计数,将重悬后的细胞数量均匀地接种于6孔板中。培养箱中连续培养10~14 d后取出,PBS洗涤3次后,以4%多聚甲醛固定30 min,再以PBS洗涤3次,用结晶紫染色液染色20 min,用PBS清洗干净,待干燥后拍照。重复3次,通过Image J进行细胞克隆数计算,并采用Graphpad进行绘图及统计。

1.2.4 细胞划痕实验

分别将处理后的不同组细胞接种至6孔板,待细胞铺满后,于6孔板中心区域划一条笔直的约2 mm的划痕伤口,分别在划痕处理后于0和24 h两个时间点进行拍照。重复3次,通过Image J进行划痕修复比例计算,划痕修复比例=[1-(各时间点划痕面积/起始划痕面积)]×100%,并采用Graphpad进行绘图及统计。

1.2.5 Western blot检测

将待处理细胞用裂解缓冲液(lysis buffer)裂解,提取蛋白后用二喹啉甲酸(bicinchoninic acid, BCA)进行定量,蛋白上样于10%十二烷基硫酸钠聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳(sodium dodecylsulphate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE)凝胶,电泳分离蛋白,湿转至聚偏二氟乙烯(polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF)膜,并用5%脱脂奶粉于室温条件下封闭2 h,一抗4℃摇床过夜。次日,TBST洗脱3遍,二抗温育2 h,TBST洗脱3遍,曝光显影。通过Image J进行图像的灰度值分析。以GAPDH为内参,以不同处理组蛋白与相应GAPDH的灰度值比值为结果。

1.2.6 免疫共沉淀(co-immunoprecipitation, Co-IP)实验

用含有蛋白酶抑制剂混合物的裂解缓冲液裂解细胞。4℃下,细胞裂解物用特定的抗体共温育过夜,再在4℃下与protein A/G一同再次温育过夜。Protein A/G琼脂糖珠用裂解缓冲液洗涤3次,在SDS-PAGE溶解后,用特定的抗体进行Western blot分析。

1.2.7 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR) 实验

使用TRIzol试剂从待处理细胞中提取总RNA, 按反转录试剂盒说明配制反转录试剂, 反转录合成cDNA, 进行RTFQ-PCR实验。ZDHHC12上游引物为5'-ACATCTCCAGGCCTTTGCTC-3', ZDHHC12下游引物为5'-AGGTACAGGCCCCACAGAA-3'; GAPDH上游引物为5'-GTCTTCACTACCATGGAGAAGG-3', GAPDH下游引物为5'-TCATGGATGACCTTGGCCAG-3'。重复3次, 获得数据采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 计算ZDHHC12 mRNA的相对表达量, 其中 $\Delta Ct = Ct_{ZDHHC12} - Ct_{GAPDH}$ 。

1.3 统计学处理

采用Graphpad 8.0统计软件进行数据统计分析, 各实验计量数据用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 本研究中所涉及的组间比较采用 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。实验均独立重复3次。利用R 4.1.1软件survminer软件包进行多因素Cox回归分析并使用森林图进行可视化展示。

2 结 果

2.1 ZDHHC12在GBM中高表达并调控YAP1

癌症基因组图谱 (The Cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA) 数据库和基因型-组织表达 (Genotype-Tissue Expression, GTEx) 数据库综合分析显示, ZDHHC12在GBM中的表达水平较正常脑组织高 ($P < 0.01$, 图1A)。U87、U251与人正常星形胶质细胞NHA相比, 细胞中ZDHHC12的mRNA表达和蛋白水平升高, 其中Western blot结果显示, U87及U251的ZDHHC12蛋白表达量约为NHA的4.6倍, 而RTFQ-PCR结果显示U87及U251的ZDHHC12的mRNA表达量约为NHA的7.8倍 (图1B)。在U87及U251中感染siZDHHC12后, 可以观察到伴随着ZDHHC12的敲低, YAP1的蛋白表达水平也随之降低 (图1C)。在HEK-293T细胞中, 本研究共转染了Myc-ZDHHC12及Flag-YAP1, 再分别利用抗Myc以及抗Anti-Flag抗体进行Co-IP实验, 验证

了ZDHHC12和YAP1蛋白的相互作用关系 (图1D)。内源性的ZDHHC12和YAP1的Co-IP实验结果也进一步证实了二者的蛋白相互作用 (图1E)。

2.2 ZDHHC12能够促进GBM细胞增殖和迁移能力, 并能调控EMT

在U87及U251的CCK-8增殖实验中, 对照组的增殖速率显著大于敲低组, 这证实了敲低ZDHHC12, GBM细胞增殖能力明显减弱 ($P < 0.01$, 图2A)。细胞平板克隆结果实验中, 敲低组的细胞克隆数量较对照组大幅降低, 这进一步证实了ZDHHC12对GBM细胞增殖的促进作用 ($P < 0.01$, 图2B)。而在CCK-8以及细胞平板克隆实验中, YAP1的回复可以在一定程度上逆转敲低ZDHHC12所导致的GBM的增殖能力的减退 (图2A、B)。划痕实验也验证了ZDHHC12的敲低和YAP1的回复对GBM的迁移能力的影响 (图2C、D)。同时我们也验证了ZDHHC12/YAP1轴对于EMT相关标志物的调节作用 (图2E)。

2.3 ZDHHC12在GBM中与YAP1呈正相关, 且与GBM患者预后负相关

本研究使用TCGA数据库分析了ZDHHC12表达水平对GBM患者预后的影响, 可以观察到ZDHHC12的表达水平与患者预后呈负相关 ($P < 0.01$, 图3A)。同时根据TCGA数据库可以分析得到ZDHHC12与YAP1在GBM中表现呈高度正相关 ($P < 0.01$, 图3B)。为了进一步验证ZDHHC12及YAP1的关系, 我们分别提取了4组不同的GBM及相应正常脑组织的蛋白, Western blot检测结果证实ZDHHC12及YAP1蛋白水平呈高度正相关 (图3C)。

2.4 影响GBM患者生存的相关统计学分析

对TCGA数据库中91例患者的相关信息进行单因素Cox回归分析, 结果显示, 年龄及ZDHHC12的表达水平与患者预后密切相关 ($P < 0.05$, 图4A)。进一步地对TCGA数据库中91例患者的相关信息进行多因素Cox回归分析, 结果显示, 年龄 ($P = 0.001$, HR = 1.059, 95% CI: 1.023~1.095) 及ZDHHC12表达水平 ($P = 0.030$, HR = 1.998, 95% CI: 1.069~3.735) 是GBM患者预后的重要危险因素 (图4B)。

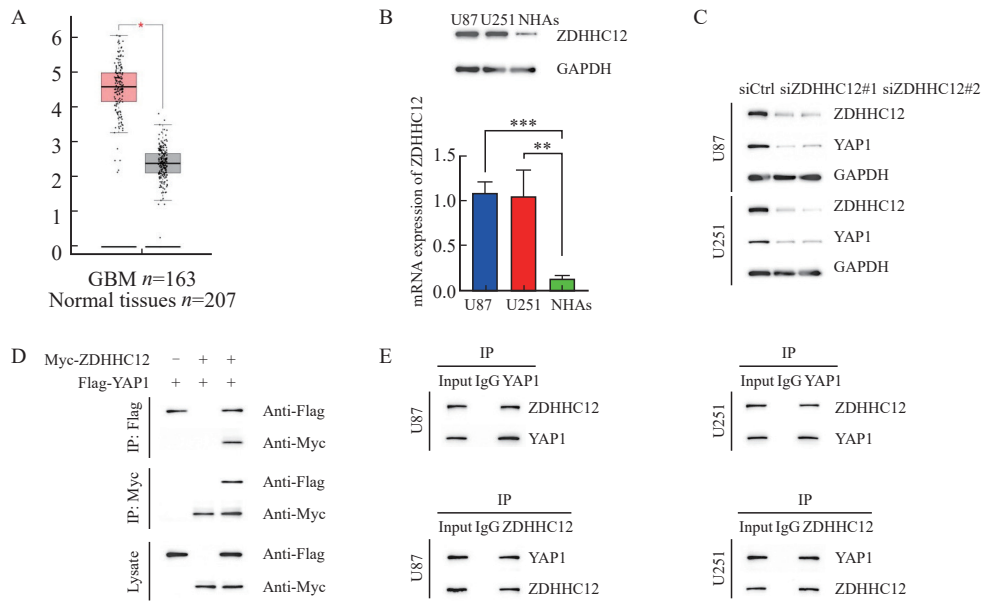


图1 ZDHHC12 在 GBM 组织和细胞系高表达且能够调控YAP1

Fig. 1 ZDHHC12 is upregulated in GBM tissues and cell lines and regulates YAP1

A: Expression of ZDHHC12 in GBM and normal brain tissues were shown ($P < 0.01$); B: Protein and mRNA expression of ZDHHC12 in U87, U251 and NHAs were shown ($P < 0.01$); C: The protein levels of endogenous ZDHHC12 and YAP1 were analyzed with the knockdown of ZDHHC12 in 2 different GBM cell lines; D: HEK293T cells were transfected with Myc-ZDHHC12 with or without Flag-YAP1. Cell lysates were subjected to IP with anti-Flag and anti-Myc antibodies. The immunoprecipitates and lysates were analyzed by IB; E: The cell lysates from U87 and U251 were subjected to IP with anti-ZDHHC12 or anti-YAP1 antibodies. Then the immunoprecipitates were detected by IB. IgG was used as a control group.

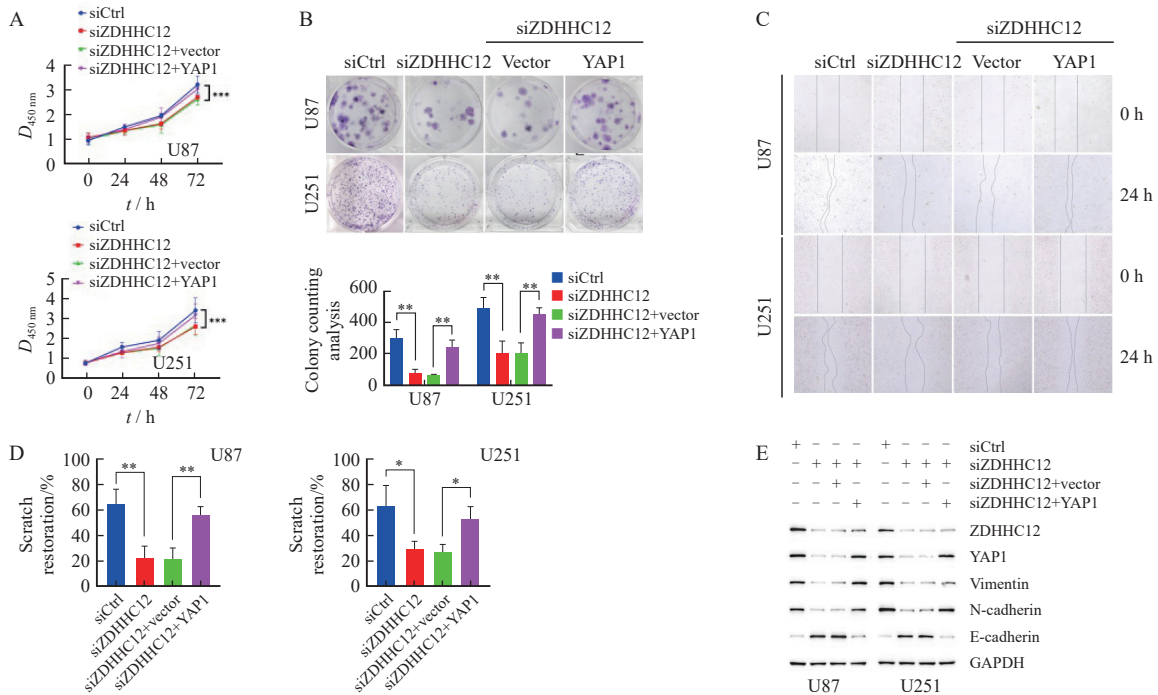


图2 ZDHHC12/YAP1轴调控GBM肿瘤相关特性

Fig. 2 ZDHHC12/YAP1 axis regulated tumor properties of GBM

A: Effects of ZDHHC12 knockdown and YAP1 restoration on GBM proliferative capacity in CCK-8 experiments ($P < 0.01$); B: Effects of ZDHHC12 knockdown and YAP1 restoration on GBM proliferation in cell plate cloning experiments. Quantitative statistics were shown ($P < 0.01$); C: Effects of ZDHHC12 knockdown and YAP1 restoration on GBM migration ability in scratch experiments; D: Quantitative statistics of scratch experiments ($P < 0.05$); E: Effects of ZDHHC12 knockdown and YAP1 restoration on EMT-related markers.

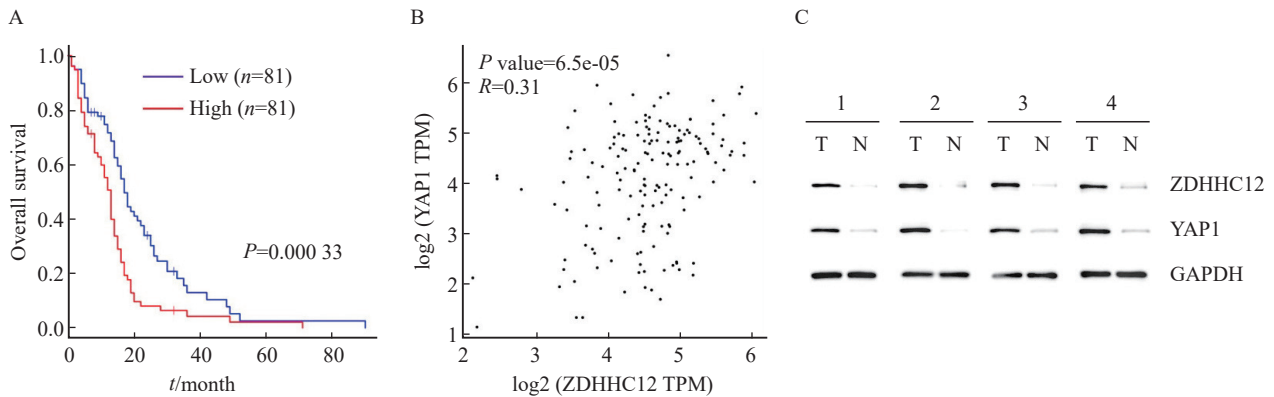


图3 ZDHHC12与GBM患者预后负相关且在GBM组织中与YAP1呈高度正相关

Fig. 3 ZDHHC12 negatively correlated with prognosis in GBM patients and highly positively correlated with YAP1 in GBM tissues

A: The relationship between the expression level of ZDHHC12 and the prognosis of GBM patients ($P < 0.05$); B: Relationship between ZDHHC12 and YAP1 in GBM from TCGA database ($P < 0.01$); C: Protein levels of ZDHHC12 and YAP1 were detected in 4 individual groups of GBM and normal brain tissues.

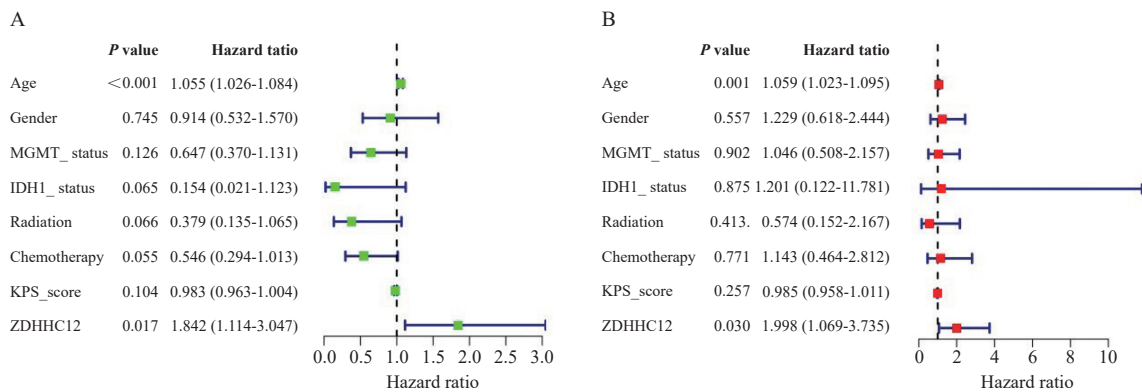


图4 对影响GBM患者预后的相关因素进行的统计学分析及相应森林图

Fig. 4 Statistical analysis of related factors affecting the prognosis of GBM patients

A: Univariable Cox analysis on factors influencing the survival of GBM patients; B: Multivariable Cox analysis on factors influencing the survival of GBM patients.

3 讨论

尽管目前已有多模式的综合治疗,但GBM仍然是目前最具侵袭性和致命性的脑肿瘤^[11]。基因的失调在GBM的发生、发展中具有重要作用,因此特定的基因对于预测GBM患者预后及进行相应靶向治疗具有重要作用^[12]。同时,EMT被认为是一个关键的调节器,具有促进肿瘤细胞侵袭和扩散等作用^[13-14],EMT在GBM中发挥的作用也逐渐被研究者所重视^[15]。

Hippo/YAP信号转导通路是目前已知的主要信号转导通路之一,在发育、生长和器官发生

中具有重要作用,因而该信号转导通路的失调会导致肿瘤的发生、发展^[16]。YAP1作为Hippo/YAP信号转导通路的重要部分,在包括肝癌、乳腺癌、肺癌、结肠癌、卵巢癌等肿瘤的发生、发展及放化疗抵抗性中发挥重要作用^[17-18]。同样的, YAP1也被认为通过调控高迁移率族蛋白B1 (high mobility group box 1, HMGB1)、糖原合酶激酶-3 β (glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta, GSK3 β)、 β -连环蛋白 (β -catenin) 等从而进一步调控GBM的发生、发展^[4, 19-20]。并且, YAP1在GBM中也具有调控EMT的作用^[6]。不仅如此,已经有越来越多的研究聚焦于YAP1的上游调控机制。在GBM中,已有研究表明髓磷脂转

录因子1 (myelin transcription factor 1, Myt1) 及髓磷脂转录因子1样蛋白 (myelin transcription factor 1-like, Myt11)、脑表达的X连锁基因1 (brain-expressed X-linked 1, BEX1) 及脑表达的X连锁基因4 (brain-expressed X-linked 4, BEX4)、哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物2 (mammalian target of rapamycin complex 2, mTORC2) 等通过多种方式调控YAP1, 最终达到调节GBM相关肿瘤特性的效果^[21-23]。因此更深入地探寻GBM中YAP1的上游调控机制, 对于阐明GBM发生、发展的机制是非常有意义的。

棕榈酰化作为蛋白修饰的重要途径之一, 目前已被发现在多种肿瘤中调节癌基因和肿瘤抑制因子^[8]。棕榈酰化目前已被发现在GBM发生、发展中具有重要作用。在最近的研究中, 葡萄糖转运蛋白-1 (glucose transporter-1, GLUT1) 作为调控糖代谢的关键蛋白被发现存在S-棕榈酰化的调控, 在进一步的研究中, ZDHHC家族的锌指蛋白ZDHHC9被发现可以通过调节GLUT1进而调控GBM中的葡萄糖摄取或糖酵解, 并最终影响GBM的发生、发展^[24]。锌指蛋白ZDHHC5也被发现在胶质瘤中与肿瘤p53蛋白的表达密切相关, 二者的协同作用可以改变肿瘤抑制因子调味增强子同源物2 (enhancer of zeste homolog 2, EZH2) 的棕榈酰化和磷酸化状态, 进而以此为基础促进胶质瘤干细胞 (glioma stem cell, GSC) 的自我更新能力和致瘤能力, 最终促进胶质瘤的发展^[25]。在GSC中锌指蛋白ZDHHC15被发现调控糖蛋白130 (glycoprotein 130, GP130) 的棕榈酰化水平并以此影响白细胞介素6 (interleukin-6, IL-6) /信号转导与转录活化因子6 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 6, STAT6) 信号转导通路, 进而影响GBM的进展^[26]。锌指蛋白ZDHHC17被发现可以介导c-Jun氨基末端激酶 (c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK) 和p38有丝分裂原活化蛋白激酶 (p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, p38 MAPK) 的激活并因此促进多形性GBM的发展和恶性进展^[27]。同时, 锌指蛋白ZDHHC18和锌指蛋白ZDHHC23在GBM中被发现可以调节B

淋巴瘤Mo-MLV 插入区1蛋白 (B lymphoma Mo-MLV insertion region 1, BMI1) 的泛素化以及蛋白表达水平, 并且在研究中也发现ZDHHC18与ZDHHC23可以调控不同亚型的GBM细胞的可塑性, 这综合提示了ZDHHC18和ZDHHC23对GBM的调控作用^[28]。因此ZDHHC家族调控的棕榈酰化导致的蛋白修饰对GBM的发生、发展具有重要调节作用。

ZDHHC12属于ZDHHC家族, 在棕榈酰化中具有重要作用, 其可促进棕榈酸酯添加到各种蛋白质底物上, 进而调控相关蛋白功能。在阿尔兹海默症中, ZDHHC12与 β 淀粉样蛋白前体 (amyloid beta-protein precursor, APP) 的转运和代谢密切相关, 并通过在高尔基体中保留APP阻止进一步向反式高尔基体网络和质膜 (plasma membrane, PM) 转运, 以此强烈抑制APP代谢^[9]。而在卵巢癌中, ZDHHC12被发现是靠停蛋白3 (claudin 3, CLDN3) 发生棕榈酰化的优势酶。通过棕榈酰化, ZDHHC12稳定CLDN3蛋白进而促进卵巢癌的发生、发展^[10]。并且ZDHHC12的失调也被认为与焦虑高度相关, 其在地西洋治疗焦虑的药理过程中具有重要作用^[29]。然而目前ZDHHC12在GBM中的作用尚不清楚, 故而ZDHHC12在GBM中所发挥的调控功能是值得探索的。

本研究首次运用TCGA数据库和GTEx数据库分析了ZDHHC12在GBM中的相对表达情况, 并在GBM细胞系中进一步确认了ZDHHC12的相对高表达。在进一步探索中, 我们深入探究了ZDHHC12对YAP1的调控作用。ZDHHC12的敲低可以降低YAP1的蛋白表达水平, 同时Co-IP实验进一步验证了二者的蛋白相互作用关系。并且在研究中ZDHHC12/YAP1轴表现出可以调控GBM增殖、迁移及EMT的能力。ZDHHC12的表达在组织中与YAP1的表达呈高度正相关, 且与GBM患者预后表现为负相关。

本研究从组织表达、患者预后和细胞多方面探索了ZDHHC12/YAP1轴在GBM中的作用。下一步可构建动物模型, 进行体内验证, 并深入探索下游相关信号转导通路。并且可在此基础上研

发相应的小分子抑制剂。

利益冲突声明: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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