



· 论著 ·

sCLU干预吉西他滨致MIA PaCa-2氧化损伤与吉西他滨化疗耐药相关性研究

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[摘要] **背景与目的:** 吉西他滨(gemcitabine, GEM)作为治疗胰腺癌的一线化疗药物, 随着其临床耐药性的出现, 化疗疗效显著降低, 而分泌型聚集素(secretory clusterin, sCLU)的表达与多种肿瘤细胞耐药密切相关。研究sCLU干预GEM致MIA PaCa-2氧化应激指标的改变, 以期探讨GEM耐药机制。**方法:** 将MIA PaCa-2细胞暴露于质量浓度分别为0、0.63、1.25、2.50、5.00和10.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的GEM培养液和sCLU(5.4 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$)干预的0.63、1.25、2.50、5.00和10.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 培养液中作用24 h, 测定细胞增殖抑制情况, 计算细胞的半数抑制浓度(50% inhibitory concentration, IC_{50}); 将MIA PaCa-2细胞暴露于 IC_{50} 的GEM培养液和sCLU干预培养6、12、24、48和72 h, 计算并观察细胞抑制率随时间变化趋势; 将MIA PaCa-2细胞置于质量浓度分别为0、1.25、2.50、5.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的GEM培养液和sCLU(5.4 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$)干预培养24 h, 测定细胞内活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)表达水平及超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)活力变化。**结果:** 细胞抑制率随GEM浓度的升高而升高, 且具有明显的剂量-反应关系($P < 0.05$); 细胞抑制率在低质量浓度(0.63 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$)时, sCLU干预组高于GEM组, 随着处理浓度增加, GEM组抑制率高于sCLU干预组($P < 0.05$); GEM致MIA PaCa-2细胞 IC_{50} 为2.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 。与对照组比较, GEM、sCLU干预组ROS表达水平和SOD、CAT活力水平均升高($P < 0.05$), 且随着浓度的升高, ROS呈现明显剂量-反应关系, SOD、CAT呈先升高后降低趋势; 相同剂量不同组间比较, sCLU干预组的ROS表达水平小于同剂量GEM药物组($P < 0.05$); 在GEM质量浓度为2.50和5.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 时, sCLU干预组SOD活力水平小于同剂量GEM药物组($P < 0.05$), CAT活力水平大于同剂量GEM药物组($P < 0.05$)。**结论:** GEM可抑制MIA PaCa-2细胞增殖, 在一定药物浓度范围内, sCLU可干预GEM引起MIA PaCa-2细胞内ROS表达水平和SOD、CAT酶活力表达水平的明显变化, sCLU在一定程度上可能通过调节GEM氧化损伤而产生耐药。

[关键词] 分泌型聚集素; 吉西他滨; MIA PaCa-2细胞; 氧化损伤; 化疗耐药

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The effects of secretory clusterin on oxidative damage in MIA PaCa-2 cells treated by gemcitabine and preliminary mechanism of resistance to gemcitabine

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Gemcitabine (GEM) is a first-line chemotherapy drug for pancreatic cancer. With the emergence of clinical drug resistance, the efficacy of chemotherapy has been greatly reduced, while the expression of secretory clusterin (sCLU) was closely related to chemotherapy resistance in multiple tumors. This study aimed to explore the effects of secretory clusterin on oxidative damage in MIA PaCa-2 cells treated by GEM and preliminary mechanism of resistance to GEM. **Methods:** MIA PaCa-2 was exposed to GEM and

sCLU intervened groups with different concentrations (0, 0.63, 1.25, 2.50, 5.00 and 10.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) for 24 hours. The intervened concentration of GEM was 5.4 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$. The inhibition rates of cell proliferation were determined by CCK-8. Cell reactive oxygen species (ROS) was measured by dichloro-dihydro-fluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) method. Superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity and catalase (CAT) activity were measured by their corresponding assay kits respectively. **Results:** Compared with the negative control group (0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), the inhibition rates of the GEM groups and sCLU intervened groups were significantly increased ($P<0.05$) in a distinct dose-effect manner. At a low concentration of 0.63 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, the inhibition rates of the GEM groups were higher than those of the sCLU intervened groups, while the trend was reversed in high concentration range. Compared with the negative control group (0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), the intracellular ROS levels, SOD and CAT activity of the GEM and sCLU intervened groups significantly increased ($P<0.05$). ROS levels presented a distinct dose-effect relationship while the SOD and CAT activities increased first and then decreased along with the increase of GEM concentrations. The ROS levels of the GEM group were lower than those of the sCLU intervened group at the same dose ($P<0.05$). The SOD activities of the GEM group were higher than those of the sCLU intervened group, while the CAT activities were opposite at the concentrations of 5.00 and 10.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** GEM exposure can inhibit the growth of MIA PaCa-2 cells. After GEM exposure, the ROS levels, SOD and CAT activity of MIA PaCa-2 cells can be changed by sCLU intervention. GEM resistance could be regulated by sCLU through oxidative damage effect.

[**Key words**] Secretory clusterin; Gemcitabine; MIA PaCa-2 cells; Oxidative damage; Chemotherapy resistance

胰腺癌是一种死亡率极高、转移能力极强的恶性消化系统肿瘤, 其特点常表现出发病隐匿、病程短、转移早及死亡率高等, 预后极差^[1-2]。据最新统计, 胰腺癌的发病率和死亡率呈逐年升高趋势^[3]。20世纪90年代美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)将吉西他滨(gemcitabine, GEM)批准为治疗胰腺癌一线化疗药物, 在一段时间内GEM的临床使用提高了胰腺癌的治疗效率^[4-5]。然而, 随着临床GEM耐药性的出现, GEM的化疗疗效大大降低, 1年生存率仅为17%~23%^[6]。因此, 对胰腺癌GEM耐药机制研究有着重大意义。

聚集素(clusterin, CLU)是一种多功能蛋白质, 由核型聚集素(nuclear clusterin, nCLU)和分泌型聚集素(secretory clusterin, sCLU)两个亚型组成, 在组织重建、脂质运输、补体调节及细胞凋亡等过程中发挥作用^[7]。研究发现, sCLU是一种细胞凋亡抑制因子, 其表达与多种肿瘤细胞耐药密切相关^[8]。

氧化应激在细胞凋亡和药物毒性机制中扮演重要角色, 活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)在肿瘤发生、发展和治疗中起着重要作用。本研究通过在sCLU干预下, GEM作用于胰腺癌细胞后, 观察胰腺癌细胞MIA PaCa-2的增殖趋

势, 测定细胞内ROS表达水平, 以及超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)和过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)酶活力表达水平变化, 以期探讨sCLU对GEM耐药性的影响机制, 为胰腺癌的治疗提供新的思路。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

MIA PaCa-2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, GEM购自法国Lilly公司, sCLU购自生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司。

1.2 仪器与试剂

CO₂恒温培养箱(HERAcell2401)购自美国Thermo公司, 倒置显微镜(s40-SLIDER)购自德国Leica公司, 酶标仪(Multiskan MK 3)购自美国Thermo公司, 离心机(Neofuge 13)购自上海力申科学仪器有限公司, 分析天平(XP26)购自瑞士Mettler Tolebo公司, RPMI-1640培养液、胎牛血清及磷酸盐缓冲液购自美国HyClone公司, CCK-8试剂盒购自南京建成生物工程研究所, ROS检测试剂盒、总SOD活力检测试剂盒及CAT检测试剂盒购自碧云天生物技术研究所。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 人胰腺癌细胞培养

将MIA PaCa-2细胞置于含10%胎牛血清、100 U/mL青霉素和0.1 mg/mL链霉素的RPMI-1640培养基中,在37 ℃、CO₂体积分数为5%培养箱中培养;待细胞生长达到90%融合时,以0.25%胰酶消化1.5 min,用完全培养液终止消化并传代。取对数生长期细胞分别接种于96孔板和6孔板,进行实验。

1.3.2 GEM培养液配制与浓度

称取GEM10 μg,用新鲜的RPMI-1640培养液配制成10 μg/mL浓度,然后稀释成0、0.63、1.25、2.50、5.00和10.00 μg/mL的GEM培养液。

1.3.3 CCK-8检测sCLU及GEM对细胞增殖的影响

将对数生长期细胞于终浓度分别为0、0.63、1.25、2.50、5.00和10.00 μg/mL的GEM培养液和含5.4 μmol/L的sCLU无血清培养基中暴露24 h。除去培养液,加入CCK-8试剂,继续培养2 h后用酶标仪于490 nm处测吸光度(D)值,并计算细胞抑制率和IC₅₀。每组作5个平行。

1.3.4 MIA PaCa-2细胞内ROS的测定

将对数生长期细胞于终浓度分别为0、1.25、2.50和5.00 μg/mL的GEM培养液和含5.4 μmol/L的sCLU无血清培养基中暴露24 h。除去培养液,加入等体积稀释好的荧光探针DCFH-DA,继续培养30 min,按照ROS试剂盒操作步骤,以485 nm为激发波长,采用多功能荧光酶标仪分析细胞内ROS水平。

1.3.5 MIA PaCa-2细胞内SOD活力的测定

将对数生长期细胞于终浓度分别为0、1.25、2.50、5.00 μg/mL的GEM培养液和含5.4 μmol/L的sCLU无血清培养基中暴露24 h,裂

解细胞后,离心去上清液,采用总SOD检测试剂测定SOD活力,具体操作步骤严格按照试剂盒说明书进行,在560 nm波长处测定D值,每组做3个平行。

1.3.6 MIA PaCa-2细胞内CAT活力的测定

将对数生长期细胞于终质量浓度分别为0、1.25、2.50和5.00 μg/mL的GEM培养液和含5.4 μmol/L的sCLU无血清培养基中暴露24 h,裂解细胞后,离心(604×g)去上清液,采用CAT检测试剂测定CAT活力,具体操作步骤严格按照试剂盒说明书进行,在520 nm波长处测定D值,每组做3个平行。

1.4 统计学处理

实验数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用SPSS 17.0进行统计学分析。采用t检验或者单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)比较各组均数,组间两两比较采用LSD检验(方差齐性)或采用Dunnnett-t'检验(方差不齐)。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 GEM和sCLU干预对MIA PaCa-2细胞增殖影响

GEM、sCLU干预组对MIA PaCa-2细胞抑制率与阴性对照组相比,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05);GEM和sCLU干预组各浓度组的组内比较结果差异有统计学意义,且均随着药物浓度的增加呈上升趋势(P<0.05);在低质量浓度(0.63 μg/mL)时干预组对细胞抑制率高于GEM组(P<0.05),随着质量浓度(1.25、2.50、5.00和10.00 μg/mL)升高,GEM组对细胞的抑制率高于干预组(P<0.05,表1)。

表1 GEM及sCLU作用24 h对MIA PaCa-2细胞抑制率的影响

Tab. 1 Effect of GEM exposure and sCLU intervention on the inhibition rates of MIA PaCa-2 cells in 24 h

(n=5, $\bar{x}\pm s$, %)

Group	Exposure dose $\rho_B/(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1})$					
	0	0.63	1.25	2.50	5.00	10.00
GEM	0	8.32±0.42*	18.2±0.33*	45.49±1.04*	78.56±0.12*	88.67±0.65*
sCLU [△]	0	11.26±0.61*	24.8±0.54*	36.45±0.83*	53.21±0.04*	66.47±0.31*

*: P<0.05, compared with the negative control group (0 μg/mL), as well as compared with each other at different concentrations of GEM group or sCLU group; [△]: P<0.05, compared with GEM group at different concentrations

2.2 MIA PaCa-2细胞增殖时间变化趋势

根据不同浓度GEM对细胞抑制率的影响, 我们绘制了折线图, 并采用改良寇式法计算GEM的 IC_{50} 为 $2.50 \mu\text{g/mL}$, 图1为GEM($2.50 \mu\text{g/mL}$)、sCLU干预组对MIA PaCa-2细胞抑制率随时间变化趋势图, 在6 h时, sCLU干预组细胞抑制率略高于GEM组($P>0.05$), 随时间延长, 细胞抑制率逐渐升高, 相同时间GEM组细胞抑制率高于sCLU干预组($P<0.05$, 表1)。

2.3 MIA Pa Ca-2细胞内ROS表达水平结果

与阴性对照组比较, GEM、sCLU干预组细胞内ROS均较高, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 随着浓度的增加, GEM、sCLU干预组荧光强度呈升高趋势($P<0.05$); 同浓度不同组间进行比较, 在质量浓度为 1.25 、 2.50 和 $5.00 \mu\text{g/mL}$ 时, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$, 表2)。

激光共聚焦显微镜结果显示, 阴性对照组

绿色荧光不明显, 在 $2.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ 时, GEM、sCLU干预组不同程度地发出荧光, 且sCLU干预组较GEM组弱(图2)。

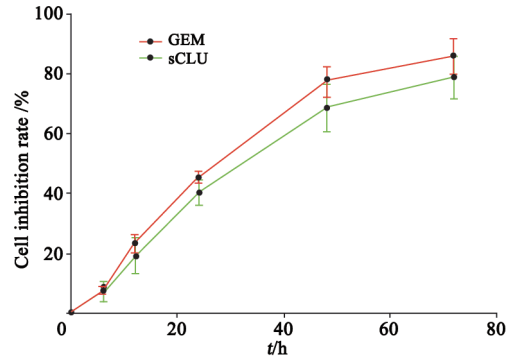


图1 GEM及sCLU干预后MIA PaCa-2细胞抑制率随时间变化趋势

Fig. 1 The trend of MIA PaCa-2 cell inhibition rate after GEM exposure and sCLU intervention at different hours

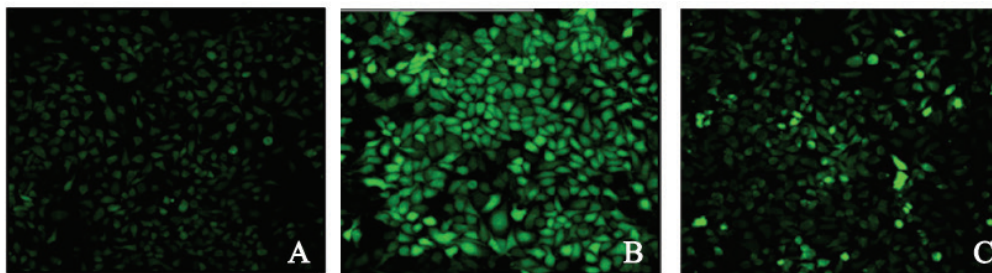
Comparison between GEM groups and sCLU intervened groups at different hours; 6 h: $t=0.47$, $P=0.66$; 12 h: $t=3.6$, $P=0.02$; 24 h: $t=3.45$, $P=0.03$; 48 h: $t=8.6$, $P=0.00$; 72 h: $t=11.3$, $P=0.00$

表2 GEM及sCLU作用24 h 细胞内ROS变化水平的影响

Tab. 2 Effect of GEM exposure and sCLU intervention on the expression levels of ROS for 24 h in MIA PaCa-2 cells

Group	Exposure dose $\rho_B/(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1})$			
	0	1.25	2.50	5.00
GEM	39.21 ± 11.60	$138.30\pm 18.63^*$	$145.46\pm 14.24^*$	$178.56\pm 15.62^*$
sCLU $^\Delta$	31.21 ± 11.60	$114.8\pm 12.54^*$	$126.45\pm 12.37^*$	$153.21\pm 21.32^*$

*: $P<0.05$, compared with the negative control group ($0 \mu\text{g/mL}$), as well as compared with each other at different concentrations of GEM group or sCLU group; $^\Delta$: $P<0.05$, compared with GEM group at different concentrations



($\times 20$)

图2 DCFH-DA法检测细胞内ROS表达水平

Fig. 2 The expression levels of ROS measured by DCFH-DA method

A: Negative control group ($0 \mu\text{g/mL}$); B: GEM group; C: sCLU group

2.4 MIA Pa Ca-2细胞内SOD活力水平

与对照组相比, GEM、sCLU干预组细胞内SOD活力均升高, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 随着药物浓度升高, GEM干预组细胞内SOD活力

呈上升趋势, sCLU干预组细胞内SOD活力呈先上升后下降趋势; 同浓度不同组间进行比较, 在浓度为 2.50 、 $5.00 \mu\text{g/mL}$ 时, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$, 表3)。

2.5 MIA PaCa-2细胞内CAT活力水平

与对照组相比, GEM、sCLU干预组细胞内CAT活力均升高, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 随着药物浓度升高, GEM、sCLU干预组细胞内

CAT活力呈先上升后下降趋势; 同浓度不同组间进行比较, 在浓度为2.50和5.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 时, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表4)。

表3 GEM及sCLU作用24 h MIA PaCa-2 细胞内SOD活力水平

Tab. 3 Effect of GEM exposure and sCLU intervention on the expression levels of SOD for 24 h in MIA PaCa-2 cells

($n=3, \bar{x} \pm s, \text{U}/\text{mg Pro}$)

Group	Exposure dose $\rho_B/(\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1})$			
	0	1.25	2.50	5.00
GEM	109.21 \pm 12.30	141.30 \pm 21.53*	195.28 \pm 19.36*	192.42 \pm 21.22*
sCLU $^{\Delta}$	119.36 \pm 14.62	154.60 \pm 24.62*	177.35 \pm 26.62*	148.31 \pm 13.42*

*: $P < 0.05$, compared with the negative control group (0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), as well as compared with each other at different concentrations of GEM group or sCLU group; $^{\Delta}$: $P < 0.05$, compared with GEM group at different concentrations

表4 GEM及sCLU作用24 h MIA PaCa-2 细胞内CAT活力水平的影响

Tab. 4 The effect of GEM exposure and sCLU intervention on the expression levels of CAT for 24 h in MIA PaCa-2 cells

($n=3, \bar{x} \pm s, \text{U}/\text{mg Pro}$)

Group	Exposure dose $\rho_B/(\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{mL}^{-1})$			
	0	1.25	2.50	5.00
GEM	1.94 \pm 0.60	2.67 \pm 0.63*	2.86 \pm 0.35*	2.41 \pm 0.53*
sCLU $^{\Delta}$	2.21 \pm 0.42	2.85 \pm 0.58*	3.15 \pm 0.57*	2.62 \pm 0.46*

*: $P < 0.05$, compared with the negative control group (0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$), as well as compared with each other at different concentrations of GEM group or sCLU group; $^{\Delta}$: $P < 0.05$, compared with GEM group at different concentrations

3 讨 论

胰腺癌化疗失败的主要原因之一就是药物产生了耐药性, 目前其耐药机制尚不明确。sCLU在多种恶性肿瘤细胞中表达水平较高, 被认为是恶性肿瘤细胞耐药的重要机制之一, 但是对于sCLU干预胰腺癌耐药的研究比较缺乏^[9-11]。本研究结果显示, GEM可抑制MIA PaCa-2细胞的增殖, 氧化损伤可能是GEM致细胞毒性的重要机制之一, sCLU在一定程度上可以调节GEM的氧化损伤作用, 随着GEM浓度的升高, sCLU影响效应更加明显, sCLU在一定程度上可能通过调节GEM氧化损伤而产生耐药。

CCK-8实验被认为是检测药物抑制细胞生长的灵敏方法之一, 本次研究与课题组前期MTT法检测胰腺癌细胞暴露于GEM的抑制趋势相一

致, 但在sCLU干预下, 随着药物浓度的升高, 细胞抑制率逐渐降低。但是在较低浓度时, 暴露于sCLU和GEM组抑制率反而高于单纯GEM组($P > 0.05$), 可能是sCLU在一定程度上也可以抑制肿瘤细胞的生长^[12-13]。在较高浓度时, sCLU对GEM药物毒性的调节效应比较明显($P < 0.05$)。Wang等^[14]通过下调sCLU的表达, 增强了肝癌细胞(Bel7402和SMC7721)对GEM的敏感性, 发现细胞抑制率升高。

ROS在肿瘤的发展和治疗过程中扮演着重要角色, 其引起的氧化应激反应被认为是抗肿瘤药物发挥疗效的可能作用机制之一^[15-17]。Donadelli等^[18]将胰腺癌细胞暴露于GEM和大麻素后, ROS水平可发生不同程度的升高, 升高的ROS可以诱发细胞自我吞噬而产生药物作用, 抑制肿瘤细胞生长。生理状态下的ROS产生与清除处在一种动态平衡状态, 一旦细胞发生病变, 大量产生的ROS可以直接导致细胞毒性效应, 其可

使脂质过氧化、蛋白质变性、DNA突变及断裂等。研究表明,某些化疗药物能够下调Bcl-2或抑制PI3K/Akt信号通路,从而促进细胞色素C表达或激活JNK、P38信号通路,进而升高ROS表达水平,导致肿瘤细胞凋亡^[19-20]。本研究结果显示,随着GEM药物浓度的升高,ROS表达水平逐渐增高,sCLU干预组ROS表达水平降低,在高浓度时降低明显,提示sCLU在一定浓度内降低细胞内ROS的表达水平。

本实验中,细胞内SOD和CAT活力随ROS表达水平升高而增强,在半数致死剂量时活力达到最高,提示细胞内氧化和抗氧化系统的进行是协调一致的;在sCLU干预下SOD和CAT活力表达增强,提示sCLU干预增强了细胞内抗氧化系统的表达活力,致使ROS表达水平降低,从而降低对肿瘤细胞的药物疗效。

综上所述,本研究发现,GEM可抑制胰腺癌细胞增殖,在一定药物浓度范围内,sCLU可干预GEM引起胰腺癌细胞内ROS表达水平和SOD、CAT酶活力表达水平的明显变化,sCLU在一定程度上可能通过调节GEM氧化损伤而产生耐药。sCLU在一定程度上可以调节GEM对胰腺癌细胞药物毒性作用,氧化应激可能是sCLU调节GEM对胰腺癌细胞药效的重要机制之一。

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