



· 论著 ·

Aurora A调控活性氧对卵巢癌 顺铂耐药的影响

杨丽娜¹, 杨宇琦¹, 杨 恭^{2,3}, 陈亚萍¹

1. 复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院妇产科, 上海 200240;
2. 复旦大学附属肿瘤医院肿瘤研究所, 复旦大学上海医学院肿瘤学系, 上海 200032;
3. 复旦大学附属上海市第五人民医院中心实验室, 上海 200240

[摘要] 背景与目的: 极光激酶A (Aurora A kinase, Aurora A) 属于丝/苏氨酸蛋白激酶家族中的一员, 可促进卵巢癌的化疗抵抗。活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 由机体正常代谢产生, 参与细胞信号转导过程。肿瘤细胞由于代谢旺盛及细胞内氧化还原体系的失衡, ROS水平高于正常细胞。并且耐药细胞株中ROS水平降低, 提示ROS在肿瘤耐药中发挥作用。该研究旨在探讨ROS在Aurora A介导顺铂化疗耐药中的作用。方法: 采用二氯二氢荧光素-乙酰乙酸酯 (2', 7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate, DCFH-DA) 法检测人卵巢癌细胞株A2780和顺铂耐药株A2780/CDDP中ROS的水平, 采用四甲基偶氮唑蓝 (methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium, MTT) 法检测顺铂的半数抑制浓度 (50% inhibitory concentration, IC₅₀); 构建Aurora A过表达和沉默细胞株, 检测细胞内ROS水平; 加入ROS清除剂N-乙酰-L-半胱氨酸 (N-acetyl-L-cysteine, NAC), 检测顺铂的IC₅₀; 采用蛋白[质]印迹法 (Western blot) 检测相关信号通路, 探讨可能的分子机制。结果: 顺铂耐药株中ROS水平低于对照细胞株。加入NAC降低细胞内ROS可增强细胞对顺铂的耐药性。Aurora A过表达, 细胞内ROS水平下降, 可增强细胞对顺铂的耐药; 而Aurora A沉默后, 细胞内ROS升高, 则可提高细胞对顺铂的敏感性。Aurora A过表达, 促进AMP活化蛋白激酶 (AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK) 的磷酸化及糖酵解。结论: Aurora A可能通过促进AMPK磷酸化及糖酵解过程, 降低细胞内ROS水平, 从而增强卵巢癌细胞对顺铂的耐药性。

[关键词] 活性氧; 极光激酶A; 化疗抵抗

DOI: 10.19401/j.cnki.1007-3639.2018.03.003

中图分类号: R737.31 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1007-3639(2018)03-0184-07

Aurora A regulates reactive oxygen species and platinum resistance in ovarian cancer YANG Lina¹, YANG Yuqi¹, YANG Gong^{2,3}, CHEN Yaping¹ (1. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Fifth People's Hospital of Shanghai, Fudan University, Shanghai 200240, China; 2. Cancer Institute, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China; 3. Central Laboratory, the Fifth People's Hospital of Shanghai, Fudan University, Shanghai 200240, China)

Correspondence to: CHEN Yaping E-mail: chenyping@5thhospital.com

[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Aurora A kinase (Aurora A), a member of serine/threonine kinase family, contributes to chemo-resistance in ovarian cancer. Reactive oxygen species (ROS), generated during normal metabolism in aerobic organisms, are involved in multiple signaling pathways. Cancer cells possess higher ROS levels than normal cells due to the increased metabolism and cellular redox imbalance. Moreover, ROS levels are lower in chemo-resistant cells, suggesting the crucial role of ROS in chemo-resistance. However, the role of ROS in Aurora A-mediated chemo-resistance is largely unexplored. **Methods:** ROS levels of A2780 and A2780/CDDP were examined using 2', 7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA), and 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) values of cisplatin were measured by methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium (MTT). Establishment of stable ovarian cancer cell lines harboring Aurora A cDNA or shRNA were conducted by Lentil-virus infection and subsequent drug screening. ROS levels and IC₅₀

values of cisplatin were detected in these established cells. IC_{50} values of cisplatin were also measured in combination with N-acetyl-L-cysteine (NAC). To explore the potential mechanism, cells were collected and subjected to Western blot. **Results:** Chemo-resistant cells exhibited lower ROS levels than control cells. Reduction of ROS levels by NAC promoted chemo-resistance. Overexpression of Aurora A inhibited ROS and conferred chemo-resistance. Knockdown of Aurora A elevated the ROS levels and promoted chemo-sensitivity. Aurora A promoted the phosphorylation of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) and glycolysis. **Conclusion:** Aurora A promotes chemo-resistance by decreasing the cellular ROS levels. AMPK phosphorylation and glycolysis are involved in Aurora A-mediated ROS regulation.

[Key words] Reactive oxygen species; Aurora A kinase; Chemo-resistance

化疗耐药是卵巢癌临床治疗的一大难题, 研究细胞耐药机制并开发靶向药物可明显提升肿瘤的治疗效果。极光激酶A (Aurora A kinase, Aurora A) 属于丝/苏氨酸蛋白激酶家族中的一员, 参与调控细胞有丝分裂过程。Aurora A扩增导致多极纺锤体和非整倍体细胞的形成, 诱导基因不稳定性从而促进肿瘤发生^[1]。有研究表明, Aurora A可通过调控DNA损伤修复、抑制细胞凋亡及抑制自噬等多种途径促进细胞对化疗药物(如顺铂、紫杉醇及依托泊苷)的耐药^[2-4]。

活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)主要由含氧自由基和易于形成自由基的过氧化物组成。ROS作为信号分子, 可调节细胞增殖、分化及免疫反应等^[5]。肿瘤细胞内ROS水平高于正常细胞, 因此, 诱导ROS升高的分子可用于肿瘤的靶向治疗^[6]。在顺铂、紫杉醇和多柔比星耐药的卵巢癌细胞株中, ROS清除酶谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶3 (glutathione peroxidase 3, GPX3)上调, 氧化应激诱导基因UDP-葡萄糖醛酸转移酶家族1成员A6 (UDP glucuronosyltransferase family 1 member A6, UGT1A6)下调^[7], 提示耐药细胞株中ROS水平低于敏感细胞株。

在骨肉瘤中, Aurora A抑制剂MLN8237促进细胞凋亡和自噬, 同时MLN8237诱导ROS生成^[8]; 在慢性粒细胞性白血病中, Aurora A抑制剂AKI603通过诱导衰老从而逆转细胞的耐药性, 此过程伴随ROS的升高^[9], 表明Aurora A抑制剂可诱导ROS产生。但Aurora A蛋白对细胞内ROS的调控及ROS在Aurora A介导的化疗耐药中的作用仍不明确。

本研究利用慢病毒感染的方式在人卵巢癌细胞中分别导入Aurora A cDNA和shRNA, 构建Aurora A过表达和沉默的稳转细胞系, 利用二氯二氢荧光素-乙酰乙酸酯(2', 7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate, DCFH-DA)、四甲基偶氮唑蓝(methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium, MTT)和蛋白[质]印迹法(Western blot)等探讨ROS在Aurora A介导的化疗耐药中的作用, 为卵巢癌的临床用药提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料和主要试剂

人卵巢癌细胞株HEY、OVCA429、A2780和OVCA420购自美国模式培养物保藏所(American Type Culture Collection, ATCC), A2780顺铂耐药株A2780/CDDP为课题组自备。病毒包装细胞HEK293T购自ATCC。RPMI-1640培养基和DMEM培养基购自美国Sigma公司, 胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)购自美国Gibco公司, Aurora A抗体、CDK6抗体、p-AMPK α (Thr172)抗体和AMP活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)抗体购自美国CST公司, GAPDH抗体购自美国Santa Cruz公司, β -actin抗体购自美国Sigma公司, 二抗购自美国Sigma公司, DCFH-DA染液购自北京普利莱基因技术有限公司, MTT和顺铂购自美国Sigma公司, N-乙酰-L-半胱氨酸(N-acetyl-L-cysteine, NAC)购自生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司, ECL发光液购自美国Millipore公司。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 细胞培养

卵巢癌细胞株的培养选用含10%FBS的RPMI-1640培养基, HEK293T的培养选用含10%FBS的DMEM培养基, 细胞置于37 ℃、CO₂体积分数为5%的饱和湿度的细胞培养箱中培养。

1.2.2 构建稳定转染细胞系

构建稳定转染细胞系的方法参照参考文献[2]。shAurora A靶向序列为: 5'-GUCUUGUGUCCUCAAUU-3'。分别构建Aurora A过表达细胞株OVCA420 Aurora A及对照细胞株OVCA420 Vector, Aurora A沉默细胞株OVCA429 shAurora A及对照细胞株OVCA429 shGFP。

1.2.3 采用Western blot检测蛋白水平

接种等量细胞于6 cm培养皿中, 培养48 h后收集细胞。用RIPA裂解液(含蛋白酶抑制剂)裂解得到全细胞蛋白, 经蛋白定量后加入上样缓冲液配成相同浓度的蛋白样品, 100 ℃, 煮样5 min。取30 μg蛋白样品进行Western blot检测。经转膜、封闭后加入一抗温育过夜。洗涤后, 加入二抗, 室温温育1 h, 洗涤去除非特异结合后, 利用ECL发光液进行显影。显影仪器为FlourChem E。

1.2.4 采用DCFH-DA法检测细胞内ROS含量

接种等量细胞于12孔板中, 培养过夜后, 加入10 μmol/L DCFH-DA染液, 37 ℃避光温育30 min。用1×PBS清洗细胞, 并在荧光显微镜下拍照记录。

接种等量细胞于酶标板中, 培养过夜后, 加入10 μmol/L DCFH-DA染液, 37 ℃避光温育30 min。用1×PBS清洗细胞, 并在多功能酶标仪中读取荧光值, 激发波长502 nm, 发射波长530 nm。

1.2.5 采用MTT法检测顺铂的IC₅₀

取对数生长期细胞, 按1×10⁴个细胞/孔接种于96孔板中, 培养过夜。按指定浓度加入顺铂和NAC, 温育48 h后小心弃上清, 每孔加入180 μL培养基和20 μL MTT (5 mg/mL), 温育4 h后, 弃上清, 加入150 μL二甲基亚砷

(dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO), 温育10 min, 利用酶标仪检测490 nm波长下各孔的吸光度(D)值, 并利用Graphpad Prism计算半数抑制浓度(50% inhibitory concentration, IC₅₀)。

1.2.6 培养基pH值测定

接种等量细胞于6 cm的细胞培养皿中, 分别在培养24和48 h时收集细胞培养基于15 mL离心管中, 利用pH计测定培养基的pH值^[10]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用Graphpad Prism进行数据统计及作图, 结果以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 的形式表示, 两组间比较采用独立t检验, 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 细胞内ROS与顺铂耐药

利用细胞内ROS特异性染液DCFH-DA检测, 发现与卵巢癌细胞株A2780相比, 顺铂耐药株(A2780/CDDP)的细胞内ROS水平降低(图1A、B), 提示在卵巢癌中顺铂耐药与ROS的降低有关。在A2780和A2780/CDDP中加入ROS清除剂NAC (5 mmol/L), 降低细胞内ROS含量后, 利用MTT法检测顺铂的IC₅₀, 发现NAC促进细胞对顺铂的耐药(图1C、D), 说明降低细胞内ROS促进细胞对顺铂耐药。

2.2 Aurora A在卵巢癌细胞株中的表达及稳定转染细胞株的鉴定

Western blot检测Aurora A在4种常见卵巢癌细胞株HEY、OVCA420、A2780和OVCA429中的水平, 发现Aurora A在HEY和OVCA429中高表达, 而在OVCA420和A2780中低表达(图2A)。因此, 在OVCA420中导入Aurora A cDNA, 构建Aurora A过表达细胞株, 即OVCA420 Aurora A, 对照组细胞导入空载体, 即OVCA420 Vector; 在OVCA429中导入Aurora A shRNA, 构建Aurora A沉默细胞株, 即OVCA429 shAurora A, 对照细胞组导入靶向GFP的shRNA, 即OVCA429 shGFP。Western blot检测Aurora A及Aurora A下游蛋白细胞周

期蛋白依赖性激酶6 (cyclin-dependent kinase 6, CDK6) 的表达, 发现导入Aurora A cDNA后, Aurora A和CDK6的表达明显升高, 而导入Aurora A shRNA降低了Aurora A和CDK6的表达 (图2B), 说明Aurora A过表达和沉默细胞株构建成功, 可用于下一步实验。

2.3 Aurora A调控细胞内ROS

DCFH-DA法检测稳转细胞的细胞内ROS, 发现与对照组相比, Aurora A 过表达, ROS降低; 而Aurora A沉默后, ROS升高 (图3A、B), 说明Aurora A可调节细胞内ROS的变化。

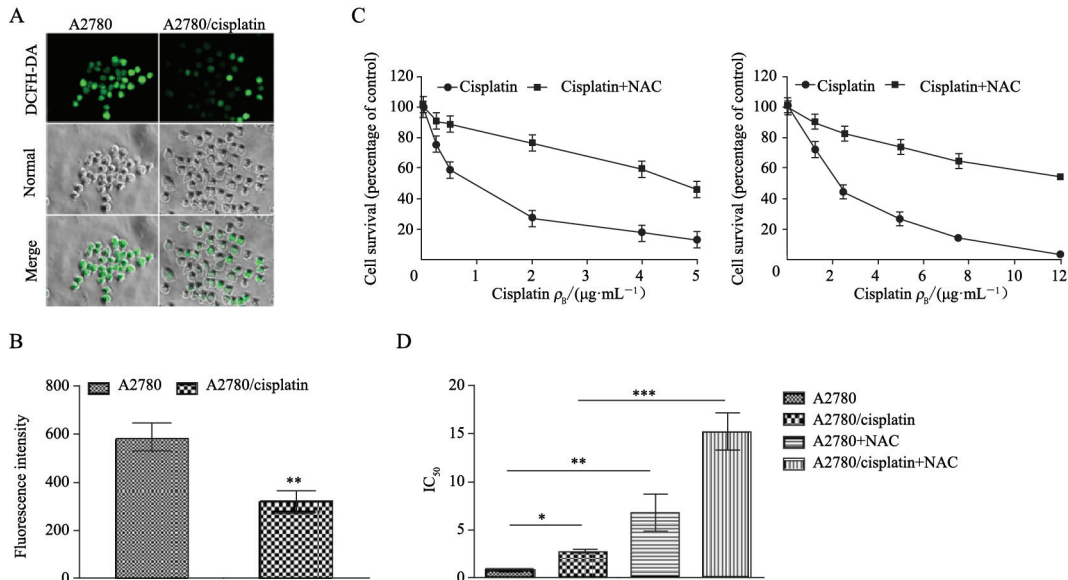


图1 A2780和顺铂耐药株A2780/CDDP的ROS含量和顺铂的IC₅₀

Fig. 1 ROS and IC₅₀ of cisplatin in A2780 and A2780/CDDP

A: ROS levels were observed under a fluorescent microscope; B: ROS levels were examined by a multimode reader; C: IC₅₀ values of cisplatin were detected by MTT; D: Statistical analysis of IC₅₀; *: $P < 0.05$; **: $P < 0.01$; ***: $P < 0.0001$

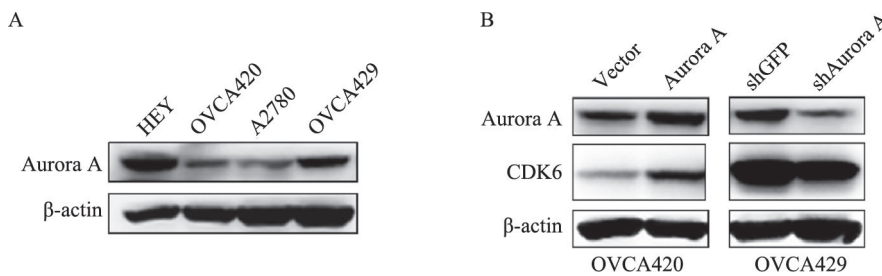


图2 Aurora A的表达及Aurora A过表达/沉默细胞系的鉴定

Fig. 2 Expression of Aurora A in ovarian cancer cells and validation of Aurora A in established cell lines

A: Detection of the basal level of Aurora A in ovarian cancer cell lines; B: Validation of Aurora A in established overexpression or knockdown cell lines

2.4 抑制细胞内ROS促进Aurora A介导的顺铂耐药

Aurora A过表达, ROS降低, 细胞对顺铂耐药, 加入NAC进一步降低ROS后, 增强细胞对顺铂的耐药性 (图4A、B); Aurora A沉默, ROS升高, 细胞对顺铂敏感, 加入NAC降低ROS后, 促进了细胞对顺铂耐药 (图4C、D)。表明ROS参与Aurora A调控的顺铂耐药。

2.5 Aurora A抑制ROS的分子机制

信号转导通路检测发现, Aurora A过表达促进AMPK第172位苏氨酸 (Thr172) 的磷酸化, 而Aurora A沉默后, AMPK磷酸化水平降低 (图5A)。AMPK磷酸化可增强细胞对葡萄糖的摄入, 促进糖酵解, 抑制ROS生成^[11], 提示过表达Aurora A可能促进糖酵解过程。进一步检测发现, 糖酵解关键酶类甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶

(Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH) 受Aurora A调控, Aurora A过表达, GAPDH表达升高(图5A)。糖酵解过程中葡萄糖被代谢生成乳酸, 而细胞培养基中酚红可指示培养基的酸碱度变化, 发现细胞培养过程中Aurora A过表达导致细胞培养液由红色转变为黄

色(图5B)。分别收集24和48 h的细胞培养液进行检测, 结果显示, Aurora A过表达, 培养液酸度增强(pH明显降低), 而Aurora A沉默, 酸度减弱(图5B、C)。上述结果表明, Aurora A促进糖酵解过程, 抑制ROS。

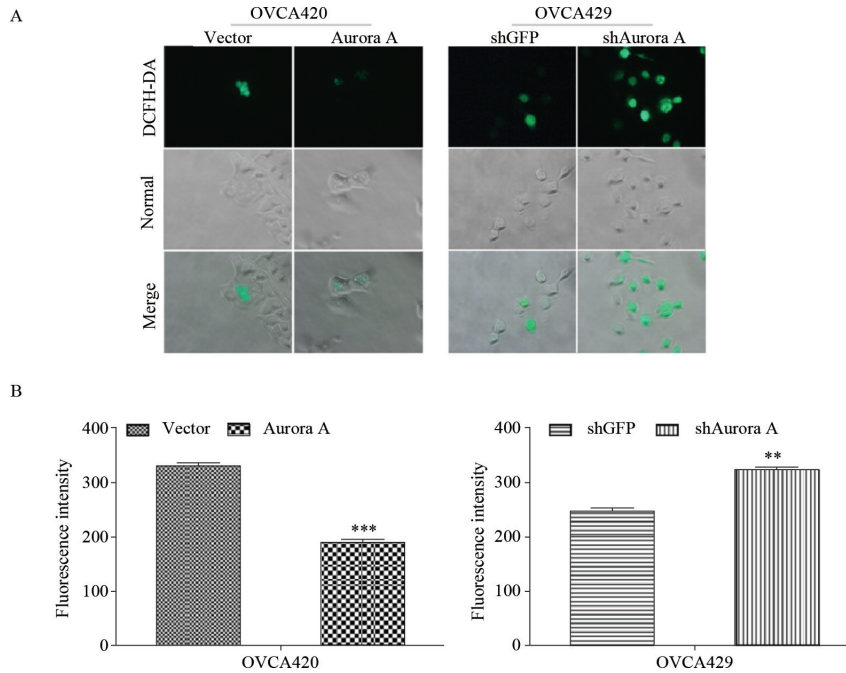


图3 Aurora A过表达/沉默细胞中ROS水平

Fig. 3 ROS levels in Aurora A overexpression or knockdown cell lines

A: ROS levels were observed under a fluorescent microscope; B: ROS levels were examined by a multimode reader; **: $P < 0.01$; ***: $P < 0.0001$

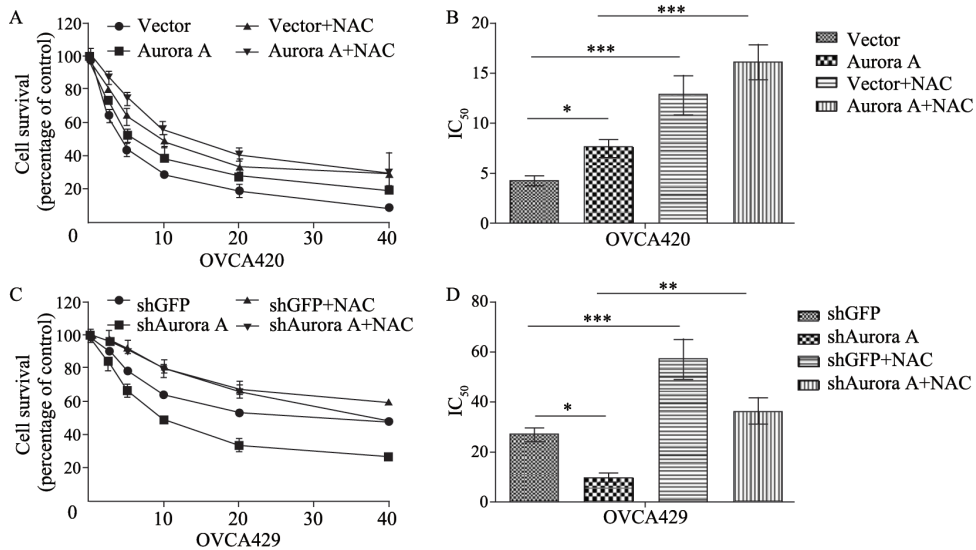


图4 抑制ROS促进细胞对顺铂的耐药性

Fig. 4 Inhibition of ROS promotes chemo-resistance

A: IC₅₀ cisplatin values of cisplatin in OVCA420 cell lines detected by MTT; B: Statistical analysis of IC₅₀ values in OVCA420 cell lines; C: IC₅₀ values of cisplatin in OVCA429 cell lines detected by MTT; D: Statistical analysis of IC₅₀ values in OVCA429 cell lines; *: $P < 0.05$; **: $P < 0.01$; ***: $P < 0.0001$

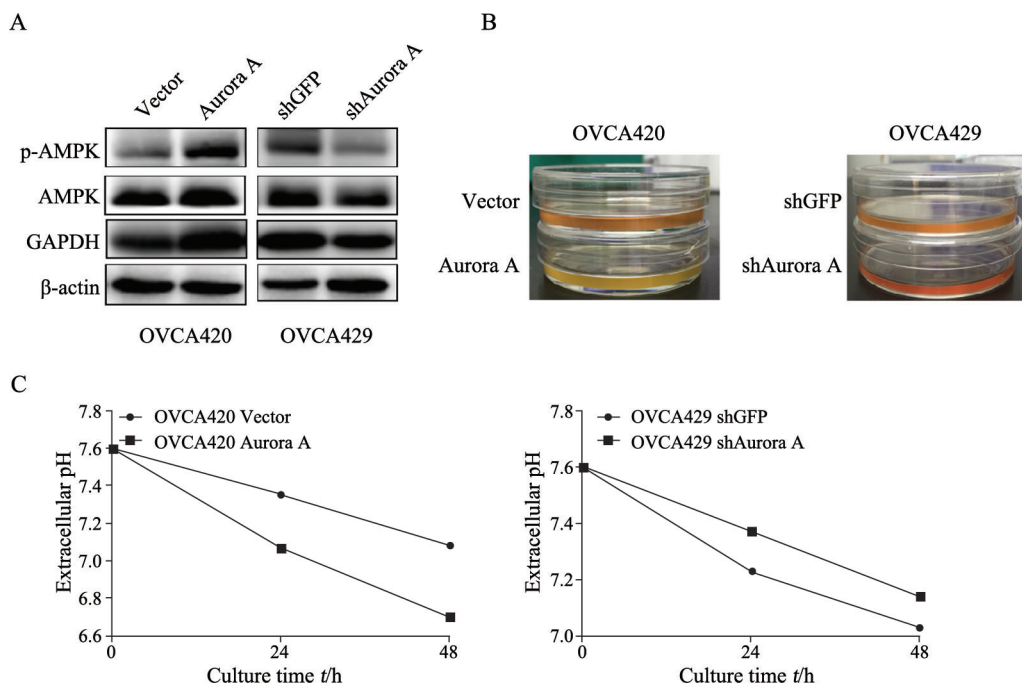


图5 Aurora A促进AMPK磷酸化及糖酵解

Fig. 5 Aurora A promotes phosphorylation of AMPK and stimulates glycolysis

A: Aurora A activates AMPK and upregulates GAPDH; B. pH changes of cell culture supernatants after incubation for 48 h; C: Statistical analysis of pH after incubation for 24 and 48 h

3 讨 论

卵巢癌是致死率最高的妇科恶性肿瘤，在治疗过程中容易产生化疗耐药，导致肿瘤复发。肿瘤细胞内的ROS水平高于正常细胞，因此，诱导ROS升高可作为肿瘤治疗的候选策略^[6]。有研究表明，耐药细胞株中ROS水平较其对照细胞株明显降低^[12]。检测卵巢癌顺铂耐药株A2780/CDDP和对照组细胞A2780中的ROS，发现顺铂耐药株中ROS降低，提示ROS在卵巢癌的顺铂耐药中发挥重要作用。

以往研究发现，Aurora A抑制剂可诱导细胞内ROS升高，但Aurora A蛋白对ROS的调控目前并不清楚。本研究利用病毒感染的方式外源性导入Aurora A cDNA和shRNA，构建Aurora A过表达/沉默细胞株，检测Aurora A对细胞内ROS的影响。结果表明，Aurora A过表达，ROS降低；Aurora A沉默，ROS升高。加入ROS清除剂NAC后，细胞内ROS下降，顺铂的IC₅₀增大，表明抑制ROS可促进细胞对顺铂的耐药。

AMPK受细胞内三磷酸腺苷（adenosine triphosphate, ATP）含量调控，当AMP与ATP的比值升高时，AMPK发生磷酸化活化，增强细胞的葡萄糖摄取及加速糖酵解代谢^[13]。此外，AMPK还可通过调控FOXO转录因子，促进抗氧化酶类如SOD、CAT，从而降低ROS水平^[14]。有研究发现，在肝癌细胞中导入Aurora A shRNA，细胞内ATP含量降低，糖酵解相关基因ALDOC、GLUT1、GLS、PDK1、PFK1、PFKM和RPL23 mRNA显著降低^[15]，提示Aurora A沉默后，糖酵解途径也受到抑制。本研究结果表明，Aurora A激活AMPK，上调糖酵解酶类GAPDH，并导致细胞培养液酸度增强，说明Aurora A促进糖酵解过程。细胞代谢向糖酵解转变可抑制细胞内ROS的生成^[16]，提示Aurora A抑制ROS可能与Aurora A促进糖酵解有关。此外，AMPK介导的抗氧化机制在Aurora A抑制ROS的过程中是否发挥作用仍需进一步实验验证。

综上所述，在卵巢癌中过表达Aurora A降低了细胞内ROS水平；Aurora A沉默，升高细胞内

ROS; 并且ROS的降低促进了卵巢癌对顺铂的耐药性。而Aurora A抑制ROS与AMPK介导的能量代谢方式的转变有关。

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] YANG G, CHANG B, YANG F, et al. Aurora kinase A promotes ovarian tumorigenesis through dysregulation of the cell cycle and suppression of BRCA2 [J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2010, 16(12): 3171–3181.
- [2] SUN H, WANG Y, WANG Z, et al. Aurora-A controls cancer cell radio- and chemoresistance via ATM/Chk2-mediated DNA repair networks [J]. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 2014, 1843(5): 934–944.
- [3] SUN J M, YANG L N, XU H, et al. Inhibition of Aurora A promotes chemosensitivity via inducing cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in cervical cancer cells [J]. *Am J Cancer Res*, 2015, 5(3): 1133–1145.
- [4] ZOU Z, YUAN Z, ZHANG Q, et al. Aurora kinase A inhibition-induced autophagy triggers drug resistance in breast cancer cells [J]. *Autophagy*, 2012, 8(12): 1798–1810.
- [5] RAY P D, HUANG B W, TSUJI Y. Reactive oxygen species (ROS) homeostasis and redox regulation in cellular signaling [J]. *Cell Signal*, 2012, 24(5): 981–990.
- [6] DHARMARAJA A T. Role of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in therapeutics and drug resistance in cancer and bacteria [J]. *J Med Chem*, 2017, 60(8): 3221–3240.
- [7] SHERMAN-BAUST C A, BECKER K G, WOOD LII W H, et al. Gene expression and pathway analysis of ovarian cancer cells selected for resistance to cisplatin, paclitaxel, or doxorubicin [J]. *J Ovarian Res*, 2011, 4(1): 21.
- [8] NIU N K, WANG Z L, PAN S T, et al. Pro-apoptotic and pro-autophagic effects of the Aurora kinase A inhibitor alisertib (MLN8237) on human osteosarcoma U-2 OS and MG-63 cells through the activation of mitochondria-mediated pathway and inhibition of p38 MAPK/PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling pathway [J]. *Drug Des Devel Ther*, 2015, 9: 1555–1584.
- [9] WANG L X, WANG J D, CHEN J J, et al. Aurora A kinase inhibitor AKI603 induces cellular senescence in chronic myeloid leukemia cells harboring T315I mutation [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2016, 6: 35533.
- [10] SONVEAUX P, VEGRAN F, SCHROEDER T, et al. Targeting lactate-fueled respiration selectively kills hypoxic tumor cells in mice [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2008, 118(12): 3930–3942.
- [11] JEON S M. Regulation and function of AMPK in physiology and diseases [J]. *Exp Mol Med*, 2016, 48(7): e245.
- [12] OLIVA C R, MOELLERING D R, GILLESPIE G Y, et al. Acquisition of chemoresistance in gliomas is associated with increased mitochondrial coupling and decreased ROS production [J]. *Plos One*, 2011, 6(9): e24665.
- [13] HARDIE D G, SCHAFFER B E and BRUNET A. AMPK: an energy-sensing pathway with multiple inputs and outputs [J]. *Trends Cell Biol*, 2016, 26(3): 190–201.
- [14] YUN H, PARK S, KIM M J, et al. AMP-activated protein kinase mediates the antioxidant effects of resveratrol through regulation of the transcription factor FoxO1 [J]. *FEBS J*, 2014, 281(19): 4421–4438.
- [15] LU L, HAN H, TIAN Y, et al. Aurora kinase A mediates c-Myc's oncogenic effects in hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Mol Carcinog*, 2015, 54(11): 1467–1479.
- [16] ZHENG J. Energy metabolism of cancer: Glycolysis versus oxidative phosphorylation (Review) [J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2012, 4(6): 1151–1157.

(收稿日期: 2017-11-03 修回日期: 2018-02-07)