



· 论 著 ·

STC1诱导上皮-间质转化促进肺癌细胞的侵袭和迁移

魏丽荣¹, 滕小艳¹, 夏前林¹, 杜玉珍^{1,2}

1. 上海健康医学院附属第六人民医院东院检验科, 上海 201306;
2. 上海市第六人民医院东院检验科, 上海 201306

[摘要] 背景与目的: 斯钙素1 (stanniocalcin 1, STC1) 与癌症的发展和不良预后相关, 但STC1对肺癌细胞转移的影响及其作用机制目前还未完全阐明。探讨STC1对肺癌细胞侵袭和迁移的影响及其可能的内在分子机制。方法: 构建STC1过表达的细胞系HLEC-STC1及对照细胞系HLEC-EV, STC1沉默的细胞系A549-STC1 siRNA及对照细胞系A549-EV; 采用Transwell和划痕实验检测细胞的侵袭和迁移能力; 采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR) 和蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 检测上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 标志物的mRNA和蛋白质水平变化; 并使用细胞免疫荧光技术进一步验证细胞EMT标志物的表达和定位; 采用Western blot检测EMT相关信号通路蛋白和转录因子的水平。结果: 与对照细胞相比, 过表达STC1的HLEC-STC1细胞的侵袭和迁移能力增强, STC1沉默的A549-STC1 siRNA细胞的侵袭和迁移能力减弱 ($P < 0.05$); 过表达STC1的HLEC-STC1细胞中上皮标志物上皮型钙黏蛋白 (E-cadherin) 的表达下调, 间质标志物神经型钙黏蛋白 (N-cadherin)、波形蛋白 (vimentin) 及肿瘤干细胞标志物上皮细胞黏附分子 (epithelial cell adhesion molecule, EpCAM) 表达上调 ($P < 0.05$); 低表达STC1的A549-STC1 siRNA细胞中E-cadherin的表达上调, N-cadherin、vimentin及EpCAM的表达下调 ($P < 0.05$); 同时, HLEC-STC1细胞中细胞外调节蛋白激酶信号通路 (extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase, ERK) 及Wnt/ β -连环蛋白 (β -catenin) 信号通路激活相关的磷酸化 (p)-ERK和 β -catenin的水平升高, 转录因子E盒结合锌指蛋白1 (zinc finger E-box-binding homeobox 1, ZEB1) 和锌指转录因子1 (Snail1) 的表达水平上调, A549-STC1 siRNA细胞中的结果则相反 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: STC1可能通过激活ERK和Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路上调转录因子ZEB1和Snail1的表达水平, 从而诱导EMT促进肺癌细胞的侵袭和迁移。

[关键词] 斯钙素1; 肺癌细胞; 上皮-间质转化; 侵袭; 迁移

DOI: 10.19401/j.cnki.1007-3639.2020.07.003

中图分类号: R734.2 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1007-3639(2020)07-0497-08

STC1 induces epithelial-mesenchymal transition to promote invasion and migration of lung cancer cells WEI Lirong¹, TENG Xiaoyan¹, XIA Qianlin¹, DU Yuzhen^{1,2} (1. Department of Laboratory Medicine, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital East Affiliated to Shanghai University of Medicine and Health Sciences, Shanghai 201306, China; 2. Department of Laboratory Medicine, Shanghai Sixth People's Hospital East Campus, Shanghai 201306, China)

Correspondence to: DU Yuzhen E-mail: duyuzhen2005@163.com

[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Stanniocalcin 1 (STC1) is associated with the development of cancer and poor prognosis. However, the effect of STC1 on lung cancer cell metastasis and its mechanism have not yet been fully clarified. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of STC1 on invasion and migration of lung cancer cells and its possible molecular mechanisms. **Methods:** HLEC-STC1 cell line overexpressing STC1 with the control cell line HLEC-EV and A549-STC1 siRNA cell line silencing STC1 with the control cell line A549-EV were constructed. Transwell and scratch assays were used to detect cell invasion and migration abilities. Real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RTFQ-PCR) and Western blot were used to detect the changes of mRNA and protein levels of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) markers. Cellular immunofluorescence technique was used to further verify the expression and localization of EMT markers. Western blot was used to detect EMT-related

基金项目: 上海健康医学院种子基金 (HMSF-17-22-024)。

通信作者: 杜玉珍 E-mail: duyuzhen2005@163.com

signaling pathway proteins and the levels of transcription factors. **Results:** Compared with the control cells, the invasion and migration abilities of HLEC-STC1 cells overexpressing STC1 were enhanced, while the invasion and migration abilities of STC1-silencing A549-STC1 siRNA cells were weakened ($P<0.05$). In HLEC-STC1 cells overexpressing STC1, the expression of E-cadherin was down-regulated, while the expression levels of N-cadherin, vimentin and epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM) were up-regulated ($P<0.05$). The expression of E-cadherin was up-regulated in A549-STC1 siRNA cells with low expression of STC1. The expression levels of N-cadherin, vimentin and EpCAM were down-regulated ($P<0.05$). Meanwhile, the expression levels of extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase (ERK) and Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathways in HLEC-STC1 cells were increased, and the expression of transcription factor ZEB1 was elevated. The expression level of Snail1 was up-regulated, and the results were opposite in A549-STC1 siRNA cells ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** STC1 may up-regulate the expression levels of transcription factors ZEB1 and Snail1 by activating ERK and Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathways, thereby inducing EMT to promote invasion and migration of lung cancer cells.

[Key words] Stanniocalcin 1; Lung cancer cells; Epithelial-mesenchymal transition; Invasion; Migration

肺癌是全球范围内发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤, 导致其高病死率的主要原因是局部复发和远处转移, 但目前肿瘤细胞的具体转移机制仍未完全明确^[1]。肺癌等恶性肿瘤的转移与上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 的发生密切相关。斯钙素1 (stanniocalcin 1, STC1) 是一种激素类糖蛋白, 以自分泌/旁分泌的方式产生效应。STC1的高表达与胃癌、结直肠癌、肝癌、乳腺癌等癌症的发展和不良预后相关^[2-5]。在前期工作中我们发现, STC1蛋白在Ⅲ~Ⅳ期肺腺癌患者的血清和组织中显著升高, STC1过表达能够促进肺癌细胞增殖、抑制细胞凋亡; 此外, 我们还发现, 肺癌患者组织中的STC1蛋白水平与肺癌临床分期、淋巴结转移个数呈正相关^[6-7]。但STC1对肺癌细胞转移的影响及其作用机制, 目前还未完全阐明。本研究通过检测STC1对肺癌细胞EMT标志物的影响, 以及细胞侵袭和迁移能力的改变, 探讨STC1在肺癌细胞EMT及转移中的作用机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与试剂

TRIzol试剂和LipofectamineTM2000购自美国Invitrogen公司; pBABE-puro反转录病毒载体、pUMVC和pCMV-VSV-G包装载体购自美国Addgene公司; 胰蛋白酶消化液购自美国Solarbio公司; Transwell小室购自美国Corning公司; 基质胶Matrigel购自美国BD公司; 反转录试剂盒和蛋白预染Marker购自加拿大

Fermentas公司; 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction, RTFQ-PCR) 引物由上海捷瑞生物工程有限公司设计合成; SYBR Green PCR试剂盒和BCA蛋白定量试剂盒购自美国Thermo公司; RIPA组织细胞快速裂解液和30%丙烯酰胺 (29:1) 购自美国Solarbio公司; 聚偏二氟乙烯膜 (polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF) 购自美国Millipore公司; 鼠抗人STC1抗体 (ab239518, 1:1000) 购自英国Abcam公司, 鼠抗人上皮型钙黏蛋白 (E-cadherin) (14472S, 1:1000)、鼠抗人神经型钙黏蛋白 (N-cadherin) (14215S, 1:1000)、鼠抗人EpCAM (2929S, 1:1000)、鼠抗人波形蛋白 (vimentin) (49636S, 1:1000)、兔抗人磷酸化细胞外调节蛋白激酶 (phosphorylated extracellular signal-regulated protein kinase, p-ERK) 1/2 (4370S, 1:2000)、鼠抗人ERK1/2 (4696S, 1:2000)、兔抗人E盒结合锌指蛋白1 (zinc finger E-box-binding homeobox 1, ZEB1) (3396S, 1:1000)、兔抗人 β -连环蛋白 (β -catenin) (8480T, 1:1000)、鼠抗人锌指转录因子 (Snail) (3895S, 1:1000) 和兔抗人 β -actin (4970S, 1:1000) 抗体均购自美国CST公司, HRP标记羊抗鼠免疫球蛋白G (immunoglobulin G, IgG) (ab6728, 1:8000)、HRP标记羊抗兔IgG (ab6721, 1:10000); 鼠抗E-cadherin (ab1416, 1:50)、兔抗vimentin (ab92547, 1:500)、羊抗兔IgG

荧光二抗 (ab150077, 1 : 800) 和羊抗鼠IgG荧光二抗 (ab150117, 1 : 800) 均购自英国Abcam公司; 4',6-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚 (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole, DAPI) 染料购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养

使用实验室内已构建好的稳定过表达STC1的细胞系HLEC-STC1及其对照细胞系HLEC-EV, STC1沉默的A549细胞系A549-STC1 siRNA及对照细胞系A549-EV。细胞系的选择和构建过程详见本课题组前期已发表的文献^[6], 采用含10%胎牛血清 (fetal bovine serum, FBS) 的DMEM培养基, 于37 °C、CO₂体积分数为5%的培养箱中培养。

1.2.2 Transwell侵袭实验

将50 mg/L的Matrigel按1 : 8比例稀释, 包被transwell小室底部膜的上室面37 °C 30 min形成凝胶, 使用前加入不含血清的DMEM培养基置于37 °C温育1 h进行基底膜水化, 吸弃培养基。将细胞稀释至 2×10^5 个/mL后接种200 μ L细胞悬液到transwell小室中, 24孔板下室中加入750 μ L含10%FBS的DMEM培养液, 每组设置3个重复孔。将孔板置于37 °C培养箱中培养48 h, 小心擦净上室未侵袭细胞及Matrigel, 4%甲醛溶液固定, 0.5%结晶紫染色后, 于显微镜下随机选取3个不同的视野进行细胞计数, 取平均值, 以侵袭细胞数量反映侵袭能力。

1.2.3 细胞划痕实验

取对数生长期的细胞, 以 10^5 个/mL的密度接种到6孔板中, 待细胞覆盖率达到90%时, 用移液器吸嘴均匀划痕, 磷酸盐缓冲液 (phosphate-buffered saline, PBS) 冲洗划下的细胞后继续培养, 在0、24、48 h观察并拍照记录。使用Image J软件测量细胞划痕面积, 划痕愈合率 = $[1 - (\text{各时间点划痕面积} / \text{起始划痕面积})] \times 100\%$ 。愈合率越高表明细胞迁移能力越强。

1.2.4 RTFQ-PCR检测mRNA水平

TRIzol试剂提取细胞总RNA, 根据反转录试剂盒说明书合成cDNA; 以 β -actin为内参基因,

使用SYBR Green PCR试剂盒在ABI7500上进行RTFQ-PCR, 扩增程序: 95 °C 10 min, (95 °C 15 s, 60 °C 45 s) $\times 40$, 95 °C 15 s, 60 °C 1 min, 95 °C 15 s, 60 °C 15 s。ZEB1上游引物序列: 5'-GCTGTAAGTGCCATTTCTC-3', ZEB1下游引物序列: 5'-GTCCAGTGTTTCAGTTTC-3', 产物长度159 bp; *E-cadherin*上游引物序列: 5'-GAGAACGCATTGCCACATACAC-3', *E-cadherin*下游引物序列: 5'-AAGAGCACCTTCCATGACAGAC-3', 产物长度164 bp; *N-cadherin*上游引物序列: 5'-CATCATCCTGCTTATCCTTG-3', *N-cadherin*下游引物序列: 5'-AAGTCATAGTCTCTGGTCTTC-3', 产物长度165 bp; *Vimentin*上游引物序列: 5'-GCGTGA AATGGAAGAGAAC-3', *vimentin*下游引物序列: 5'-TGG AAGAGGCAGAGAAATC-3', 产物长度217 bp; *EpCAM*上游引物序列: 5'-GAA GGCTGAGATAAAGGAGATGGG-3', *EpCAM*下游引物序列: 5'-AGATGTC TTCGTCCCACGC-3', 产物长度135 bp; *Snail1*上游引物序列: 5'-TCGC TGCCAATGCTCATC-3', *Snail1*下游引物序列: 5'-CCTTTCCCACTGTCCTCATC-3', 产物长度134 bp; β -actin上游引物序列: 5'-CATCGTCCACCGCAAATGCTTC-3', β -actin下游引物序列: 5'-AACCG ACTGCTGTCACCTTCAC-3', 产物长度201 bp。

1.2.5 蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 检测蛋白表达水平

收集细胞, PBS洗涤后加入RIPA裂解液裂解细胞, BCA蛋白定量试剂盒检测蛋白浓度, 取约25 μ g蛋白加入上样缓冲液, 煮沸5 min变性, 经十二烷基硫酸钠聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳 (sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, SDS-PAGE) 后, 转膜至PVDF膜上。将膜浸泡在5%的脱脂奶粉中封闭1 h后, 一抗4 °C温育过夜。使用洗膜缓冲液 (tris-buffered saline Tween, TBST) 洗膜3次, 加入HRP标记的二抗于37 °C温

育1 h后, 再次用TBST洗膜3次, 加入配制好的电化学发光 (electrochemical luminescence, ECL) 底物工作液后置于成像系统中采集信号图像, 使用Image J软件进行分析。

1.2.6 细胞免疫荧光实验

细胞爬片用4%甲醛溶液固定30 min; PBS冲洗后滴加一抗, 湿盒中4 °C温育过夜; PBS冲洗后, 加入荧光二抗湿盒室温温育1 h; 防淬灭封片剂与DAPI 1:500稀释封片后, 使用荧光显微镜拍照分析。

1.3 统计学处理

数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据分析, 两组间比较采用*t*检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 HLEC-STC1细胞系和A549-STC1 siRNA细胞系中STC1过表达和沉默效率验证

Western blot结果见图1, 使用Image J软件分析, 结果显示, HLEC-STC1中STC1水平显著高于其对照细胞系HLEC-EV和HLEC细胞, HLEC-STC1中STC1水平约为HLEC-EV的4.01倍 ($P < 0.05$)。沉默的A549细胞系A549-STC1 siRNA中STC1水平显著低于对照细胞系

A549-EV和A549细胞, 较A549-EV下降约56.3% ($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 STC1促进肺癌细胞的侵袭和迁移

Transwell侵袭实验结果见图2, STC1过表达的HLEC-STC1细胞侵袭数量较空载体对照细胞HLEC-EV明显增加 (473 ± 17 vs 646 ± 12 , $P < 0.05$), STC1沉默的A549-STC1 siRNA细胞侵袭较空载体对照细胞A549-EV明显减少 (702 ± 11 vs 502 ± 18 , $P < 0.05$)。细胞划痕实验结果见图3, HLEC-STC1细胞划痕愈合率显著高于空载体对照细胞HLEC-EV [$(38.4 \pm 1.9)\%$ vs $(18.4 \pm 6.8)\%$, $P < 0.05$], A549-STC1 siRNA细胞划痕愈合率显著低于空载体对照细胞A549-EV [$(7.8 \pm 4.2)\%$ vs $(41.4 \pm 4.7)\%$, $P < 0.05$]。

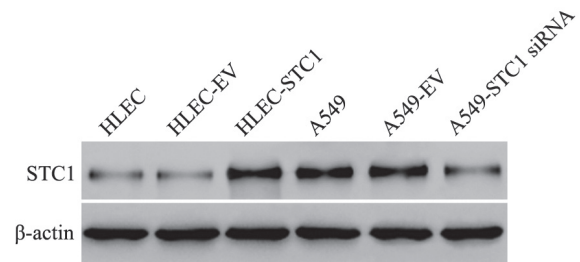


图1 Western blot实验检测HLEC、HLEC-EV、HLEC-STC1、A549、A549-EV和A549-STC1 siRNA细胞系中STC1蛋白表达水平
Fig. 1 Protein levels of STC1 in HLEC, HLEC-EV, HLEC-STC1, A549, A549-EV and A549-STC1 siRNA cell lines were examined by Western blot analysis

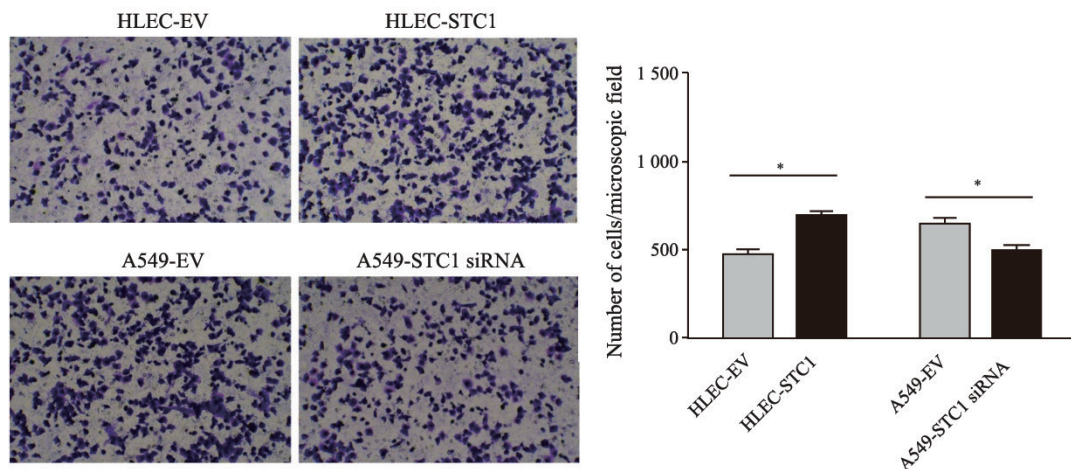


图2 Transwell实验检测HLEC-STC1和A549-STC1 siRNA细胞系的侵袭能力

Fig. 2 STC1-overexpressed HLEC cells, STC1-silenced A549 cells and their respective control cells were examined by transwell invasion

assay

*: $P < 0.05$, compared with the control group

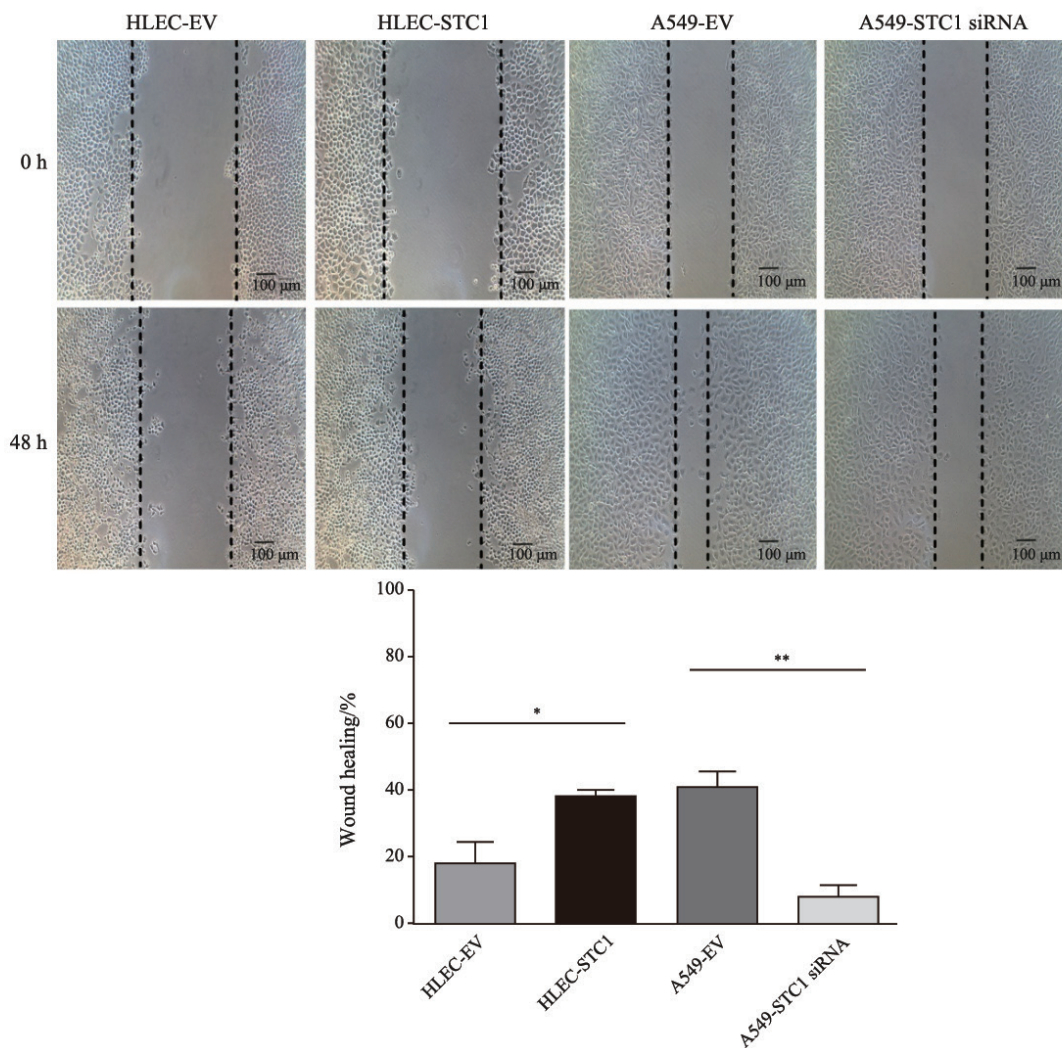


图3 细胞划痕实验检测HLEC-STC1和A549-STC1siRNA细胞系的迁移能力

Fig. 3 The migration potentials of STC1-overexpressed HLEC cells, STC1-silenced A549 cells and their respective control cells were examined by wound healing assay

*: $P < 0.05$, compared with the control group; **: $P < 0.01$, compared with the control group

2.3 STC1促进肺癌细胞发生EMT

RTFQ-PCR检测结果见图4A，与空载体对照细胞相比，过表达STC1的HLEC-STC1细胞中上皮样细胞标志物E-cadherin表达水平下调，间质样细胞标志物N-cadherin和vimentin表达上调，EpCAM表达下调；STC1细胞沉默的A549-STC1 siRNA细胞中E-cadherin表达水平上调，N-cadherin、vimentin及EpCAM表

达水平下调。Western blot结果见图4B，EMT相关基因的蛋白水平变化与RTFQ-PCR检测结果变化一致。进一步使用细胞免疫荧光技术检测A549-STC1 siRNA细胞及其对照细胞中EMT相关蛋白的变化，STC1沉默的肺癌细胞A549-STC1 siRNA中，E-cadherin含量升高，vimentin含量下降（图5），表明SCT1沉默抑制EMT过程。

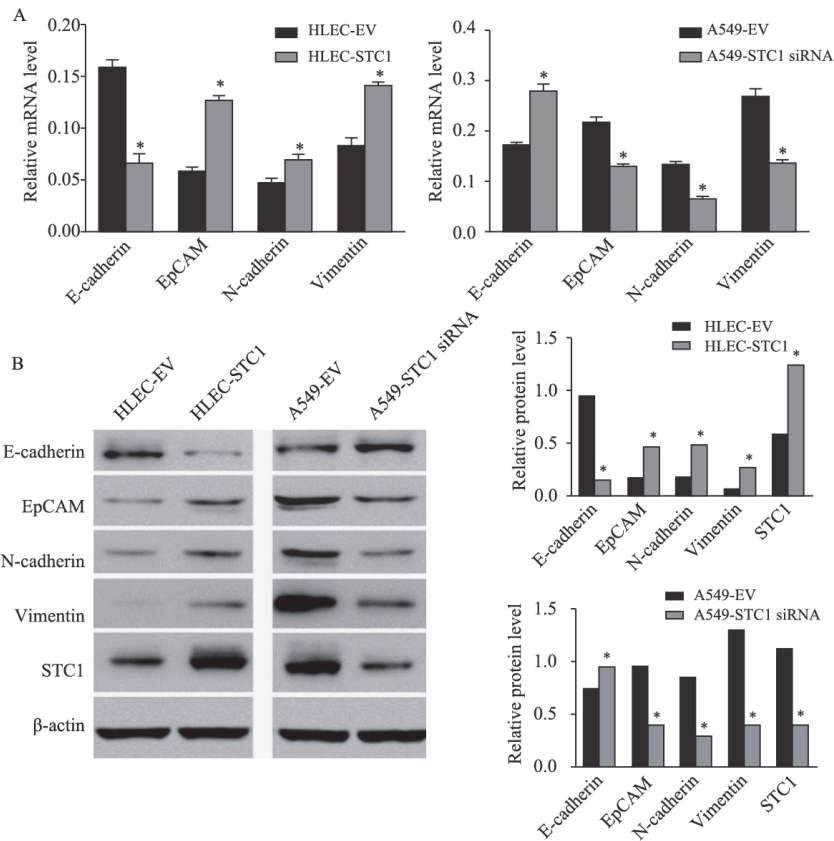
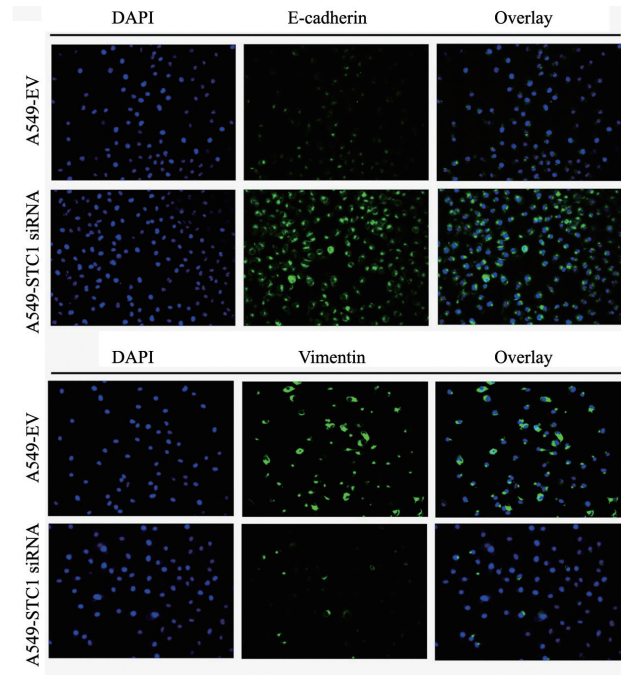


图 4 HLEC-STC1和A549-STC1 siRNA细胞及其对照细胞中EMT相关基因转录水平和蛋白水平的变化

Fig. 4 Relative expressions of EMT-related genes in STC1-overexpressed HLEC cells, STC1-silenced A549 cells and their respective control cells

A: Relative mRNA levels of EMT-related genes were examined by RTFQ-PCR, β -actin was used as a loading control. B: Relative protein levels of EMT-related genes and STC1 were examined by Western blot analysis. *: $P < 0.05$, compared with the control group



($\times 200$)

图 5 细胞免疫荧光检测A549-STC1 siRNA细胞系及其对照细胞系中E-cadherin和vimentin的蛋白水平, 使用DAPI进行核染

Fig. 5 E-cadherin and vimentin levels in STC1-silenced A549 cells and control A549 cells were analyzed by confocal microscopy, nuclei were stained with DAPI

2.4 STC1影响EMT相关信号转导通路和转录因子

RTFQ-PCR检测结果见图6A, HLEC-STC1中EMT相关转录因子Snail1和ZEB1的表达水平上调, A549-STC1 siRNA中Snail1和ZEB1的表达水平下调。Western blot结果见图6B, HLEC-

STC1细胞相较于HLEC-EV对照细胞, p-ERK1/2和 β -catenin水平升高, 同时EMT相关转录因子Snail1和ZEB1的表达水平也明显升高, 而A549-STC1 siRNA中p-ERK1/2、 β -catenin、Snail1和ZEB1的表达水平则明显下降。

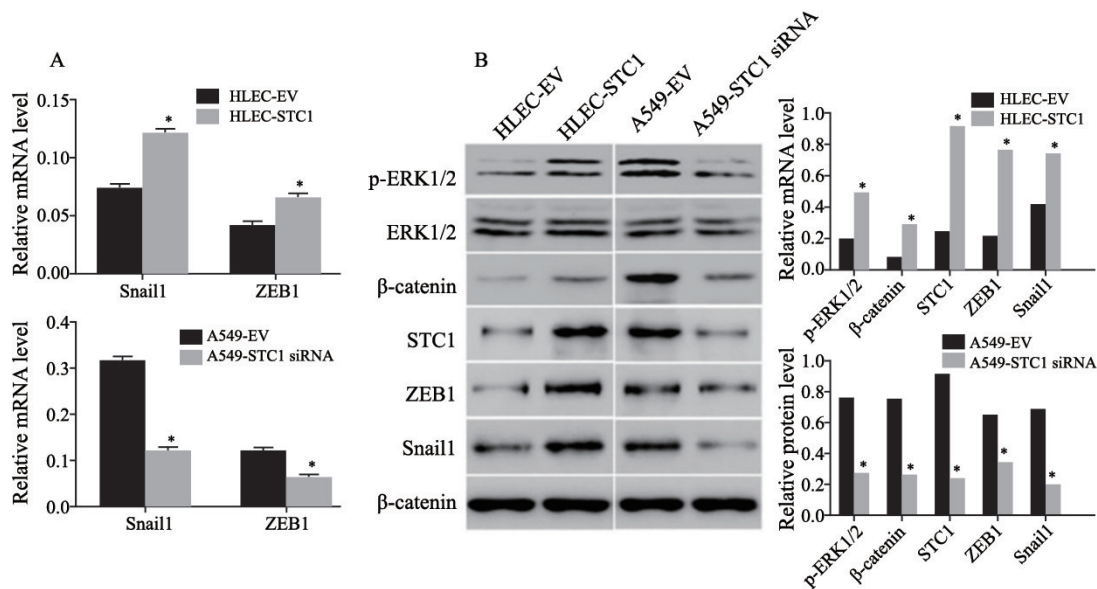


图6 RTFQ-PCR及Western blot检测HLEC-STC1和A549-STC1 siRNA细胞系及其对照细胞系中p-ERK1/2、ERK1/2、 β -catenin、ZEB1、Snail1及STC1的表达水平

Fig. 6 The mRNA and protein levels of p-ERK1/2, ERK1/2, β -catenin, ZEB1, Snail1 and STC1 were examined by RTFQ-PCR and Western blot in STC1-overexpressed HLEC cells, STC1-silenced A549 cells and their respective control cells

A: Results of RTFQ-PCR detection; B: Results of Western blot. *: $P < 0.05$, compared with the control group

3 讨 论

转移是肺癌相关死亡的主要原因, EMT被认为在肿瘤转移中起关键作用^[8-9]。肿瘤细胞的EMT信号激活可增强细胞侵袭、迁移和抗凋亡能力, 改变肿瘤微环境, 促进其转移至其他器官^[10-11]。在EMT过程中, 细胞中EMT相关的上皮标志物E-cadherin等表达水平降低, 而间质标志物如N-cadherin和vimentin的表达水平上调, 导致上皮细胞逐渐失去极性, 细胞间的黏附连接被破坏, 最终转化为具有间充质表型的细胞^[12]。细胞发生EMT需要外源性或内源性的诱因, 外源性的诱因包括吸烟、乏氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)、转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor-beta, TGF- β)等, 内源性的诱因包括某些基因突变或过表达^[13]。

STC1是一种旁分泌蛋白, 其在癌组织中的表达高于癌旁组织, 与肿瘤的生长和癌症转移有关^[14-15]。本研究发现, STC1可促进肺癌细胞的侵袭和迁移; 同时, STC1可抑制肺癌细胞E-cadherin等上皮标志物的表达, 提高N-cadherin、vimentin等间质标志物的表达水平, 提示STC1可以促进肺癌细胞发生EMT; 此外, STC1还能够促进肿瘤干细胞标志物EpCAM地表达, 已有研究^[16-17]报道, 肿瘤中EpCAM表达与vimentin和N-cadherin的表达呈正相关, 还可通过破坏E-cadherin介导的细胞间黏附性下降, 诱发EMT。因此, 我们推测STC1可能是EMT的一种诱因, 通过诱导EMT而促进肺癌细胞发生侵袭和迁移。

对于STC1如何作用于肺癌细胞诱导发生EMT, 其内在机制目前尚未完全阐明。EMT是一个涉及许多信号通路和多种转录因子的动态复杂

的过程^[18-19]。本研究发现, STC1能够提高肺癌细胞中p-ERK1/2、 β -catenin水平, 促进EMT相关转录因子Snail1和ZEB1蛋白水平的升高; STC1水平的下调则抑制p-ERK1/2、 β -catenin水平, 并且Snail1和ZEB1蛋白水平下调。有研究^[20]发现, 肺癌骨转移过程中, Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路激活, 上调Snail1和ZEB1, 下调E-cadherin, 诱导EMT的发生。Chiu等^[21]等研究发现, 肺癌细胞A549中p-ERK1/2水平升高可上调ZEB1, 而ZEB1又下调E-cadherin并上调纤连蛋白, 诱导EMT的发生。据此, 我们猜测STC1能够激活肺癌细胞的ERK和Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路, 上调转录因子Snail1和ZEB1的表达, 而转录因子Snail1和ZEB1作为E-cadherin的重要阻遏蛋白直接抑制E-cadherin基因的表达, 诱导vimentin基因的表达, 从而促进EMT的发生。

综上, 本研究初步阐明了STC1促进肺癌细胞EMT的分子机制。STC1可能通过激活ERK和Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路, 上调转录因子ZEB1和Snail1的表达水平, 从而诱导EMT促进肺癌细胞的侵袭和迁移。

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] 张星星, 王 胜, 任 薇, 等. 2016年肺癌研究述要 [J]. 临床肺科杂志, 2018, 23(4): 751-755.
ZHANG X X, WANG S, REN W, et al. Summary of lung cancer research in 2016 [J]. J Clin Pulmon Med, 2018, 23(4): 751-755.
- [2] SHEIKH-HAMAD D. Mammalian stanniocalcin-1 activates mitochondrial antioxidant pathways: new paradigms for regulation of macrophages and endothelium [J]. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol, 2010, 298(2): 248-254.
- [3] BRANTLEY K D, KJAERGAARD A, CRONIN-FENTON D, et al. Stanniocalcin expression as a predictor of late breast cancer recurrence [J]. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev, 2018, 27(6): 653-659.
- [4] CHEN F, ZHANG Z, PU F. Role of stanniocalcin-1 in breast cancer [J]. Oncol Lett, 2019, 18(4): 3946-3953.
- [5] LEUNG C C, WONG C K. Effects of STC1 overexpression on tumorigenicity and metabolism of hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Oncotarget, 2018, 9(6): 6852-6861.
- [6] DU Y Z, GU X H, CHENG S F, et al. The oncogenetic role of stanniocalcin 1 in lung adenocarcinoma: a promising serum candidate biomarker for tracking lung adenocarcinoma progression [J]. Tumour Biol, 2016, 37(4): 5633-5644.
- [7] DU Y Z, GU X H, LI L, et al. The diagnostic value of circulating stanniocalcin-1 mRNA in non-small cell lung cancer [J]. J Surg Oncol, 2011, 104(7): 836-840.
- [8] DIEPENBRUCK M, CHRISTOFORI G. Epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) and metastasis: yes, no, maybe? [J]. Curr Opin Cell Biol, 2016, 43: 7-13.
- [9] OTSUKI Y, SAYA H, ARIMA Y. Prospects for new lung cancer treatments that target EMT signaling [J]. Dev Dyn, 2018, 247(3): 462-472.
- [10] VALASTYAN S, WEINBERG R A. Tumor metastasis: molecular insights and evolving paradigms [J]. Cell, 2011, 147(2): 275-292.
- [11] SINGH M, YELLE N, VENUGOPAL C, et al. EMT: mechanisms and therapeutic implications [J]. Pharmacol Ther, 2018, 182: 80-94.
- [12] ANDREW D J, EWALD A J. Morphogenesis of epithelial tubes: insights into tube formation, elongation, and elaboration [J]. Dev Biol, 2010, 341(1): 34-55.
- [13] CAO Q, ZHAO L, WANG P. Advances in the molecular mechanisms and prognostic significance of EMT in non-small cell lung cancer [J]. Zhongguo Fei Ai Za Zhi, 2014, 17(7): 569-574.
- [14] WANG Y, QI Z, ZHOU M, et al. Stanniocalcin1 promotes cell proliferation, chemoresistance and metastasis in hypoxic gastric cancer cells via Bcl-2 [J]. Oncol Rep, 2019, 41(3): 1998-2008.
- [15] XIONG Y, WANG Q. STC1 regulates glioblastoma migration and invasion via the TGF- β /SMAD4 signaling pathway [J]. Mol Med Rep, 2019, 20(4): 3055-3064.
- [16] GAO J, YAN Q, WANG J, et al. Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition induced by TGF- β 1 is mediated by AP1-dependent EpCAM expression in MCF-7 cells [J]. J Cell Physiol, 2015, 230(4): 775-782.
- [17] 杨玉帛, 冯德超, 王晓明, 等. 膀胱癌上皮间质转化的研究进展 [J]. 临床泌尿外科杂志, 2018, 33(11): 919-928.
YANG Y B, FENG D C, WANG X M, et al. Research progress of epithelial-mesenchymal transition in bladder cancer [J]. J Clin Urology, 2018, 33(11): 919-928.
- [18] DE CRAENE B, BERX G. Regulatory networks defining EMT during cancer initiation and progression [J]. Nat Rev Cancer, 2013, 13(2): 97-110.
- [19] GONZALEZ D M, MEDICI D. Signaling mechanisms of the epithelial-mesenchymal transition [J]. Sci Signal, 2014, 7(344): re8.
- [20] YANG X, LI L, HUANG Q, et al. Wnt signaling through Snail1 and Zeb1 regulates bone metastasis in lung cancer [J]. Am J Cancer Res, 2015, 5(2): 748-755.
- [21] CHIU L Y, HSIN I L, YANG T Y, et al. The ERK-ZEB1 pathway mediates epithelial-mesenchymal transition in pemetrexed resistant lung cancer cells with suppression by vinca alkaloids [J]. Oncogene, 2017, 36(2): 242-253.

(收稿日期: 2019-11-07 修回日期: 2020-04-09)