

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.12.003

View this article at: http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.12.003

miR-20b 对卵巢癌细胞迁移和侵袭的影响及其机制

王政¹, 王芳²

(1. 武汉市中医医院检验科, 武汉 430010; 2. 武汉市传染病医院肿瘤科, 武汉 430072)

[摘要] 目的: 研究miR-20b在卵巢癌细胞系中的表达及其对迁移和侵袭的影响。方法: 采用qRT-PCR检测卵巢癌细胞系HO8910, A2780, SKOV3与正常卵巢细胞系Hose中miR-20b的表达水平。将A2780细胞系分成两组, miR-20b模拟物组和阴性对照组, 分别转染miR-20b mimics和阴性对照质粒; 细胞划痕实验和Transwell实验分别测定两组细胞迁移和侵袭能力, qRT-PCR和Western印迹分别测定两组血管内皮细胞生长因子(vascular endothelial cell growth factor, VEGF)mRNA和蛋白表达水平。结果: miR-20b在卵巢癌细胞系HO8910, A2780, SKOV3中低表达, 分别为 0.30 ± 0.05 , 0.23 ± 0.03 及 0.10 ± 0.02 , 显著低于Hose细胞系的 1.00 ± 0.03 ($P < 0.001$)。miR-20b模拟物组划痕愈合率为 $23.20\% \pm 3.50\%$, 阴性对照组为 $65.70\% \pm 8.30\%$, miR-20b模拟物组划痕愈合率显著低于阴性对照组 ($P < 0.01$)。miR-20b模拟物组侵袭细胞数为 (21.3 ± 4.5) 个, 阴性对照组为 (73.5 ± 6.7) 个, miR-20b模拟物组侵袭细胞数显著少于阴性对照组 ($P < 0.01$)。miR-20b模拟物组VEGF mRNA相对表达量为 0.30 ± 0.02 , 而阴性对照组为 1.00 ± 0.05 , miR-20b模拟物组VEGF mRNA表达量显著低于阴性对照组 ($P < 0.001$)。miR-20b模拟物组VEGF蛋白表达量为 118.00 ± 8.00 , 显著低于阴性对照组的 180.00 ± 5.90 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: miR-20b在卵巢癌细胞系中低表达, 过表达miR-20b抑制卵巢癌细胞转移与侵袭, 可能通过下调VEGF发挥抑癌作用。

[关键词] miR-20b; 卵巢癌; 转移; 侵袭; 血管内皮细胞生长因子

Effects of miR-20b on migration and invasion in ovarian carcinoma cells

WANG Zheng¹, WANG Fang²

(1. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Wuhan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Wuhan 430010;

2. Department of Oncology, Wuhan Infectious Disease Hospital, Wuhan 430072, China)

Abstract **Objective:** To analyze the expression of miR-20b in ovarian carcinoma cell line and its effect on migration and invasion of ovarian carcinoma cell line. **Methods:** The expressions level of miR-20b in HO8910, A2780, SKOV3 and Hose was measured by qRT-PCR. The A2780 cell line was divided into two groups, miR-20b mimic group transfect with miR-20b mimics and negative control group transfect with miR-20b scramble by Lipofectamine 2000. The cell wound scratch assay was used to detect the ovarian cell migration ability. The cell invasion ability was detected by Transwell assay. The expression level of vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) mRNA

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2017-09-19

通信作者 (Corresponding author): 王芳, Email: fangwwh@126.com

and protein was measured by qRT-PCR and Western blot, respectively. **Results:** The expression of miR-20b in three ovarian carcinoma cell lines HO8910, A2780 and SKOV3 was significantly lower than normal cell line, Hose (0.30 ± 0.05 , 0.23 ± 0.03 , 0.10 ± 0.02 vs 1.00 ± 0.03), the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.001$). The wound healing rate of miR-20b mimics group was $23.20\%\pm 3.50\%$, while $65.70\%\pm 8.30\%$ in negative control group, the wound healing rate was significantly lower than negative control group ($P<0.001$). The invasive cell number in miR-20b mimics group was 21.30 ± 4.50 , while 73.50 ± 6.70 in negative control group, the invasive cell number in miR-20b mimics group was significantly less than that in negative control group ($P<0.01$). The expression level of VEGF mRNA in miR-20b mimics group was 0.30 ± 0.02 , which was significantly less than 1.00 ± 0.05 in negative control group ($P<0.001$). The expression level of VEGF protein in miR-20b mimics group was 118.00 ± 8.00 , which was significantly less than 180.00 ± 5.90 in negative control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** MiR-20b has a lower expression in ovarian carcinoma cell lines. MiR-20b inhibits migration and invasion of ovarian carcinoma cells, which may through inhibiting the expression of VEGF.

Keywords miR-20b; ovarian carcinoma; migration; invasion; vascular endothelial cell growth factor

卵巢癌病死率居妇科肿瘤之首, 据统计, 仅2009年就有21 550例新发病例和14 600例死亡病例^[1]。目前首选以手术为主放疗为辅的综合性治疗, 早期患者5年生存率约90%, 但晚期卵巢癌患者预后不佳, 5年生存率仅50%^[2], 深入研究其发生发展规律具有重要的意义。MiRNA是一种非编码单链RNA小分子, 长约22 nt, 是非编码RNA基因的产物, 在卵巢癌的发生、侵袭和转移中起重要作用, miR-20b由miR-106a-363基因簇编码^[3]。在胃癌和宫颈癌中, miR-20b过表达起原癌基因的作用, 并与预后差相关^[4-5]。目前尚无miR-20b在卵巢癌中的表达及其对卵巢癌迁移和侵袭的影响的报道。本文在体外研究miR-20b在卵巢癌细胞系中的表达及其对迁移和侵袭的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

HO8910, A2780及SKOV3卵巢癌细胞系和正常卵巢细胞系Hose均购自中国医学科学院实验中心, DMEM培养基购自美国Sigma公司; All-in-One microRNA抽提试剂盒购自上海海基生物公司, VEGF ELISA试剂盒购自美国默沙克生物公司, VEGF和GAPDH一抗购自美国BD公司, qRT-PCR试剂盒购自广州赛诚生物科技有限公司, 上海吉玛生物科技有限公司合成miR-20b mimics及scramble序列, 采用美国Invitrogen公司生产的Lipofectamine 2000进行转染。

1.2 细胞培养、转染及分组

将A2780细胞系分成miR-20b模拟物组和阴性对照组, 并将其于37℃、5% CO₂的条件下, 培养于DMEM培养基中, 采用Lipofectamine 2000(美国Invitrogen公司)分别转染miR-20b mimics和miR-20b scramble, miR-20b模拟物组转染序列: miR-20b mimics-sence 5'-CAAAGUGCUCUAUGUGCAGGUAG-3', miR-20b mimics-anti-sence 5'-ACCUGCACUAUGAGCACUUUGUU-3'; 阴性对照组转染序列: miR-20b NC-sence 5'-UUCUCCGAACGUGUCACGUTT-3', miR-20b NC-anti-sence 5'-ACGUGACACGUUCGGAGAATT-3'。

1.3 RNA提取及实时定量PCR

1)miR-20b的测定: 培养传代后, HO8910, A2780及SKOV3卵巢癌细胞系和正常卵巢细胞系Hose的miRNAs分别采用All-in-One microRNA抽提试剂盒和检测试剂盒提取并分离, 以U6小核为内参, 在ABI 7500实时定量PCR仪中, 测定miR-20b相对表达水平, 定量方法采用2^{-ΔΔCt}法。2)VEGF mRNA测定: 将miR-20b模拟物组和阴性对照组两组细胞提取总RNA后, qRT-PCR反转录测定VEGF mRNA, 以GAPDH为内参。

1.4 细胞划痕实验

将miR-20b模拟物组和阴性对照组两组细胞培养于12孔板中, 待细胞长满板底后, 用20 μL

无菌Tips画直线,于0和48 h在显微镜下观察修复情况,划痕愈合率的计算按照公式,即划痕愈合率=(划痕后即刻的划痕面积-划痕后48 h的划痕面积)/划痕后即刻的划痕面积 \times 100%。实验在同一情况及条件下重复测量3次,迁移能力与划痕愈合率成正比。

1.5 Transwell 试验

此实验用来测定细胞侵袭能力,将miR-20b模拟物组和阴性对照组两组细胞,每组取 3×10^4 个细胞后接种于Transwell小室表面,于37℃条件下培养24 h后,将小室膜下面的细胞用甲醛固定,并采用0.2%结晶紫溶液染色10 min,显微镜下随机检查10个视野,计算膜下细胞数,在同一条件下实验重复3次。侵袭细胞数越多表示侵袭能力越强。

1.6 VEGF 含量测定

采用Western印迹测定VEGF含量,将miR-20b模拟物组和阴性对照组两组细胞各取 3×10^4 个,于培养24 h后,加入细胞裂解液裂解细胞,裂解后以每孔30 μ L的量上样,浓缩胶60 V电泳60 min,分离胶100 V电泳80 min,转膜,PBST洗膜后加入VEGF, GAPDH一抗,浓度为1:200,4℃孵育过夜,PBST漂洗,加入羊抗兔二抗后于37℃孵育2 h,PBST漂洗后,加入ECL液显影,计算灰度值,VEGF蛋白表达量=VEGF蛋白灰度值/GAPDH测定灰度值,实验在同一条件下重复3次。

1.7 统计学处理

用SPSS20.0统计软件行统计学分析。计量资料用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组比较采用方差分析,两组间比较采用LSD-*t*检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 miR-20b 在卵巢癌及正常卵巢细胞系中的表达

qRT-PCR示:HO8910, A2780, SKOV3及正常卵巢细胞系Hose相对表达量分别为 0.30 ± 0.05 , 0.23 ± 0.03 , 0.10 ± 0.02 及 1.00 ± 0.03 ,四组间总体比较差异有统计学意义($F=53.29$, $P<0.001$);经LSD-*t*检验,卵巢癌细胞系HO8910, A2780,

SKOV3 miR-20b相对表达量均低于正常卵巢细胞系Hose(均 $P<0.001$,图1)。

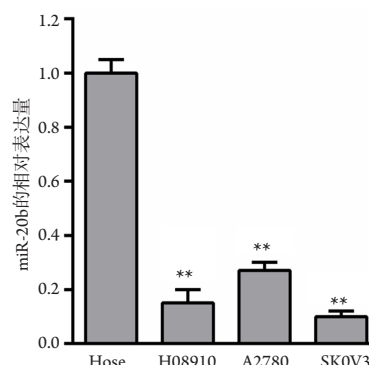


图1 miR-20b在卵巢癌及正常卵巢细胞系中的表达

Figure 1 Expression of miR-20 in ovarian carcinoma and normal ovarian cell line

与Hose组相比, ** $P<0.01$ 。

** $P<0.01$ vs the Hose group.

2.2 miR-20b 过表达抑制 A2780 细胞系迁移

转染后,miR-20b模拟物组miR-20b相对表达量(25.00 ± 3.70)显著高于阴性对照组(1.0),差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$,图2A);转染24 h后,miR-20b模拟物组划痕愈合率为 $23.20\pm 3.50\%$,阴性对照组为 $65.70\pm 8.30\%$,差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$,图2B~2C)。

2.3 miR-20b 过表达抑制 A2780 细胞系的侵袭

miR-20b模拟物组侵袭细胞数为 21.30 ± 4.50 ,阴性对照组为 73.50 ± 6.70 ,miR-20b模拟物组侵袭细胞数少于阴性对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$,图3A~3B)。

2.4 miR-20b 下调 VEGF 表达

转染24 h后,Western印迹示:miR-20b模拟物组VEGF蛋白相对表达量为 118.00 ± 8.00 ,阴性对照组为 180.00 ± 5.90 ,miR-20b模拟物组VEGF相对表达量低于阴性对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;图4,5A);qRT-PCR示:miR-20b模拟物组VEGF mRNA相对表达量为 0.30 ± 0.02 ,而阴性对照组为 1.00 ± 0.05 ,miR-20b模拟物组VEGF mRNA表达量低于阴性对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$,图5B)。

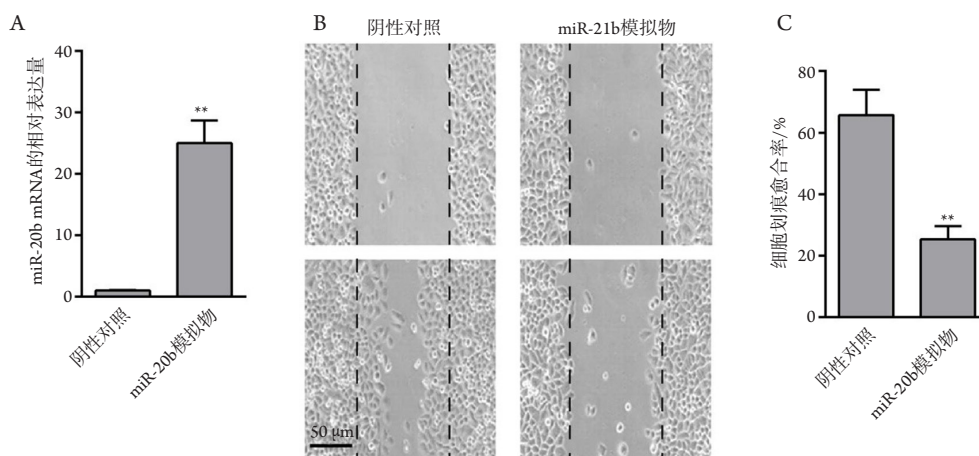


图2 miR-20b过表达抑制A2780细胞系迁移

Figure 2 Overexpression of miR-20b inhibit the migration of A2780 cell line

(A) miR-20b相对表达量与阴性对照组相比, $**P < 0.01$; (B) miR-20b模拟物组与阴性对照组细胞划痕实验; (C) 划痕愈合率与阴性对照组相比, $**P < 0.01$ 。

(A) Compared miR-20b expression with the control group, $**P < 0.01$; (B) Cell wound scratch assay of miR-20b mimics group and control group; (C) Compared wound healing rate with the control group, $**P < 0.01$.

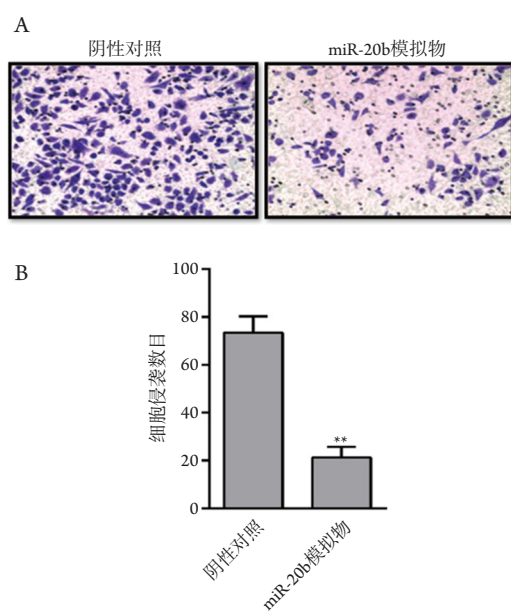


图3 miR-20b过表达抑制A2780细胞系的侵袭

Figure 3 Overexpression of miR-20b inhibit the invasion of A2780 cell line

(A) Transwell实验; (B) 侵袭细胞数与阴性对照组比较, $**P < 0.01$ 。

(A) Transwell assay; (B) Compared invasive cell number with the control group, $**P < 0.01$.

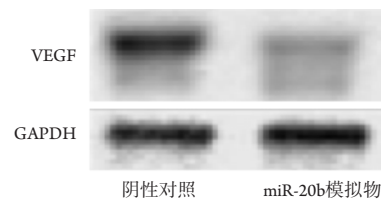


图4 Western印迹示miR-20b模拟物组和阴性对照组VEGF的表达

Figure 4 Expression of VEGF by Western blot in miR-20b mimics group and control group

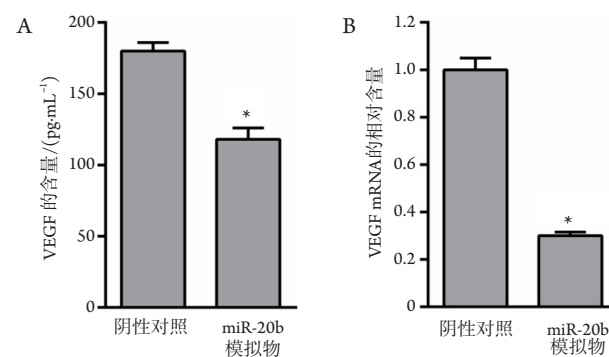


图5 miR-20b模拟物组与阴性对照组VEGF表达量的比较

Figure 5 Comparison of VEGF expression level between miR-20b mimics group and control group

(A) VEGF蛋白含量的比较; (B) VEGF mRNA含量的比较。与阴性对照组相比, $*P < 0.05$ 。

(A) Comparison of VEGF protein; (B) Comparison of VEGF mRNA. $*P < 0.05$ vs the negative control group.

3 讨论

MiRNA与多种肿瘤的进展有关,自1993年首次在线虫中发现miRNA lin-4以来,随后有大量的miRNA被发现。MiRNA参与到机体生长、发育和分化的调控中,在多种疾病包括肿瘤中发挥重要作用^[6]。有研究^[7-8]通过miRNA基因芯片、比较基因组杂交等技术发现,35个miRNA在卵巢癌细胞系和人卵巢表面上皮细胞系中有明显的表达差异,其中4个上调表达,31个下调表达,其中包括了具有抑癌功能的let-7d和miR-127。Yang等^[9]还发现在卵巢癌患者的铂类药物完全反应组和不完全反应组之间,34个miRNA异常表达。

MiR-20b在肿瘤中所起的作用不尽相同。在胃癌和宫颈癌中miR-20b过表达,起原癌基因的作用。在胃癌中,miR-20b过表达,且与预后差相关^[4,5]。相对于正常宫颈上皮细胞,宫颈癌组织中也有miR-20b的高表达^[10]。在甲状腺乳头瘤中,MAPK/ERK信号通路可能受到miR-20b的调控,参与细胞生长、凋亡和侵袭过程^[11-12]。另外miR-20b可直接作用于PTEN的3'-UTR端来调控PTEN蛋白的表达,类似的调控也发生在miR-20b和VEGF之间,这些调控作用间接地影响到下游食道癌细胞增殖、凋亡等功能^[13]。但是,最近的研究^[14]发现:miR-20b在甲状腺乳头状癌中低表达。在人类口腔癌细胞株E10中,转染miR-20b和miR-363的口腔癌细胞,其增殖受到显著地抑制,通过生物信息学分析^[15]发现:“细胞生长与增殖”“细胞周期”和“翻译后修饰”是受到其调控的重要信号通路,可能与miR-20b在口腔癌中的调控作用有密切关联。

本研究发现miR-20b在卵巢癌细胞系中低表达,过表达miR-20b后可明显抑制迁移和侵袭。本研究通过对其下游靶基因mRNA水平的检测发现:VEGF的mRNA水平显著低于对照组,提示miR-20b可能在卵巢癌中起抑癌作用,其下游靶分子可通过VEGF发挥抑癌功能。VEGF是一种促血管生长因子,能增加血管内皮细胞通透性,加速血管内皮细胞分裂与游走,是肿瘤治疗中一个重要的靶点。研究^[16-18]表明:VEGF可通过旁分泌和自分泌的方式与血管内皮细胞表面受体结合来促进肿瘤生长、侵袭及转移。相对于正常细胞,VEGF在卵巢癌细胞和卵巢癌患者血清中都有显著升高,VEGF对肿瘤浸润、转移及腹水形成都发挥一定的作用^[19]。与肿瘤细胞侵袭有关的一类金属蛋白酶例如MMP-2和MMP9,其属于依赖锌内肽酶,能够

降解基底膜而导致癌细胞侵袭并暴露隐藏在基质分子中的可结合位点^[20]。这两种蛋白的表达增加常伴随肿瘤侵袭和转移潜能的增强^[21]。VEGF是促进MMP分泌的重要因子,这些酶分泌的增加加强了肿瘤细胞的转移潜能,且在高侵袭肿瘤中与预后呈负相关^[22]。本研究发现过表达miR-20b导致下游VEGF表达受到抑制,卵巢癌细胞迁移与侵袭能力受阻,说明VEGF是miR-20b的作用靶标,miR-20b能抑制VEGF的基因表达并影响侵袭与转移相关基因的表达调控。另外,由于VEGF的抗内皮细胞凋亡功能,被认为是其促进肿瘤血管生成的主要途径,体外VEGF能够诱导血管内皮细胞抗凋亡蛋白Bcl-2的表达,能使微血管数量增加5倍的同时使得细胞凋亡数量减少到1/4^[23]。此外,VEGF还可诱导内皮细胞产生基质分子而抵抗暴露在TNF- α 作用下引发的凋亡^[23],可能也与卵巢癌的恶性进展程度有一定的关系。胃癌及宫颈癌中miR-20b表达异常上调的现象很可能是肿瘤类型的差异及肿瘤异质性造成,另外在这些肿瘤中,受miR-20b作用的靶基因包括PTEN等,与我们发现的VEGF不同,有可能在不同肿瘤类型中,受miR-20b作用的靶基因及下游信号通路的不同所引起的。

当然,本研究尚存在一些不足之处,比如miR-20b上调后对培养液中VEGF的分泌影响如何,值得下一步行内皮细胞管状形成实验进行验证。

综上,miR-20b在卵巢癌细胞系中呈下调表达,可能通过抑制VEGF,进而抑制卵巢癌细胞的迁移与侵袭,miR-20b有望成为卵巢癌诊断的一个潜在生物标志物及治疗靶标。

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本文引用: 王政, 王芳. miR-20b对卵巢癌细胞迁移和侵袭的影响及其机制[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2017, 37(12): 2530-2535. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.12.003

Cite this article as: WANG Zheng, WANG Fang. Effects of miR-20b on migration and invasion in ovarian carcinoma cells[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2017, 37(12): 2530-2535. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2017.12.003