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长链非编码 RNA MALAT1 对胶质母细胞瘤细胞增殖和侵袭的影响及其机制

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨长链非编码RNA MALAT1(long non-coding RNA MALAT1, lncRNA MALAT1)对胶质母细胞瘤细胞增殖和侵袭的影响及其机制。方法: 采用实时定量PCR(quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR)检测胶质母细胞瘤细胞系LN-229, U87, A172, U373和正常人脑胶质细胞系HEB中lncRNA MALAT1的表达。将LN-229细胞系分成MALAT1组与对照组(EV组), 采用Lipofectamine™ 2000分别转染pcDNA3.1-lncRNA-MALAT1质粒和阴性对照质粒pcDNA3.1。CCK-8法测定细胞增殖能力, Transwell试验测定侵袭能力, Western印迹法测定基质金属蛋白酶2(matrix metalloproteinase 2, MMP-2)和pERK1/2蛋白的表达。结果: LncRNA MALAT1在胶质母细胞瘤细胞系LN-229, U87, A172, U373中的相对表达量低于正常人脑胶质细胞系HEB。转染后0, 24, 48 h, MALAT1组与EV组450 nm光密度值(OD_{450nm})差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 转染后72, 96 h, MALAT1组OD_{450nm}值低于EV组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。MALAT1组侵袭细胞数为 95.8 ± 9.1 , 显著少于EV组(185.3 ± 13.9), 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。MALAT1组MMP-2蛋白相对表达量低于EV组($P<0.05$); MALAT1组pERK1/2蛋白相对表达量低于EV组($P<0.05$)。结论: LncRNA MALAT1在胶质母细胞瘤中下调表达, 过表达lncRNA MALAT1可抑制胶质母细胞瘤细胞增殖和侵袭, 其机制可能与MMP-2及pERK1/2蛋白下调表达有关。

[关键词] 胶质母细胞瘤; 增殖; 侵袭; 长链非编码RNA MALAT1

Effect of long non-coding RNA MALAT1 on proliferation and invasion of glioblastoma cells and its mechanism

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the effect and mechanism of long non-coding RNA MALAT1 (lncRNA MALAT1) on proliferation and invasion of glioblastoma cells its underlying mechanism. **Methods:** Real-time fluorescent

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quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR) was used to detect the expression level of lncRNA MALAT1 in glioblastoma cell lines (LN-229, U87, A172, U373) and normal glial cell line HEB. The LN-229 cell line was divided into the MALAT1 group and EV group, which was transfected with pcDNA3.1-lncRNA-MALAT1 and pcDNA3.1 plasmid by Lipofectamine™ 2000, respectively. The proliferation and invasion ability were measured by cholecystokinin-octapeptide-8 (CCK-8) and Transwell assay, respectively. The expression level of MMP-2 and pERK1/2 protein was measured by Western blot. **Results:** LncRNA MALAT1 was found to be lower expressed in all 4 glioblastoma cell lines (LN-229, U87, A172, and U373), compared with normal glial cell line HEB. There was no significantly difference between MALAT1 group and EV group regarding OD_{450nm} value after transfect for 0, 24, and 48 h ($P>0.05$). After transfection for 72 and 96 h. The OD_{450nm} value of MALAT1 group was significantly lower than that in the EV group ($P<0.05$). The invasive cell number of the MALAT1 group was 95.8 ± 9.1 , which was significantly less than 185.3 ± 13.9 in the EV group ($P<0.05$). The expression level of MMP-2 protein in the MALAT1 group was less than the EV group ($P<0.05$). The expression level of pERK1/2 protein in the MALAT1 group was lower than the EV group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** LncRNA MALAT1 down-regulates the expression in glioblastoma cell lines. Over-expression of lncRNA MALAT1 can inhibit the proliferation and invasion of glioblastoma cell lines, which may down-regulate MMP-2 and pERK1/2 protein expression.

Keywords glioblastoma; proliferation; invasion; long non-coding RNA MALAT1

胶质母细胞瘤是成人常见的恶性脑肿瘤, 患者中位生存期仅10~14个月, 仅3%~5%的患者存活时间超过3年^[1-2]。胶质母细胞瘤生长与侵袭机制仍不明确, 探索其机制对提高其诊治水平具有重要意义。

长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)是一类长度超过200 nt, 且不具有编辑功能的RNA分子^[3]。LncRNA在调控转录、细胞生长、分化等多种生物学过程中发挥重要作用^[4]。研究^[5-7]发现: lncRNA MALAT1的异常表达与肺癌、膀胱癌、结直肠癌相关, 但其对胶质母细胞瘤增殖、侵袭能力的影响鲜见报道。本研究拟探讨lncRNA MALAT1对胶质母细胞瘤增殖和侵袭的影响及其可能的机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

胶质母细胞瘤细胞系LN-229, U87, A172, U373及正常人脑胶质细胞系HEB购自美国ATCC细胞库; 基质金属蛋白酶2(matrix metalloproteinase 2, MMP-2), 磷酸化细胞外调节蛋白激酶1/2(pERK1/2)及甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(GAPDH)一抗购自美国BD公司; 二抗购自武汉博士德生物科技有限公司。DMEM培养基购自上海经科化

学科技有限公司。pcDNA3.1-lncRNA-MALAT1质粒及空白质粒pcDNA3.1由广州锐博生物科技有限公司合成。Lipofectamine™ 2000转染试剂购自美国Invitrogen公司; RT-PCR仪购自美国BD公司; HBS-1096B酶标仪购自南京德铁实验设备有限公司; Western印迹电泳设备购自美国Bio-Rad公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养、转染及分组

胶质母细胞瘤细胞系LN-229, U87, A172, U373及正常人脑胶质细胞系HEB均种植于DMEM培养基(含10%胎牛血清), 并培养于37℃, 5% CO₂培养箱中, 于48 h后消化传代, 实验所用的细胞均为对数生长期细胞。取胶质母细胞瘤细胞系LN-229, 将LN-229细胞系以每孔 2×10^5 个接种于6孔板上, 待细胞生长至融合后, 分成MALAT1组 and 对照组(EV组), MALAT1组为过表达lncRNA MALAT1组, 转染pcDNA3.1-lncRNA-MALAT1质粒; EV组为阴性对照组, 转染阴性对照质粒pcDNA3.1。

1.2.2 RNA提取及实时荧光定量PCR

RNA的提取: 收集待测细胞系和两组细胞, 每孔不少于 1×10^6 个细胞, 用All-in-One miRNA抽提试剂盒提取总RNA, 取5 μg总RNA行反转录合成cDNA, 以cDNA为模板, GAPDH为内

参。LncRNA MALAT1引物序列: 正向序列为5'-CTAAGGTCAAGAGAAGTGTCAG-3'; 反向序列为5'-AAGACCTCGACACCATCGTTAC-3'。GAPDH正向序列为5'-GCTCTCTGCTCCTCCTGTTC-3'; 反向序列为5'-ACGACCAAATCCGTTGACTC-3'。行实时荧光定量PCR(quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR)反应。反应条件: 95 °C 预变性30 s, 95 °C 5 s, 60 °C 20 s, 共40个循环, 使用RT-PCR仪自带软件分析样本的循环阈值(cycle threshold, Ct), 采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 方法定量, 计算LncRNA MALAT1的相对表达量。

1.2.3 细胞增殖能力测定

采用细胞增殖试验(CCK-8)法测定两组细胞增殖情况, 将两组细胞消化成单细胞悬液后, 以 2×10^3 个/孔将2组细胞种植于96孔板上, 每个孔按200 μ L的体积上样, 经0, 24, 48, 72, 96 h培养后, 将20 μ L CCK-8溶液加入每孔, 继续培养1 h后, 在450 nm波长下, 用酶标仪测定各孔光密度(optical density, OD)值, 以时间为横坐标, OD值为纵坐标绘制细胞增殖曲线。

1.2.4 细胞侵袭能力测定

采用Transwell试验, 两组细胞分别取 3×10^4 个细胞后接种于Transwell小室表面, 于37 °C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10个200 \times 视野, 计算膜下细胞数, 细胞数以均数 \pm 标准差表示, 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。

1.2.5 Western 印迹

采用Western印迹法, 将两组细胞裂解、变性后, 上样量为每孔30 μ g蛋白, 浓缩胶条件为50 min 80 V, 分离胶条件为100 min 100 V, 常规转膜, 加入MMP-2, pERK1/2及GAPDH一抗, 一抗浓度为1:200, 4 °C孵育过夜, 二抗(1:1 000)经37 °C孵育4 h后, PBST漂洗3次, 在电化学发光液下显影, Quantity One 1-D分析目标蛋白灰度值, 目标蛋白相对表达量=目标蛋白灰度值/GAPDH灰度值, 实验重复3次, 取平均值。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件行数据分析, 计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 两组间的比较采用 t 检验, 三组比较先用方差分析, 有意义时, 两两比较

再用LSD- t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LncRNA MALAT1 低表达于胶质母细胞瘤细胞系

qRT-PCR示: LncRNA MALAT1在胶质母细胞瘤细胞系LN-229, U87, A172, U373中的相对表达量分别为 0.28 ± 0.03 , 0.33 ± 0.03 , 0.43 ± 0.05 及 0.47 ± 0.06 , 正常人脑胶质细胞系HEB相对表达量为 1.0 ± 0.04 , LncRNA MALAT1在胶质母细胞瘤细胞系中的表达量低于正常人脑胶质细胞系HEB($P < 0.05$, 图1)。

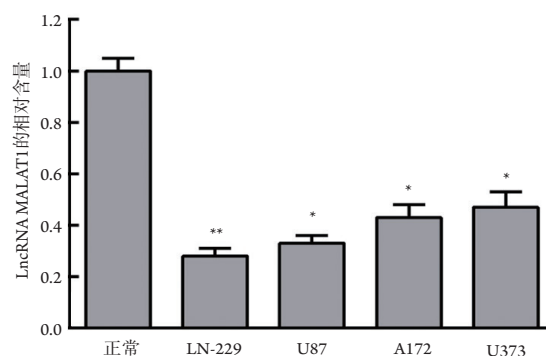


图1 LncRNA MALAT1在胶质母细胞瘤及正常人脑胶质细胞系中的表达

Figure 1 Expression of LncRNA MALAT1 in glioblastoma cell lines and normal glial cell line

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

2.2 LncRNA MALAT1 过表达抑制胶质母细胞瘤细胞增殖

转染48 h后, qRT-PCR示: MALAT1组LncRNA MALAT1的相对表达量为 5.37 ± 0.49 , EV组为 1.0 ± 0.04 , MALAT1组LncRNA MALAT1的相对表达量高于EV组($P < 0.001$, 图2A), 提示细胞转染成功, 可行后续实验。

CCK-8试验示: 转染后0, 24, 48, 72, 96 h, MALAT1组与EV组的OD_{450nm}值分别为 0.28 ± 0.04 vs 0.27 ± 0.03 ($P > 0.05$), 0.55 ± 0.05 vs 0.57 ± 0.06 ($P > 0.05$), 0.65 ± 0.05 vs 0.86 ± 0.08 ($P > 0.05$), 0.97 ± 0.08 vs 1.35 ± 0.08 ($P < 0.05$), 及 1.27 ± 0.10 vs 1.97 ± 0.15 ($P < 0.01$, 图2B)。

2.3 LncRNA MALAT1 过表达抑制胶质母细胞瘤侵袭

转染lncRNA MALAT1 48 h后, Transwell试验示: 在显微镜200倍视野下, MALAT1组侵袭细胞数为 95.8 ± 9.1 , 显著低于EV组(185.3 ± 13.9 ; $P < 0.05$, 图3)。

2.4 LncRNA MALAT1 调节细胞增殖和侵袭的机制

Western印迹示: MALAT1组MMP-2蛋白相对

表达量为 0.48 ± 0.06 , EV组为 1.0 ± 0.05 , MALAT1组MMP-2蛋白相对表达量低于EV组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 见图4A, 4B)。

MALAT1组pERK1/2蛋白相对表达量为 0.57 ± 0.06 , EV组为 1.0 ± 0.04 , MALAT1组pERK1/2蛋白相对表达量低于EV组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 图4A, 4C)。

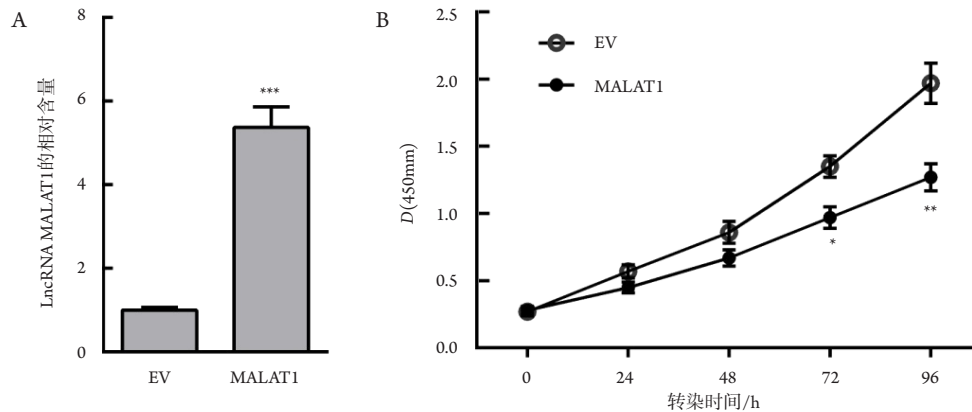


图2 LncRNA MALAT1过表达抑制胶质母细胞瘤细胞增殖

Figure 2 Over-expression of lncRNA MALAT1 inhibited the proliferation of glioblastoma cell

(A)EV组与MALAT1组lncRNA MALAT1相对表达量比较; (B)EV组与MALAT1组细胞增殖曲线比较。

(A) Comparison of lncRNA MALAT1 expression between the EV and MALAT1 groups; (B) Comparison of proliferation curve between the EV and MALAT1 groups.

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

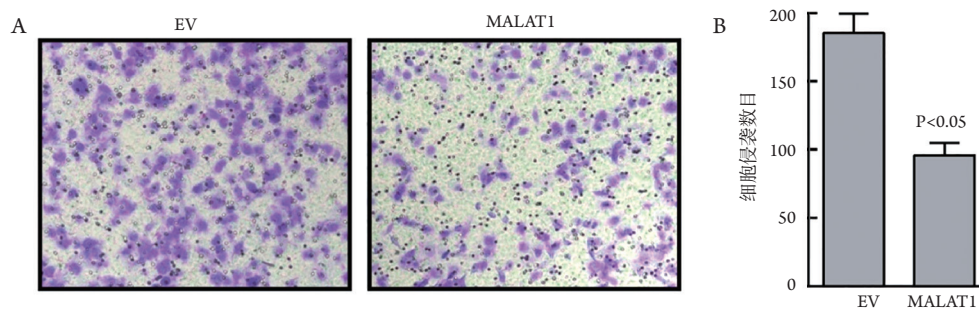


图3 LncRNA MALAT1过表达抑制胶质母细胞瘤侵袭

Figure 3 Over-expression of lncRNA MALAT1 inhibited the invasion of glioblastoma cell

(A)MALAT1组与EV组Transwell试验(结晶紫染色, $\times 200$); (B)MALAT1组与EV组侵袭细胞数比较。

(A) Transwell assay for the MALAT1 and EV groups (crystal violet staining, $\times 200$); (B) Comparison of invasive cell number between the MALAT1 and EV groups.

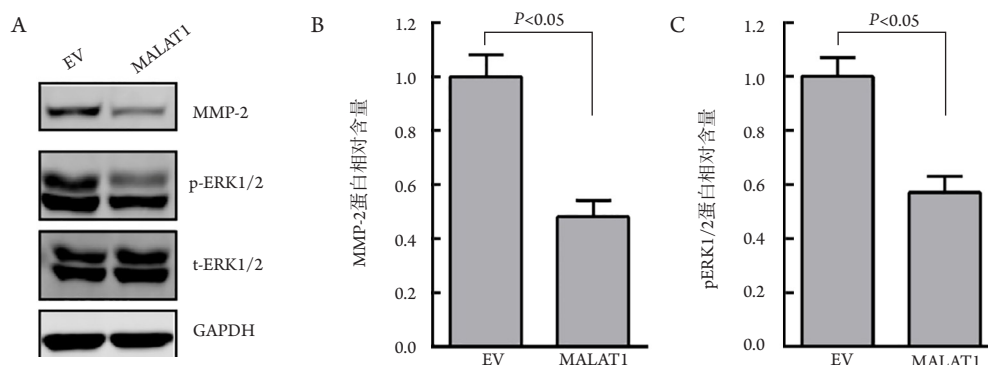


图4 LncRNA MALAT1过表达对MMP-2及pERK1/2蛋白表达的影响

Figure 4 Effect of over-expression of lncRNA MALAT1 on the expression of MMP-2 and pERK1/2 protein

(A) Western印迹检测MALAT1组及EV组MMP-2蛋白的表达; (B) MALAT1组及EV组MMP-2蛋白相对表达量比较; (C) MALAT1组及EV组pERK1/2蛋白相对表达量比较。

(A) Expression of MMP-2 protein of the MALAT1 and EV groups by Western blot; (B) Comparison of MMP-2 protein expression between the MALAT1 and EV groups; (C) Comparison of pERK1/2 protein expression between the MALAT1 and EV groups.

3 讨论

胶质母细胞瘤是脑肿瘤中最常见的病理类型。尽管治疗手段不断发展, 但患者预后仍较差^[8]。生长和转移是导致患者死亡的主要原因^[9]。研究^[5-7]发现: 多种lncRNA的异常表达与肿瘤进展相关。LncRNA MALAT1是首个被发现与肿瘤相关的lncRNA, 在多种肿瘤中高表达, 如非小细胞肺癌^[10]、肝癌^[11]、膀胱癌^[6]、结直肠癌^[7]等, 表明lncRNA MALAT1可作为癌基因在上述肿瘤中起重要作用。Ying等^[6]报道: 在膀胱癌中, 沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达可抑制肿瘤细胞转移, 其机制是通过调控上皮间质转化相关基因ZEB1, ZEB2, Slug及E钙黏蛋白实现的。Ji等^[12]发现lncRNA MALAT1通过绑定SFPQ, 促使原癌基因PTBP2从SFPQ/PTBP2复合体释放, 进而促进结肠癌生长和转移。本研究发现: lncRNA MALAT1在胶质母细胞瘤细胞系中低表达, 提示lncRNA MALAT1可能在胶质母细胞瘤中起抑癌作用。CCK-8及Transwell试验示: 过表达lncRNA MALAT1后, 胶质母细胞瘤增殖和侵袭能力显著下降, 进一步证实lncRNA MALAT1作为抑癌基因参与调控胶质母细胞瘤增殖和侵袭。

肿瘤微环境对肿瘤的进展起重要作用^[13]。微环境主要由细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)组成, 其独特的物理、生化和生物力学特性是肿瘤细胞侵袭、转移的天然屏障^[13]。ECM降解使细胞同ECM及细胞与细胞间的黏附丧失, 导致肿瘤

细胞迁移^[13]。侵袭性肿瘤, 包括胶质母细胞瘤, 利用蛋白酶如MMPs降解ECM, 从而使癌细胞向远处扩散或转移^[14]。除降解ECM外, MMP-2也能促进生长因子从ECM释放及从非活性复合物中解离, 如转化生长因子(TGF- α 和TGF- β)、胰岛素样生长因子(insulin-like growth factor, IGF)、成纤维细胞生长因子受体(fibroblast growth factor receptor, FGFR)等, 这些生长因子促进肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭的作用已在多种肿瘤中被证实^[15]。Kargiotis等^[14]发现在胶质母细胞瘤细胞中沉默MMP-2后, 细胞生长、侵袭、转移及肿瘤诱导的血管生成能力均减弱。在本研究中, MALAT1组MMP-2蛋白表达能力较低, 而EV组相对较高, 推测MMP-2过表达可减弱ECM组分降解, 阻碍ECM重塑, 同时生长因子释放受阻, 抑制胶质母细胞瘤生长和侵袭。需要注意的是, MMP-2能直接或间接诱导实体瘤血管生成, 其作用机制与降解ECM、增强内皮细胞迁移、促进生长因子释放及激活有一定关联^[13]。研究^[6]显示: 敲除MMP-2的小鼠, 血管生成降低、肿瘤生长减弱。因此推测在胶质母细胞瘤中lncRNA MALAT1除可影响肿瘤细胞生物学行为外, 还能通过调控血管生成, 抑制胶质母细胞瘤进展。

ERK1/2 MAPK信号途径是诱导细胞增殖、分化、生存的关键信号途径^[16-17]。本研究结果显示: lncRNA MALAT1过表达显著抑制ERK1/2磷酸化, 而总蛋白ERK1/2无明显变化, 表明ERK1/2 MAPK信号通路失活可抑制胶质母细胞瘤生长、

侵袭。既往研究^[18-19]显示: lncRNA MALAT1通过调控SF2/ASF, 发挥促胃癌细胞生长的作用, 靶向PRKA锚定蛋白9可促进结肠癌细胞生长、侵袭、转移。说明lncRNA MALAT1在不同肿瘤类型中可通过不同机制促进或抑制肿瘤细胞致瘤性。同时, 研究^[20-22]表明MMP-2的表达与ERK1/2信号途径有一定的关联。如Mendes等^[20]指出MMP-2受TIMP2及ERK1/2调控, 并影响乳腺癌脑转移; Luo等^[21]指出PRL1通过Src及ERK1/2信号途径上调MMP-2及MMP-9, 从而促进细胞迁移和侵袭^[21]; 更有研究^[22]发现在马氏综合征中MMP-2能调控ERK1/2磷酸化。因此本研究推测MMP-2与ERK1/2之间也可能存在一定的联系, 但具体调控关系还有待进一步研究。

由于本研究是在体外细胞系中的研究, 尚存在一定的不足, 比如下调lncRNA MALAT1的表达对胶质母细胞瘤的增殖和侵袭的影响如何, 在动物体内的结果如何, 均有待进一步研究明确。

综上所述, lncRNA MALAT1可抑制胶质母细胞瘤增殖和侵袭, 且高表达lncRNA MALAT1可抑制MMP-2表达及ERK1/2磷酸化, lncRNA MALAT1可能通过负调控MMP-2及ERK1/2磷酸化在胶质母细胞瘤中起抑癌作用。本研究对胶质母细胞瘤生长、侵袭、迁移机制的探索, 或可为将来开发新的肿瘤治疗药物提供一定的研究基础。

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