

· 实验研究 ·

lncRNA SNHG7对胶质瘤细胞侵袭、迁移的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨长链非编码RNA(lncRNA)小核仁RNA宿主基因7(SNHG7)与胶质瘤生存预后的关系,及其对胶质瘤细胞侵袭和迁移的影响。**方法** 选取2015年6月至2016年3月手术切除的胶质瘤组织80例(术后随访截止2020年4月)和50例颅脑损伤颅内减压术中切取的非肿瘤脑组织为对照,用RT-PCR法检测lncRNA SNHG7的表达水平。体外培养胶质瘤U87细胞,转染不同质粒敲低lncRNA SNHG7表达,用Transwell实验检测细胞侵袭和迁移能力;双荧光素酶报告基因实验检测lncRNA SNHG7对miR-4516的调控作用。**结果** 胶质瘤组织lncRNA SNHG7表达量明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);多因素Cox回归分析显示,lncRNA SNHG7高表达是胶质瘤病人不良生存预后的独立影响因素($P<0.05$);生存曲线分析显示,高表达组胶质瘤病人中位总生存期较低表达组明显缩短($P<0.05$)。敲低lncRNA SNHG7表达,明显抑制U87细胞侵袭和迁移力($P<0.05$)。双荧光素酶报告基因实验证实lncRNA SNHG7靶向上调miR-4516表达,上调miR-4516可逆转敲低lncRNA SNHG7表达对胶质瘤U87细胞侵袭和迁移能力的作用($P<0.05$)。**结论** 胶质瘤组织lncRNA SNHG7呈高表达,与病人不良生存预后有关。lncRNA SNHG7通过靶向调控上调miR-4516表达促进胶质瘤细胞的侵袭和迁移。

【关键词】 胶质瘤;U87细胞;长链非编码RNA;小核仁RNA宿主基因7(SNHG7);miR-4516;生存预后;细胞侵袭;细胞迁移

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Effect of SNHG7 on invasion and migration of glioma cells

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the relationship between long non-coding RNA (lncRNA) small nucleolar RNA host gene 7 (SNHG7) and survival prognosis of glioma patients, and its effect on glioma cell invasion and migration. **Methods** The expression levels of lncRNA SNHG7 were detected by RT-PCR in glioma tissues obtained from 80 glioma patients who underwent surgery from June 2015 to March 2016 (postoperative follow-up ended in April 2020) and in non-tumor cerebral tissues obtained from 50 patients with traumatic brain injury (control group) during decompression. Glioma U87 cells were cultured in vitro, and the cells were transfected with different plasmids to knock down the expression of lncRNA SNHG7, and the ability of cell invasion and migration was detected by Transwell assay. The regulation of lncRNA SNHG7 on miR-4516 was verified by dual-luciferase reporter gene assay. **Results** The expression level of lncRNA SNHG7 in glioma tissues was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that the high expression of lncRNA SNHG7 was an independent risk factor for poor survival prognosis of glioma patients ($P<0.05$). Survival curve analysis showed that the median overall survival of glioma patients in the high expression group was significantly shorter than that in the low expression group ($P<0.05$). Knocking down the expression of lncRNA SNHG7 significantly inhibited the invasion and migration of U87 cells ($P<0.05$). The dual-luciferase reporter gene assay confirmed that lncRNA SNHG7 up-regulated miR-4516 expression, and up-regulation of miR-4516 could reverse the effect of knockdown of lncRNA SNHG7 expression on the invasion and migration of glioma U87 cells ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** The high expression of lncRNA SNHG7 in glioma tissue is associated with poor survival prognosis of glioma patients. The lncRNA SNHG7 promotes the invasion and migration of glioma cells by up-regulation of miR-4516 expression.

【Key words】 Glioma; miR-9-3p; Long non-coding RNA (lncRNA); Small nucleolar RNA host gene 7 (SNHG7); Survival prognosis; Cell invasion; Cell migration

胶质瘤是最常见的恶性脑肿瘤^[1]。近年来,胶质瘤的研究已经取得了很大进展,但是总体生存率仍

未见明显提高^[2]。探索胶质瘤发病机制,对于改善胶质瘤的治疗效果具有重要意义。长链非编码RNA (long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)在表观遗传调控、细胞分化及细胞周期调控等过程中发挥重要作用,与肿瘤发生发展密切相关^[3-6]。研究发现,lncRNA 小核仁RNA宿主基因7(small nucleolar RNA host gene 7, SNHG7)与前列腺癌^[7]、胰腺癌^[8]等增殖和侵袭有关。

本文分析lncRNA SNHG7与胶质瘤病人预后的关系及其对瘤细胞细胞侵袭和迁移的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 组织样本来源 纳入标准:病理检查证实为胶质瘤;术前未接受放疗、化疗或免疫治疗;临床资料完整。排除标准:合并其他肿瘤;合并严重心、肝、肾等脏器功能疾病;合并免疫或代谢性疾病。选取2015年6月至2016年3月符合上述标准的胶质瘤80例,其中男48例,女32例;年龄28~72岁,平均(47.01±9.23)岁;WHO分级为I级10例,II级22例,III级22例,IV级26例;术后随访截止2020年4月。另选取颅脑损伤颅内减压术中切取的非肿瘤脑组织50例为对照,其中男26例,女24例;年龄23~68岁,平均(46.80±6.27)岁。本研究获医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 RT-PCR检测组织lncRNA SNHG7水平 TRIzol试剂(上海源叶生物科技有限公司)提取组织总RNA。用反转录试剂盒(上海一研生物科技有限公司)获得cDNA,随后用2×SYBR Green PCR Mastermix试剂盒(上海一研生物科技有限公司),以cDNA为模板进行PCR反应,反应条件:95℃、10 min;95℃、30 s;60℃、15 s;72℃、20 s;40个循环;72℃、10 min。用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算相对表达量。以表达量中位数为截断值,分为高表达组和低表达组。

1.3 细胞培养及siRNA转染 胶质瘤细胞株U87(中科院上海细胞库)在含10%胎牛血清(上海唯科生物制药有限公司)的DMEM F12培养基(上海唯科生物制药有限公司)中进行培养。待细胞密度达到60%时,用Lipofectamine 2000试剂盒(上海吉凯基因科技有限公司)进行转染,分别用sh-RNA(序列5'-CAAGGUCAUCCAUCA-3')或阴性对照转染U87细胞,设置为sh-SNHG7组、sh-CON组。质粒均由爱康得生物科技(苏州)有限公司提供。转染后用RT-

PCR检测细胞lncRNA SNHG7相对表达量。

1.4 细胞侵袭和迁移检测 用Transwell实验检测胶质瘤U87细胞的侵袭和迁移。迁移实验:在Transwell小室(上海唯科生物制药有限公司)上室加入 5×10^4 个U87细胞,下室中加入600 μl完全培养基,培养24 h;固定膜底细胞,随后用0.1%结晶紫染色;显微镜下对细胞数量进行定量。侵袭实验:使用预先加入Matrigel胶(上海唯科生物制药有限公司)的小室,上室加入 5×10^4 个U87细胞,培养48 h,随后步骤同迁移实验。

1.5 lncRNAsNHG7对miR-4516的靶向调控作用 用TargetScan发现lncRNA SNHG7与miR-4516有互补结合位点。随后用双荧光素酶报告基因实验验证二者的靶向调节关系。试剂盒购于深圳市默赛尔生物医学科技发展有限公司。将lncRNA SNHG7突变型荧光酶报告载体(PGLO-SNHG7-MUT)、野生型荧光素酶报告载体(PGLO-SNHG7-WT)分别同miR-4516模拟物(miR-4516 mimics)、模拟阴性对照(miR-NC)或抗miR-4516(anti-miR-4516)共转染细胞,随后检测荧光素酶活性。为进一步验证lncRNA SNHG7对miR-4516的靶向调控作用,用质粒或过表达载体(爱康得生物科技(苏州)有限公司提供)转染U87细胞,将细胞分为miR-NC组、miR-4516 mimics组、anti-miR-4516组,检测lncRNA SNHG7相对表达水平;pcDNA3.1组、pcDNA3.1-SNHG7组、sh-NC组、sh-SNHG7组,检测miR-4516相对表达水平。

1.6 lncRNA SNHG7调控miR-4516对胶质瘤细胞侵袭和迁移的影响 分别用sh-SNHG7质粒、anti-miR-4516、阴性对照质粒转染U87细胞,将细胞分为sh-NC+miR-NC组、sh-SNHG7+miR-NC组、sh-SNHG7+anti-miR-4516组,检测各组细胞侵袭和迁移。

1.7 统计学方法 采用SPSS 22.0软件分析;计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,用t检验和单因素方差分析、LSD-t检

表1 本文80例胶质瘤生存预后影响因素的Cox回归分析

危险因素	单因素			多因素		
	风险比	95%置信区间	P值	风险比	95%置信区间	P值
年龄≥50岁	1.008	0.345~1.321	0.309			
男性	1.127	0.704~1.412	0.563			
肿瘤直径≥5 cm	1.333	0.876~1.673	0.173			
肿瘤位于额叶	0.805	0.427~1.009	0.109			
WHO分级Ⅲ~Ⅳ级	2.328	1.367~6.001	0.000	1.897	1.556~3.528	0.009
肿瘤未全切除	1.013	0.673~1.387	0.101			
术后未化疗	2.001	1.163~2.896	0.003	1.583	1.251~2.555	0.041
lncRNA SNHG7高表达	3.794	1.281~4.956	0.000	2.785	1.383~3.002	0.001

验;用多因素Cox比例回归风险模型分析生存预后影响因素;Kaplan-Meier曲线分析lncRNA SNHG7表达水平与生存预后的关系; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胶质瘤组织lncRNA SNHG7表达水平及其与病人存活预后的关系 胶质瘤组织lncRNA SNHG7相对表达量明显高于对照组($P<0.05$,图1A)。多因素Cox回归分析显示,lncRNA SNHG7高表达是胶质瘤病人不良存活预后的独立影响因素($P<0.05$,表1)。生存曲线分析显示,高表达组胶质瘤病人中位总生存期较低表达组明显缩短($P<0.05$;图1B)。

2.2 下调lncRNA SNHG7对胶质瘤U87细胞侵袭和迁移的影响 与sh-CON组比较,sh-SNHG7组lnc-

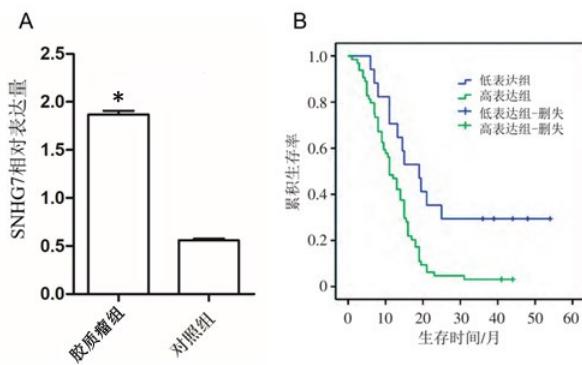


图1 胶质瘤组织lncRNA SNHG7表达水平变化及其与病人存活预后的关系

A. 胶质瘤组织lncRNA SNHG7表达变化,与对照组相比,* $P<0.05$;B. 生存曲线分析lncRNA SNHG7表达水平与胶质瘤病人生存预后的关系

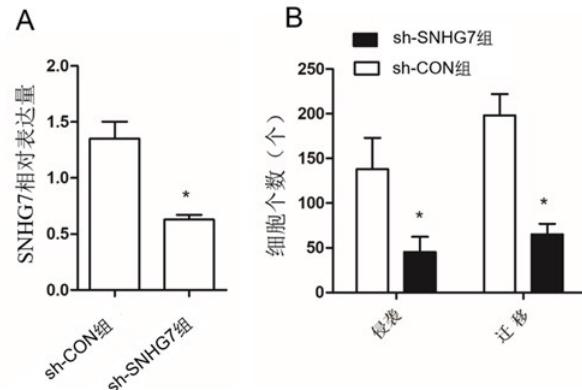


图2 敲低lncRNA SNHG7表达对胶质瘤U87细胞侵袭和迁移的影响

A. 转染sh-SNHG7后,下调胶质瘤U87瘤细胞lncRNA SNHG7表达水平,与si-CON组相比,* $P<0.05$;B. 转染sh-SNHG7后,抑制胶质瘤U87细胞侵袭和迁移,与si-CON组比较,* $P<0.05$

cRNA SNHG7相对表达量、侵袭能力和迁移能力均明显降低($P<0.05$;图2)。

2.3 lncRNA SNHG7对miR-4516的靶向调控作用 TargetScan预测lncRNA SNHG7和miRNA-4516有结合位点(图3A)。胶质瘤U87细胞转染miR-4516 mimics后PGLO-SNHG7-WT的荧光素酶活性明显受到抑制,而anti-miR-4516可以增强PGLO-SNHG7-WT的荧光素酶活性($P<0.05$,图3B)。转染miR-4516 mimics后,胶质瘤U87细胞lncRNA SNHG7表达水平明显下降,而转染anti-miR-124可使

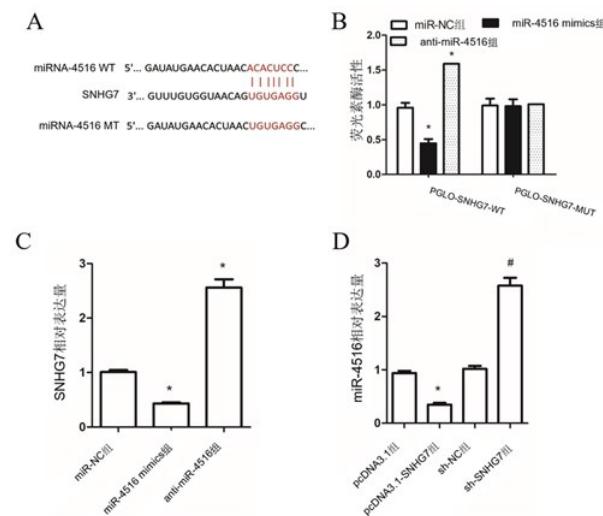


图3 双荧光素酶报告基因实验验证lncRNA SNHG7靶向调控miR-4516

A. TargetScan预测lncRNA SNHG7和miR-4516的结合位点;B. 双荧光素酶报告基因实验,与miR-NC组比较,* $P<0.05$;C. 过表达或抑制miR-4516对细胞SNHG7表达水平的影响,与miR-NC组比较,* $P<0.05$;D. 过表达或抑制lncRNA SNHG7对细胞miR-4516的影响,与pcDNA3.1组比较,* $P<0.05$,与sh-NC组比较,# $P<0.05$

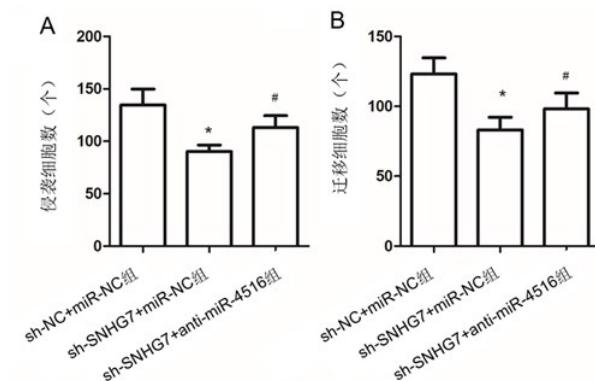


图4 lncRNA SNHG7靶向调控miR-4516表达对胶质瘤U87细胞侵袭和迁移的影响

与sh-NC+miR-NC组比较,* $P<0.05$;与sh-SNHG7+miR-NC组, # $P<0.05$

胶质瘤U87细胞lncRNA SNHG7表达水平升高($P<0.05$,图3C)。胶质瘤U87细胞转染pcDNA3.1-SNHG7后,miR-4516表达水平明显降低($P<0.05$,图3D)。以上结果表明lncRNA SNHG7靶向调控miR-4516。

2.4 lncRNA SNHG7调控miR-4516对胶质瘤U87细胞侵袭和迁移的影响 与sh-NC+miR-NC组比较,sh-SNHG7+miR-NC组U87细胞侵袭和迁移能力均明显下降($P<0.05$)。与sh-SNHG7+miR-NC组比较,sh-SNHG7+anti-miR-4516组侵袭和迁移能力均明显提高($P<0.05$)。见图4。

3 讨论

胶质瘤是颅内最常见的原发性恶性肿瘤,由于胶质瘤的侵袭性,手术很难完全切除,术后易复发,而且胶质瘤通常发生放化疗抵抗现象,因此,胶质瘤预后不理想。需要进一步研究胶质瘤进展的机制来确定和发展新的治疗策略。近年来,寻找胶质瘤生物学标志物是研究热点,其中lncRNA在胶质瘤中的作用逐渐受到重视^[9]。lncRNA SNHG7位于染色体9q34.3,全长984 bp。研究发现lncRNA SNHG7具有癌基因的作用,其失调与多种肿瘤的发生和进展有关^[7,8]。本研究发现,lncRNA SNHG7在胶质瘤中表达上调,lncRNA SNHG7高表达是胶质瘤不良生存预后的独立影响因素,沉默lncRNA SNHG7表达后,胶质瘤U87细胞的侵袭及迁移能力明显下降。这提示lncRNA SNHG7在胶质瘤中可能起到癌基因的作用,促进肿瘤进展。

lncRNA SNHG7是最近发现的一种lncRNA,其表达上调促进肿瘤的增殖和存活。研究发现,lncRNA SNHG7在乳腺癌组织中显著上调,应用siRNA敲低lncRNA SNHG7的表达显着抑制乳腺癌细胞的增殖和侵袭,其机制与靶向调控miRNA-381有关^[10]。She等^[11]发现肺癌组织lncRNA SNHG7表达明显升高,通过增强FAIM2表达促进肺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。近年来,越来越多的研究发现,lncRNA SNHG7可以提供靶向不同miRNA促进胶质瘤细胞增殖、侵袭、迁移^[12~16]。

我们应用TargetScan预测显示lncRNA SNHG7和miRNA-4516有结合位点;用双荧光素酶报告实验证实miRNA-4516是lncRNA SNHG7的靶基因;转染miR-4516 mimics后,胶质瘤U87细胞SNHG7表达水平明显下降,而转染anti-miR-124可使胶质瘤U87细胞lncRNA SNHG7表达水平明显升高;转染

pcDNA3.1-SNHG7,胶质瘤U87细胞miR-4516表达水平明显降低。这证实lncRNA SNHG7可以靶向调控miR-4516。研究发现,miR-4516在胶质母细胞瘤^[17]、肝细胞癌^[18]等中发挥癌基因作用,促进肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭及迁移。本研究发现,转染sh-SNHG7质粒后胶质瘤细胞的侵袭及迁移能力明显下降,而共转染sh-SNHG7和anti-miR-4516后侵袭和迁移力又明显升高,说明lncRNA SNHG7可以通过靶向调控miR-4516促进胶质瘤细胞的侵袭和迁移。

总之,胶质瘤组织lncRNA SNHG7呈高表达,与病人不良生存预后有关。lncRNA SNHG7通过靶向调控上调miR-4516表达促进胶质瘤细胞的侵袭和迁移。

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