

· 综述 ·

lncRNA在胶质瘤放化疗中作用的研究进展

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【关键词】胶质瘤；长链非编码RNA；lncRNA；化疗；放疗

【文章编号】1009-153X(2022)07-0610-04

【文献标志码】A

【中国图书资料分类号】R 739.41; Q 786

胶质瘤是成人最常见的脑恶性肿瘤，占颅内肿瘤的40%~50%，恶性胶质瘤5年存活率仅5%^[1-6]。目前，新诊断的胶质瘤治疗常规采用手术切除联合术后放疗和化疗综合治疗，而胶质瘤的耐药性和对放疗敏感性的不同导致治疗效果不理想。研究发现长链非编码RNA (long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)与胶质瘤放化疗关系密切。本文就lncRNA在胶质瘤放化疗中作用研究进展进行综述。

1 lncRNA的简介及其功能

lncRNA长度超过200 bp，缺乏蛋白质编码能力^[7]。然而，lncRNA在调节基因表达的多个过程中起重要作用，影响mRNA的转录、剪接、翻译、输出、导入和稳定性^[8]。此外，lncRNA还通过调控mRNA剪接、抑制翻译，充当miRNA海绵或竞争mRNA的miRNA结合位点，在mRNA加工、成熟和稳定性中发挥作用^[9]。近几年，关于lncRNA与化疗药物耐药性及放疗敏感性的研究逐渐成为热点，也取得了一定的研究进展。

2 化疗相关性lncRNA

lncRNA MALAT1(转移相关肺腺癌转录本1)，也被称为核富集丰富转录物2，长度约为8 000 bp，位于第13号染色体^[10]。研究表明MALAT1在胶质母细胞瘤中表达上调，靶向敲低MALAT1可提高替莫唑胺在胶质瘤细胞中的作用效果，而p50和p52是MALAT1的主要调控因子^[11]。沉默MALAT1表达还可以使高度耐替莫唑胺的胶质母细胞瘤细胞敏感性增加，并增加替莫唑胺诱导的体外细胞凋亡，其主要

机制是通过降低药物外排泵MRP1的表达并抑制抗凋亡基因来增强替莫唑胺诱导的凋亡；而且，还增加胶质瘤对BCNU、顺铂和伊立替康的敏感性^[12]。还有研究显示，敲低MALAT1表达可以通过上调miR-101调控网络来逆转替莫唑胺抗性^[13]。

lncRNA H19是最早发现的与肿瘤相关的lncRNA之一^[14]，在基因组印迹及生长发育过程中起重要作用^[15]。研究表明H19在胶质瘤细胞中表达上调，敲低耐替莫唑胺细胞系U251和LN229的H19可增加替莫唑胺敏感性并增加细胞凋亡，其机制是通过激活NF-κB信号传导^[16]。另有研究表明使用特异的shRNA敲低H19表达，明显增加替莫唑胺敏感性和细胞凋亡。机制是抑制Wnt/β-Catenin途径，从而抑制上皮间质转化^[17]。

lncRNA CASC2(癌易感性候选基因2)位于人类基因组10号染色体^[18]，在多种肿瘤中异常表达，调节肿瘤一系列的生物学行为。研究发现CASC2在神经胶质瘤组织和细胞系中表达下调，CASC2过表达可以使耐替莫唑胺的神经胶质瘤细胞对替莫唑胺敏感，机制是CASC2低表达通过调节miR-181a上调PTEN和下调p-AKT表达，从而增加神经胶质细胞对替莫唑胺的耐药性^[19]。也有研究发现，CASC2在神经胶质瘤中下调，导致miR-193a-5p水平升高和mTOR表达降低，进而诱导保护性自噬，导致替莫唑胺耐药^[20]。

lncRNA TUSC7，又名LOC285194，是一个位于人类染色体3q13.31的、在多种肿瘤中发挥抑癌基因作用的lncRNA^[21,22]。研究发现，胶质母细胞瘤细胞和对替莫唑胺耐药组织TUSC7呈低表达，TUSC7上调抑制U87TR细胞的替莫唑胺耐药性和多药耐药蛋白1的表达，而且TUSC7可通过抑制miR-10a的表达促进胶质瘤细胞对替莫唑胺的抗性^[23]。

lncRNA AC003092.1过表达增强替莫唑胺敏感性，促进细胞凋亡，并抑制耐替莫唑胺的胶质母细胞

瘤细胞增殖,机制是lncRNA AC003092.1通过充当内源性CeRNA来抑制miR-195的功能,从而导致TFPI-2的表达增加,促进替莫唑胺诱导的细胞凋亡,从而使胶质母细胞瘤细胞对替莫唑胺更加敏感^[24]。

LINC01198在神经胶质瘤中表达升高,敲低LINC01198显著增加神经胶质瘤细胞对替莫唑胺的敏感性,而且通过增强NEDD4-1依赖性PTEN的抑制发挥其致癌活性^[25]。

lncRNA FOXD2-AS1在神经胶质瘤中高表达,下调FOXD2-AS1抑制耐替莫唑胺胶质瘤细胞的侵袭、增殖、迁移和耐药性,同时通过增加miR-98-5p和抑制CPEB4表达来增加凋亡^[26]。也有研究表明,FoxD2-AS1下调,可通过调节MGMT启动子区域的甲基化状态,降低A172和U251细胞替莫唑胺抗性^[27]。

lncRNA TP73-AS1在胶质母细胞瘤及胶质瘤干细胞中显著上调,可促进胶质瘤干细胞的侵袭性和替莫唑胺抵抗力,并且与代谢相关基因和ALDH1A1的表达相关^[28]。

lncRNA NCK1-AS1在复发性神经胶质瘤组织和替莫唑胺耐药细胞中表达增加,机制是通过调节miR-137/TRIM24途径增加胶质瘤细胞对替莫唑胺的耐药性;而下调NCK1-AS1表达可抑制替莫唑胺耐药细胞的细胞活力,增加替莫唑胺敏感性^[29]。

lncRNA DANCR(分化拮抗非蛋白编码RNA)是一种常见于细胞质的lncRNA,存在于人类染色体4q12^[30]。研究报道lncRNA DANCR在人类多种不同癌症中表达异常^[31]。有研究表明DANCR表达与神经胶质瘤细胞的顺铂敏感性呈负相关,可减弱顺铂诱导的细胞凋亡,机制是DANCR通过激活神经胶质瘤AXL/PI3K/Akt/NF-κB信号通路来促进顺铂耐药^[32]。

lncRNA ZFAS1是新发现的与肿瘤相关的lncRNA。研究表明,ZFAS1在神经胶质瘤组织和细胞中上调,下调ZFAS1表达可抑制U251和LN229细胞活力,并增强神经胶质瘤细胞对顺铂的化学敏感性,机制是下调ZFAS1,提高上调miR-432-5p表达^[33]。

lncRNA UCA1(尿路上皮癌相关1)已被证明在各种类型的癌症中发挥重要作用。UCA1在神经胶质瘤细胞中高度上调,且UCA1在U87和SHG139细胞中过表达显著增加这些细胞对顺铂的敏感性,机制可能是通过Wnt/β-catenin信号通路在神经胶质

瘤细胞生长、侵袭和迁移以及抗化学性的调节中发挥功能性作用^[34]。

lncRNA HOXD-AS1在神经胶质瘤组织和细胞中上调,并且与胶质瘤病人生存时间呈负相关。沉默HOXD-AS1表达可抑制神经胶质瘤细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭,并增强顺铂敏感性,机制与miR-204有关^[35]。

lncRNA PVT1(浆细胞瘤多样异位基因1)作为一种重要的癌性lncRNA,在多种肿瘤的发生发展过程中发挥重要的作用^[36]。研究表明下调PVT1可增强紫杉醇的化学敏感性,诱导胶质瘤细胞凋亡,明显抑制胶质瘤细胞的增殖^[37]。

3 放疗相关性lncRNA

lncRNA HMMR-AS1是HMMR反义RNA,位于人染色体5p34,是透明质酸介导的运动受体(HMMR)的反义转录物。研究表明lncRNA HMMR-AS1在胶质母细胞瘤细胞系中过表达并稳定HMMR mRNA,下调HMMR-AS1表达可以通过减少DNA修复蛋白ATM、RAD51和BMI1,增加胶质母细胞瘤放疗敏感性^[38]。

lncRNA PCAT1(前列腺癌相关转录本1),与肿瘤细胞的增殖、凋亡、侵袭转移及肿瘤病人预后密切相关^[39]。研究表明,PCAT1在胶质瘤干细胞中具有较高的表达,且下调PCAT1表达抑制细胞增殖,增加放疗导致的细胞凋亡率和DNA损伤^[40]。

lncRNA XIST和CREB1在神经胶质瘤中过表达,而miR-329-3p在脑胶质瘤中低表达,沉默XIST表达可通过增强神经胶质瘤对X射线辐射的细胞敏感性来抑制细胞增殖、侵袭,并诱导细胞凋亡,机制是XIST可通过海绵化miR-329-3p增强CREB1的表达来抑制胶质瘤的放射敏感性,从而促进细胞增殖、侵袭并抑制细胞凋亡^[41]。

lncRNA GIHCG在胶质瘤细胞中表达升高,沉默GIHCG表达可抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖,促进其凋亡,并增强放射敏感性,机制是GIHCG靶向负调控miR-146a-3p表达^[42]。

综上所述,本文主要对胶质瘤放化疗相关lncRNA的研究进展做了一个归纳。lncRNA在胶质瘤放化疗中作用的研究越来越多,且研究方向多元化,对同一lncRNA对某种药物在肿瘤细胞中耐药性影响的不同作用机制,以及不同lncRNA对不同药物耐药性或者放射治疗敏感性的影响都进行了深入的研究。但是,如何将已发现的可能成为肿瘤放化疗

中新型治疗靶点的lncRNA运用到实际的临床工作中,还需要不断深入的研究和实践,以期为未来肿瘤的治疗提供新的方向。

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(2020-08-06 收稿, 2020-12-12 修回)