

· 实验研究 ·

抑制SSRP1对胶质瘤细胞增殖、化疗敏感性的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨结构特异性识别蛋白1(SSRP1)与胶质瘤预后的相关性,以及抑制SSRP1对胶质瘤细胞增殖及化疗敏感性的影响。方法 应用生信分析方法,检索中国胶质瘤数据库CGGA数据集,分析SSRP1表达与胶质瘤预后相关性。体外培养胶质瘤U251、U87细胞,应用CBL0137抑制SSRP1,应用替莫唑胺(TMZ)检测化疗敏感性。应用CCK8法检测细胞增殖,利用免疫印迹法检测MAPK信号通路(p-38、ERK及JNK)表达。结果 生信分析结果显示,胶质瘤SSRP1呈高表达,随胶质瘤级别增加,SSRP1表达明显上调($P<0.05$);SSRP1高表达胶质瘤总生存期明显缩短($P<0.05$)。抑制SSRP1,明显抑制体外培养U251、U87细胞增殖($P<0.05$),增加U251、U87细胞对TMZ化疗敏感性($P<0.05$),对U251、U87细胞p-38、ERK及JNK蛋白表达水平无明显影响,但明显降低U251、U87细胞p-38、ERK及JNK蛋白磷酸化水平($P<0.05$)。结论 胶质瘤SSRP1呈高表达,与病人不良预后有关;抑制SSRP1,明显抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖,并增加其对TMZ的化疗敏感性,其机制可能与抑制MAPK信号通路有关。

【关键词】胶质瘤;结构特异性识别蛋白1(SSRP1);CBL0137;细胞增殖;U251细胞;U87细胞;化疗敏感性;预后

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Effect of inhibition of SSRP1 on glioma cells proliferation and chemosensitivity to temozolomide

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the correlation between expression of structure specific recognition protein 1 (SSRP1) and prognoses of glioma patients, and the effect of inhibiting SSRP1 on glioma cells proliferation and chemotherapy sensitivity to temozolomide (TMZ). **Methods** The CGGA dataset of China Glioma Database was searched and the correlation between SSRP1 expression and prognosis of glioma patients was analyzed using bioinformatics analysis method. The U251 and U87 cells were cultured in vitro, CBL0137 was used to inhibit SSRP1, and TMZ was used to detect the sensitivity of chemotherapy. Cell proliferation was detected by CCK8 assay, and the expression of MAPK signaling pathway (p-38, ERK and JNK) was detected by Western blotting. **Results** The results of bioinformatics analysis showed that the expression of SSRP1 was high in glioma; the expression of SSRP1 was up-regulated with the increase of glioma grade ($P<0.05$); the overall survival time of glioma patients with high SSRP1 expression was significantly shorter than those with low SSRP1 expression ($P<0.05$). Inhibition of SSRP1 significantly inhibited the proliferation of U251 and U87 cells in vitro ($P<0.05$), increased the sensitivity of U251 and U87 cells to TMZ chemotherapy ($P<0.05$), and had no significant effect on the protein expression levels of p-38, ERK and JNK in U251 and U87 cells ($P>0.05$). However, the phosphorylation levels of p-38, ERK and JNK protein in U251 and U87 cells were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** The high expression of SSRP1 in glioma is associated with poor prognosis. Inhibition of SSRP1 can significantly inhibit the proliferation of glioma cells and increase their sensitivity to TMZ chemotherapy, which may be related to the inhibition of MAPK signaling pathway.

【Key words】 Glioma; Structure specific recognition protein 1 (SSRP1); CBL0137; Cell proliferation; Chemotherapy; Prognosis

胶质瘤是颅内最常见的原发性恶性肿瘤。近些年,随着神经外科显微技术、放化疗技术等进展,胶质瘤的治疗取得一定的进步,但其病死率仍居高不下。胶质瘤细胞恶性增殖、对放化疗的抵抗性、复发是导致病人最终死亡的重要原因。胶质瘤发生和进展的分子机制非常复杂,探索其分子机制对开发新

的治疗策略非常重要。结构特异性识别蛋白1 (structure specific recognition protein 1, SSRP1)是促进染色质转录复合体形成的亚基。研究表明SSRP1主要通过调控核小体的合成与降解,参与DNA损伤修复、转录调控、细胞凋亡和周期调控^[1,2]。SSRP1表达上调与多种肿瘤的不良临床病理特征和恶性预后相关,如结直肠癌^[3,4]、膀胱癌^[5]、肝细胞癌^[6-8]、胃癌^[9]、恶性黑色素瘤^[10]。然而,SSRP1在胶质瘤中的临床病理学意义和生物功能作用尚不清楚。丝裂原激活的蛋白激酶 (mitogen- activated protein kinase, MAPK)信号通路在胶质瘤中常常为过度激活状态

^[11],与胶质瘤不良预后有关^[12]。本文探讨SSRP1与胶质瘤细胞增殖、化疗敏感性的关系,及MAPK信号在其中的作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 生信分析 胶质瘤临床资料下载自中国脑胶质瘤基因组计划 CGGA (<http://cgga.org.cn/>) ,包括全外显子序列数据集 WEseq_286, mRNA 数据集 mRNAs- seq_325、mRNAseq_693 和 mRNA_array_301(以上原始数据均可在 <http://cgga.org.cn/download.jsp> 下载)。数据集中包含有性别、年龄、WHO 级别及组织学分型、总体生存期(overall survival, OS)、是否放疗、是否化疗、IDH 突变情况、1p/19q 是否有联合缺失以及相应的基因表达数据。

1.2 细胞培养 人脑胶质瘤细胞系 U251、U87 细胞[中国科学院(上海)细胞库]培养于含 10% 胎牛血清(杭州四季青生物材料研究所)的 DMEM 培养基(美国 Gibco 公司)培养,每 3 天一次以含 EDTA 的 0.25% 胰酶消化,1:3 传代。

1.3 细胞分组 将 U251、U87 细胞接种 96 孔板,每孔 100 μl (含 1×10^5 个细胞),分为 SSRP1 抑制剂组和对照组。SSRP1 抑制剂组加入终浓度为 600 nmol/L 的 CBL0137(上海东苍生物公司),对照组加入等体积 PBS。检测化疗敏感性时,SSRP1 抑制剂组在 CBL0137 作用基础上,加入替莫唑胺(temozolomide, TMZ; 上海瀚香生物科技有限公司),浓度分别为 30、60、90、120、150 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$; 对照组加入等体积 PBS。

1.4 CCK8 法检测细胞增殖 将对数生长期细胞接种于 96 孔板培养 24、48、72 h,按 CCK8 试剂盒(日本 Dojindo 公司)说明书操作,用酶标仪检测 450 nm 处

吸光度。每组设 3 个复孔,重复 3 次。

1.5 免疫印迹法检测蛋白表达 使用添加蛋白酶抑制剂的 RIPA 缓冲液提取细胞总蛋白,BCA 法测蛋白浓度。40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{孔}$ 上样后行常规变性聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳。湿法转移蛋白到 PVDF 膜上,5% 胎牛血清溶液室温封闭 2 h,加入一抗(1:800)4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育过夜,加入二抗(1:5 000)室温孵育 1 h,ECL 发光液孵育后显影和定影。抗 SSRP1 抗体购自英国 Cambridge 公司,抗 GAPDH、p-p-38、p-ERK、p-JNK、p-38、ERK、JNK 抗体购自美国 Santa Cruz Biotechnology 公司,抗鼠或抗兔 HRP 标记的二抗购自美国 Promega Biotechnology 公司。

1.6 统计学分析 使用 SPSS 19.0 软件分析;计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,使用 *t* 检验;*P*<0.05 表示差异具有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 生信分析结果 WEseq_286 分析结果显示,286 例胶质瘤基因组外显子序列中,283 例为野生型,3 例为突变型(1%, 3/286; 图 1A)。mRNAseq_325 和 mRNA_array_301 分析显示,WHO 分级Ⅲ级、Ⅳ级胶质瘤 SSRP1 表达水平较 WHO 分级Ⅱ级胶质瘤明显上调(*P*<0.05;图 1B、1C)。

mRNAseq_325、mRNAseq_693 分析显示 1p/19q 联合缺失型低级别胶质瘤(low grade glioma, LGG)的 SSRP1 表达明显下调, IDH 野生型 LGG 的 SSRP1 表达明显下调; IDH 野生型胶质母细胞瘤(glioblastoma, GBM)的 SSRP1 表达明显下调(图 2 A、2B);与原发性胶质瘤相比,复发性胶质瘤 SSRP1 表达显著上调(图 2C、2D)。

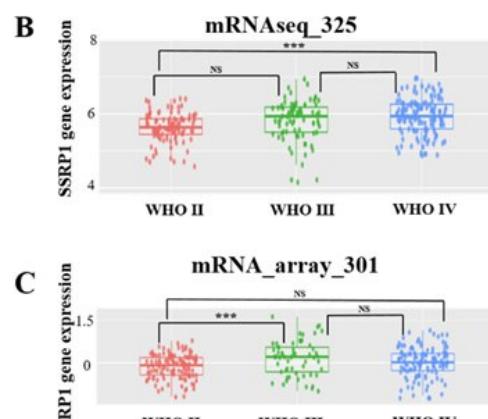
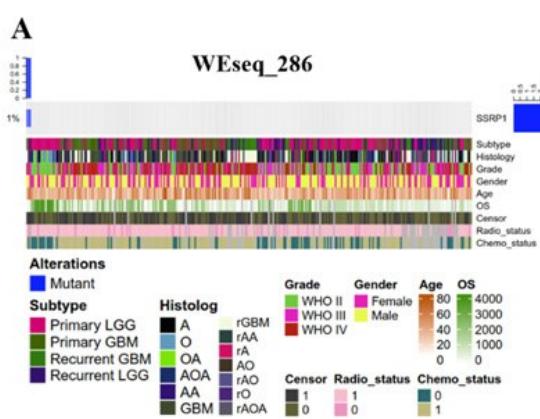


图 1 胶质瘤组织 SSRP1 表达

A. WEseq_286 分析显示 SSRP1 在 286 例胶质瘤基因组外显子序列中的分布;B. mRNAseq_325 分析胶质瘤 SSRP1 表达与胶质瘤 WHO 分级的关系;C. mRNA_array_301 胶质瘤 SSRP1 表达与胶质瘤 WHO 分级的关系;*** *P*<0.001

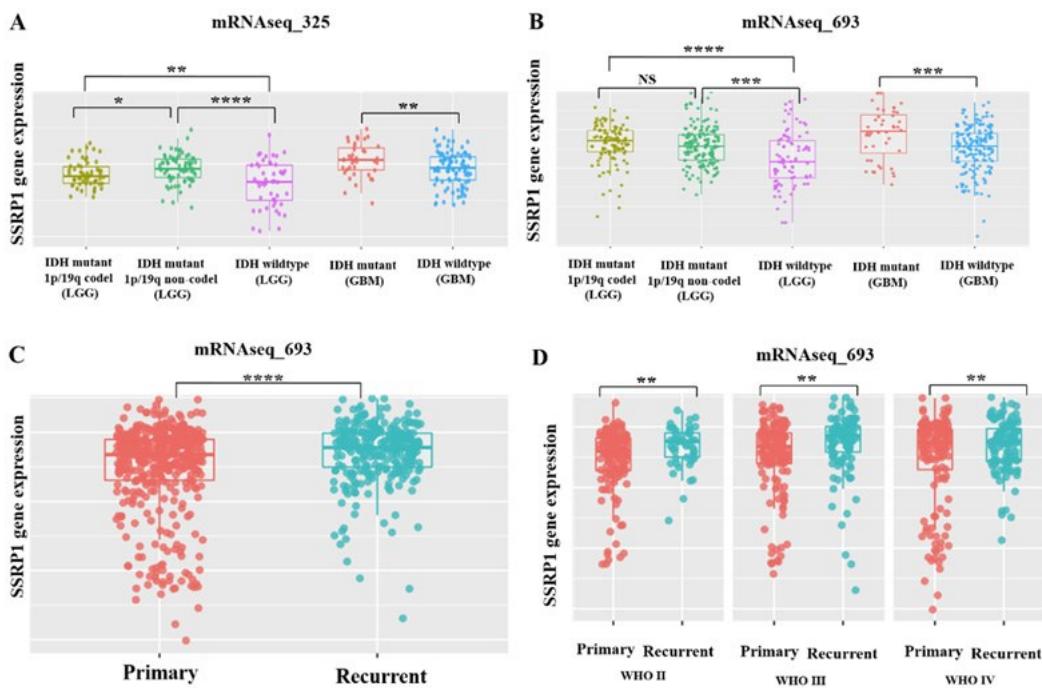


图2 胶质瘤SSRP1表达与IDH突变、1p/19q缺失以及肿瘤复发的关系

A. mRNAseq_325分析显示1p/19q联合缺失型胶质瘤SSRP1表达下调, IDH突变型胶质瘤SSRP1表达上调; B. mRNAseq_693分析显示IDH突变型胶质瘤SSRP1表达上调; C. mRNAseq_693分析显示复发性胶质瘤SSRP1表达上调; * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, *** $P<0.001$, **** $P<0.0001$

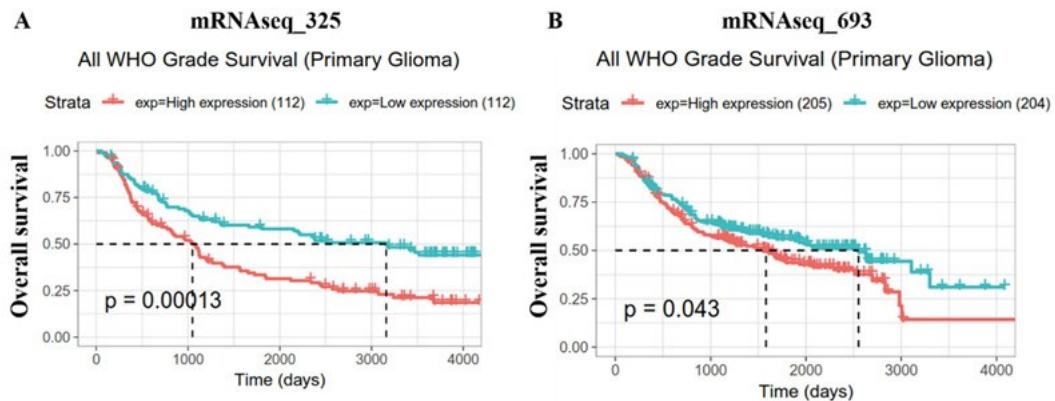


图3 胶质瘤SSRP1表达与病人预后的关系

A. mRNAseq_325分析显示SSRP1高表达组中位总生存期明显缩短; B. mRNAseq_693分析显示SSRP1高表达组中位总生存期明显缩短

Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析显示,SSRP1低表达组病人OS明显优于高表达组(图3)。

2.2 抑制SSRP1抑制胶质瘤细胞系U251及U87细胞增殖 与对照组相比,SSRP1抑制剂组U251、U87细胞增殖受到显著抑制($P<0.05$;图4)。

2.3 抑制SSRP1增加U251及U87细胞对TMZ的化疗敏感性 随TMZ浓度增高,U251、U87细胞增殖能力明显降低($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,SSRP1抑制剂

组U251、U87细胞增殖能力明显降低($P<0.05$;图5)。2.4 抑制SSRP1抑制U251、U8细胞MAPK信号通路与对照组相比,SSRP1组MAPK信号通路p-38、ERK及JNK蛋白水平无明显改变($P>0.05$;图6),但磷酸化水平显著下降($P<0.05$;图6)。

3 讨论

我们的研究表明SSRP1与胶质瘤WHO级别、

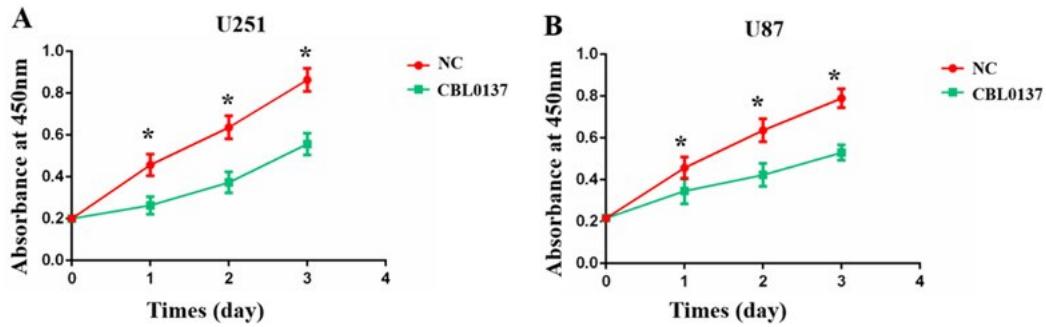


图4 抑制SSRP1抑制胶质瘤U251细胞、U87细胞增殖

CBL0137. SSRP1抑制剂；NC. 对照组；* P<0.05

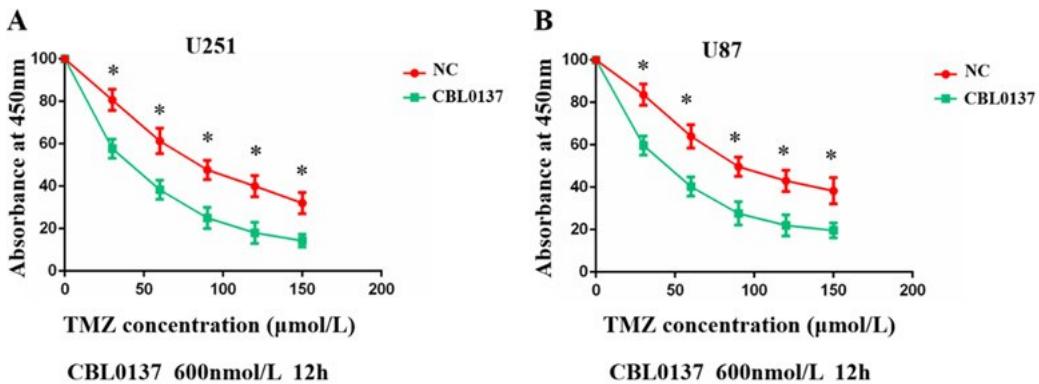


图5 抑制SSRP1增强胶质瘤U251细胞、U87细胞对TMZ的化疗敏感性

CBL0137. SSRP1抑制剂；TMZ. 替莫唑胺；NC. 对照组；* P<0.05

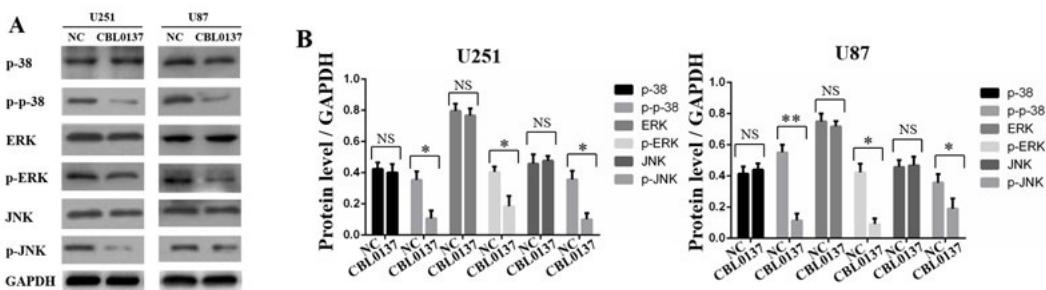


图6 抑制SSRP1抑制胶质瘤U251细胞、U87细胞MAPK信号通路

CBL0137. SSRP1抑制剂；NC. 对照组；* P<0.05, ** P<0.01; NS. P>0.05

IDH突变、1p/19q联合缺失、肿瘤复发和OS相关。显微手术切除联合放化疗仍是胶质瘤的重要治疗方法,如何克服肿瘤细胞的放化疗抗性是重要的研究方向。CBL0137最初用于调控P53及NF- κ B,尝试解决肿瘤细胞的化疗抵抗性,然而后来的研究发现CBL0137可特异性抑制FACT,在多种恶性肿瘤中具有明显抗肿瘤作用,如肾细胞癌、黑色素瘤、神经母细胞瘤和小细胞肺癌。据报道,CBL0137可促进胶质瘤干细胞失活及凋亡^[13],还可通过激活Notch1抑制小细胞肺癌中干细胞样细胞与顺铂产生协同作用

^[14],增强肺癌化疗敏感性^[15]。我们的研究表明CBL0137可显著抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖,促进胶质瘤细胞对TMZ的化疗敏感性,其机制可能与抑制SSRP1进而抑制MAPK信号通路有关。MAPK信号通路与胶质瘤的相关研究报道较多。lncRNA MATN1-AS1调控MAPK信号通路,抑制GBM细胞增殖和侵袭^[16]。环状RNA MAPK4调控miR-125a-3p,抑制MAPK信号通路介导胶质瘤细胞凋亡^[17]。GBM的ZDHHC17基因显著上调,激活MAPK信号通路的重要组成部分p38/JNK,导致GBM恶性进展

^[18]。lncRNA SNHG5通过p38信号通路促进GBM细胞增殖^[19]。洋椿苦素可负调节MAPK信号通路,抑制耐TMZ胶质瘤细胞的生长、微血管生成及细胞周期紊乱,促进细胞凋亡^[20]。

总之,胶质瘤SSRP1呈高表达,与病人不良预后有关。抑制SSRP1,可通过抑制MAPK信号通路,抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖,增加胶质瘤细胞对TMZ的化疗敏感性。

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