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# 沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达对胶质瘤细胞增殖和凋亡的影响

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**【摘要】**目的 探讨沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达对胶质瘤细胞增殖和凋亡的影响。方法 从CGGA数据库下载胶质瘤lncRNA MALAT1表达谱数据,采用生信方法分析胶质瘤组织lncRNA MALAT1的表达。体外培养U87、A172,转染lncRNA MALAT1质粒沉默其表达(sh-MALAT1组),以转染空质粒为对照(sh-NC组);使用CCK-8法和流式细胞术检测胶质瘤细胞增殖和凋亡;TargetScan软件预测lncRNA MALAT1靶蛋白并使用免疫印迹法检测U87、A172细胞相关蛋白表达。结果 生信分析显示,胶质瘤lncRNA MALAT1表达量明显高于正常组织( $P<0.05$ ),而且lncRNA MALAT1高表达胶质瘤病人总生存期明显缩短( $P<0.05$ )。sh-MALAT1组U87和A172细胞增殖活性均明显低于sh-NC组( $P<0.05$ ),而细胞凋亡率明显高于sh-NC组( $P<0.01$ )。TargetScan软件分析显示STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白为lncRNA MALAT1的下游靶点,免疫印迹法检测显示sh-MALAT1组U87和A172细胞STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白表达量明显高于sh-NC组( $P<0.05$ )。结论 胶质瘤lncRNA MALAT1呈高表达,可能通过靶向上调STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白的表达水平,促进胶质瘤细胞增殖、抑制胶质瘤细胞凋亡。沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达明显抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖、促进其凋亡。

**【关键词】**胶质瘤;长链非编码RNA MALAT1;细胞增殖;细胞凋亡

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## Effect of silencing lncRNA MALAT1 expression on proliferation and apoptosis of glioma cells

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the effect of silencing lncRNA MALAT1 expression on the proliferation and apoptosis of glioma cells. **Methods** The lncRNA MALAT1 expression data were downloaded from CGGA database, and the expression of lncRNA MALAT1 in glioma tissues was analyzed by bioinformatics method. U87 and A172 were cultured in vitro, and those transfected with lncRNA MALAT1 plasmid to silence their expression were served as sh-MALAT1 group, and those transfected with blank plasmid were served as control (sh-NC group). The proliferation and the apoptosis of glioma cells were detected by CCK-8 method and flow cytometry, respectively. The lncRNA MALAT1 target protein was predicted by TargetScan software and associated protein expression in U87 and A172 cells was detected by western blotting. **Results** Bioinformatics analysis showed that lncRNA MALAT1 expression in glioma tissues was significantly higher than that in normal tissues ( $P<0.05$ ), and the overall survival of glioma patients with high lncRNA MALAT1 expression was significantly shortened ( $P<0.05$ ). The proliferative activities of U87 and A172 cells in sh-MALAT1 group were significantly lower than those in sh-NC group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the apoptosis rates were significantly higher than those in sh-NC group ( $P<0.01$ ). TargetScan software analysis showed that STMN1, RAB5A and ATG4D proteins were the downstream targets of lncRNA MALAT1. Western blotting showed that the protein expressions of STMN1, RAB5A and ATG4D in U87 and A172 cells in sh-MALAT1 group were significantly higher than those in sh-NC group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusions** The lncRNA MALAT1 is highly expressed in glioma, which may promote the proliferation of glioma cells and inhibit the apoptosis of glioma cells through targeted up-regulation of STMN1, RAB5A and ATG4D proteins. Silencing lncRNA MALAT1 expression significantly inhibited the proliferation of glioma cells and promoted their apoptosis.

**【Key words】** Glioma; U87 cell; A172 cell; Long non-coding RNA MALAT1; Cell proliferation; Cell apoptosis

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胶质瘤是中枢神经系统最常见的原发性恶性肿瘤,5年生存率低于6%,中位生存期仅14.6个月<sup>[1]</sup>。由于具有复杂的生物学特性,胶质瘤通常需要采取最大可能保留神经功能为主的切除术辅以术后放化疗等综合治疗方案<sup>[2]</sup>。目前,胶质瘤在免疫治疗、肿瘤电场治疗和分子靶向治疗上研究进展迅速,但这些治疗方案并没有为胶质瘤病人带来更大的生存获益,胶质瘤病人的总体预后仍然相对较差<sup>[3]</sup>。因此如何突破当前胶质瘤特别是胶质母细胞瘤治疗的困境是研究者亟待解决的关键。近年来的研究发现,长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)参与调控多种恶性肿瘤生物学行为<sup>[4]</sup>。lncRNA转移性肺腺癌相关基因转录本1(metastasis associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript1, MALAT1)位于细胞核散斑,是一种重要的亚细胞核结构<sup>[5]</sup>,与核散斑相关蛋白相互作用,通过激活肿瘤细胞内异常信号通路或竞争性抑制微小RNA(miRNA)的表达等多种机制来调控肿瘤细胞的恶性生物学行为<sup>[6,7]</sup>。本文探讨沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达对胶质瘤细胞增殖和凋亡的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

**1.1 生信分析** 从中国脑胶质瘤基因组计划数据库(Chinese glioma atlas, CGGA; <http://www.cgga.org.cn/>)下载lncRNA MALAT1的临床数据,使用R软件分析低级别胶质瘤(low grade glioma, LGG)和高级别胶质瘤(high grade glioma, HGG)中lncRNA MALAT1的表达变化;生存曲线比较低表达和高表达lncRNA MALAT1胶质瘤的总体生存率(overall survival, OS)。

## 1.2 细胞实验

**1.2.1 细胞的来源** 人星形胶质细胞(NHA)和胶质瘤细胞系(U87、U251、A172、T98G)购于华中科技大学同济医院神经病学研究所,保存于液氮罐和-80℃冰箱中。

**1.2.2 RT-PCR检测胶质瘤细胞lncRNA MALAT1的表达** 使用Trizol试剂提取总RNA,用Primescript逆转录试剂盒合成cDNA。ABI Prism7500型荧光定量PCR仪进行扩增,每孔加入20 μl反应体系(2 μl cDNA, 10 μl蛋白酶, 0.5 μl上下游产物, 7 μl灭菌双蒸水),重复进行3次实验,每组设置3个复孔。以GAPDH为内参(上游引物序列5'-ACCCAGAAGACTGTGGATGG-3',下游引物序列5'-ACACATTGGGGTAGGAACA-3'),lncRNA MALAT1上游引物序列5'-GGACAGGT-

CAGAGGGTTTC-3',下游引物序列5'-CTCGTA- ACTCTTCTCTGTGCC-3'。用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算lncRNA MALAT1的相对表达水平。

**1.2.3 质粒的构建与细胞转染** 将含lncRNA MALAT1质粒的大肠杆菌菌液接种于含氨苄霉素培养基中,37℃培养14~16 h进行扩增。以3 000转/min离心10 min后收集菌液。按照质粒提取试剂盒(广州锐博生物科技有限公司)步骤操作收集质粒,保存于-20℃。取对数生长期胶质瘤细胞,接种于6孔板,使用不含抗生素的DMEM培养24 h。每孔依次加入200 μl Buffer缓冲液、800 ng质粒、4 μl转染试剂混合液,静置10 min,均匀转染各孔24 h后观察。sh-MALAT1组转染lncRNA MALAT1质粒,sh-NC转染空白质粒。

**1.2.4 CCK-8法检测细胞增殖** 将U87与A172细胞接种于96孔板,密度为 $5\times 10^3$ 个/孔,轻轻旋转使细胞均匀分散,37℃培养12 h、24 h、48 h、72 h,向每个孔加入CCK8试剂约10 μl孵育2 h。使用酶标仪检测450 nm波长吸光密度值并制作增殖曲线。每组选4个复孔。

**1.2.5 免疫印迹法检测相关蛋白的表达** 收集细胞,采用RIPA细胞裂解液充分裂解,并用BCA试剂盒测定蛋白浓度。取40 μg蛋白进行聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳,电压设置为120 V。电泳结束后,120 V转膜150 min,用5% BSA封闭PVDF膜,加入STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D—抗4℃孵育过夜,次日再用PBST缓冲液洗涤3次,每次5 min,再用GAPDH标记的二抗孵育2 h,洗涤后滴加EC发光液显影,Image J软件分析条带灰度值。

**1.2.6 流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡** 将对数生长期的胶质瘤细胞系U87、A172细胞离心后弃去上清液,依次加入碘化丙啶和异硫氰酸荧光素各6 μl混匀,避光培养30 min,流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡情况。

**1.3 统计学分析** 使用R4.0、Graphpad8.0软件进行分析;计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,使用t检验和方差分析; $P<0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 生信分析结果** lncRNA MALAT1在LGG和胶质母细胞瘤(Glioblastoma, GBM)中表达量均高于正常组织( $P<0.05$ ;图1A),且GBM表达量明显高于LGG( $P<0.05$ ;图1A)。lncRNA MALAT1高表达GBM病人OS明显缩短( $P<0.05$ ;图1B)。

## 2.2 细胞实验结果

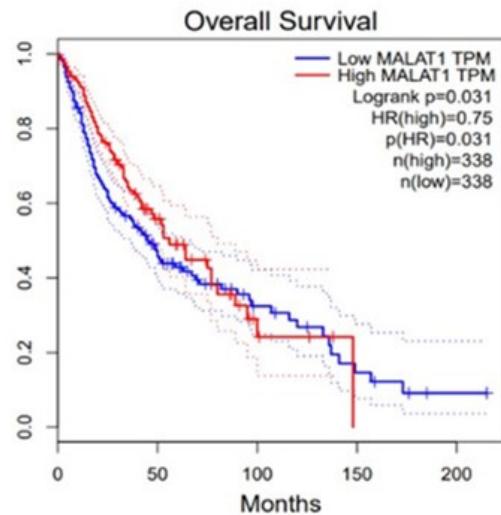
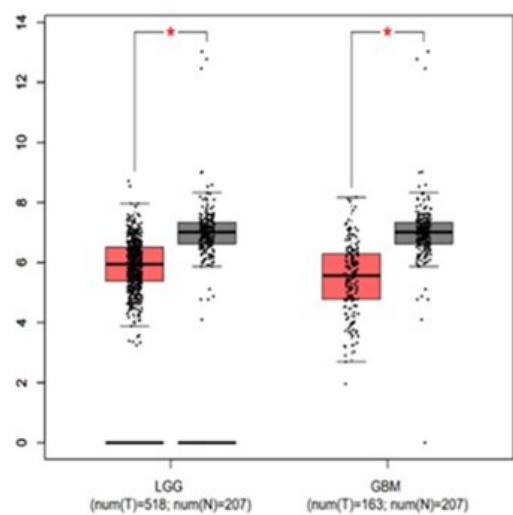


图1 检索CGGA数据库分析胶质瘤lncRNA MALAT1的表达情况

A. LGG和GBM组织lncRNA MALAT1表达量明显高于正常脑组织；B. 不同表达量lncRNA MALAT1与GBM病人总生存期的关系；  
LGG. 低级别胶质瘤；GBM. 胶质母细胞瘤

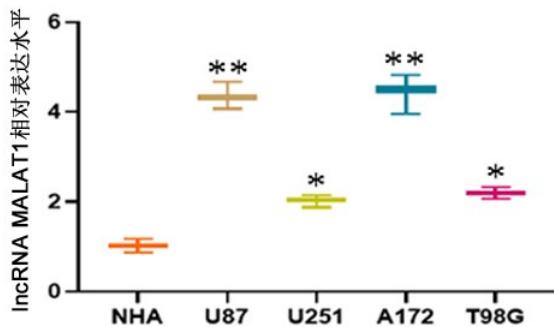


图2 胶质瘤细胞系lncRNA MALAT1的表达情况  
与NHA组相比,\* P<0.05,\*\* P<0.01

**2.2.1 lncRNA MALAT1在胶质瘤细胞系中的表达情况** 与正常脑星形胶质细胞(NHA)相比,U87、A172、U251、T98G细胞lncRNA MALAT1相对表达量显著升高( $P<0.01$ ;图2),而且,U87和A172细胞增高最明显;因此,使用U87和A172细胞系进行后续细胞实验。

**2.2.2 沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达抑制胶质瘤细胞的增殖** sh-MALAT1组U87和A172细胞增殖活性均明显低于sh-NC组( $P<0.05$ ;图3),而且随时间延长,细胞增殖活性明显降低( $P<0.05$ ;图3)

**2.2.3 沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达促进胶质瘤细胞的凋亡** sh-MALAT1组U87和A172细胞凋亡率明显高于sh-NC组( $P<0.01$ ;图4)。

**2.2.4 沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达抑制STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白的表达** TargetScan软件分析显示STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白为lncRNA

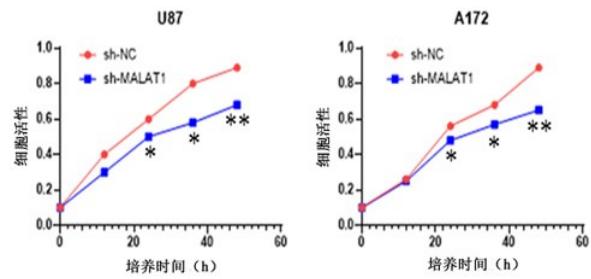


图3 沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖  
A. CCK-8法检测U87细胞增殖活性；B. CCK-8法检测A172细胞增殖活性；与sh-NC组相比,\* P<0.05,\*\* P<0.01

MALAT1的下游靶点。CGGA数据库分析显示,胶质瘤组织lncRNA MALAT1与STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白的表达量呈正相关( $r$ 分别为0.608、0.833、0.737; $P<0.05$ )。免疫印迹法检测U87和A172细胞STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D的表达结果显示,sh-MALAT1组U87和A172细胞STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白表达量明显高于sh-NC组( $P<0.05$ ;图5)。

### 3 讨论

lncRNA在肿瘤细胞分化、表观遗传和细胞分裂周期调控等多种生命活动中发挥重要作用<sup>[8]</sup>。lncRNA MALAT1主要在细胞的核散斑中表达,通过调节丝氨酸/精氨酸剪接因子的活性来调控mRNA的选择性剪接,促进肿瘤的恶性增殖进程<sup>[9]</sup>。另外,lncRNA MALAT1可通过诱导m6A甲基化介导miR-

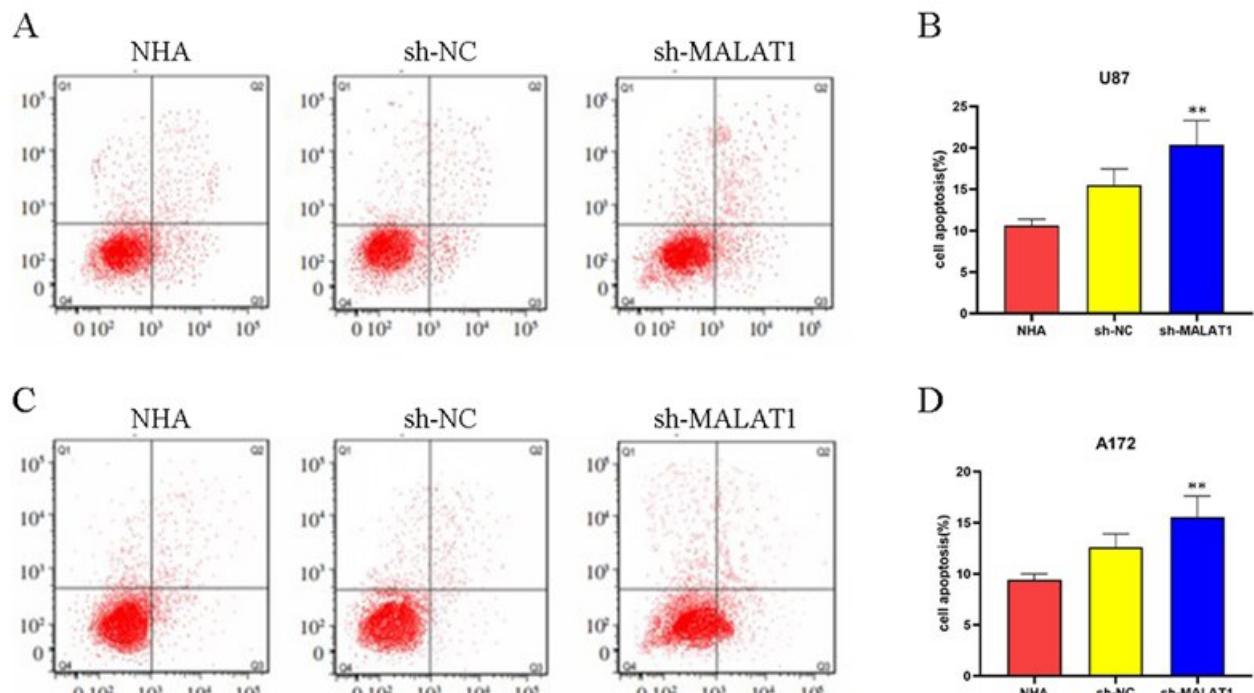
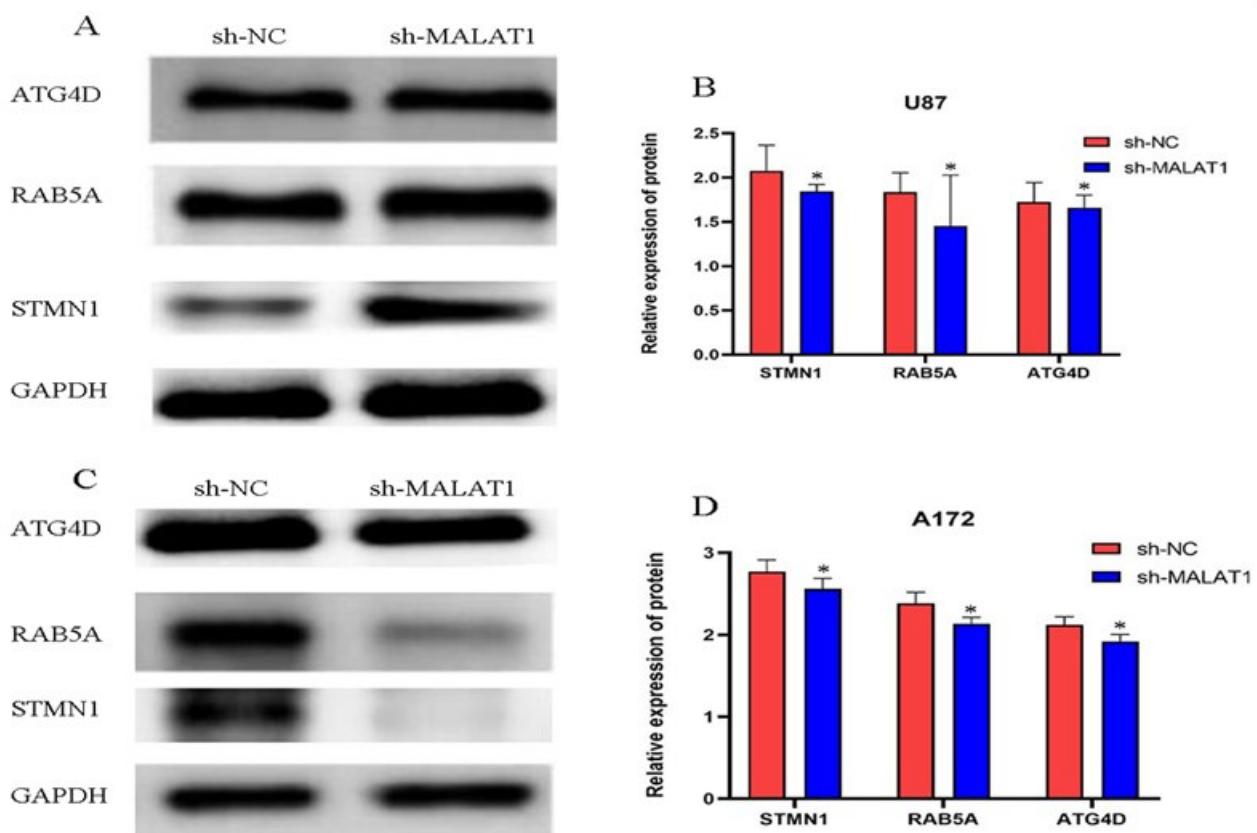


图4 沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达促进胶质瘤细胞凋亡

A. 流式细胞术检测U87细胞凋亡率;B. 流式细胞术检测A172细胞凋亡率;NHA. 正常人脑星形胶质细胞;与sh-NC组相比,\* P<0.05

图5 沉默lncRNA sh-MALAT1抑制胶质瘤细胞STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D的蛋白表达  
与sh-NC组相比,\* P<0.05

1914-3p表达,促进非小细胞肺癌细胞生长<sup>[10]</sup>。在胃癌细胞中,lncRNA MALAT1过表达激活PI3K/AKT信号通路,促进癌细胞异常增殖和迁移<sup>[11]</sup>。还有研究发现,lncRNA MALAT1与NEAT1共同作用于PTBP3,导致P53失活,调控肝癌细胞的增殖与侵袭<sup>[12]</sup>。

本文结果发现,胶质瘤组织lncRNA MALAT1呈高表达,与病人的不良预后密切相关;细胞实验发现,沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达,能够抑制U87和A172细胞增殖,促进凋亡;TargetScan预测显示,lncRNA MALAT1与STMN1、RAB5A、ATG4D蛋白可能存在结合位点,免疫印迹法检测结果显示下调lncRNA MALAT1抑制STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白的表达。有报道,STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D与NF-κB信号通路的异常激活存在相关性<sup>[13]</sup>。lncRNA MALAT1可能通过调控NF-κB信号通路,上调STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白的表达,进而对胶质瘤细胞的增殖和凋亡等生物学行为产生影响。

总之,胶质瘤lncRNA MALAT1呈高表达,可能通过靶向上调STMN1、RAB5A和ATG4D蛋白的表达水平,促进胶质瘤细胞增殖、抑制胶质瘤细胞凋亡。沉默lncRNA MALAT1表达明显抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖、促进其凋亡。

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