

TUBA1C 促进人肺腺癌细胞系增殖和迁移的机制研究

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摘要: 目的 探究 TUBA1C 在肺腺癌中的表达特征及其对人肺腺癌细胞系增殖、迁移的影响和相关潜在分子机制。
方法 通过临床数据库 GEPIA 检索 TUBA1C 在肺腺癌中的表达特征以及与临床预后相关性; 通过 30 组临床组织样本探究 TUBA1C 在肺腺癌及其临近正常组织中的表达特征; 通过 siRNA 介导敲低 TUBA1C 表达, 利用细胞增殖实验、克隆形成实验、划痕迁移实验和细胞周期实验分别检测 TUBA1C 对肺腺癌细胞生物学行为的影响; 通过分析与 TUBA1C 共表达基因参与的信号通路, 探索 TUBA1C 在肺腺癌发展进程中的潜在分子机制, 并进一步通过回补实验进行验证。**结果** GEPIA 数据库检索显示肺腺癌中 TUBA1C 显著高表达 ($P<0.05$), 且高表达的病人具有不良预后 (logrank $P=9.3E-5$)。30 组肺腺癌临床样本中 TUBA1C 表达水平 (6.4 ± 1.3) 显著高于癌旁正常组织 (5.2 ± 0.9), 差异有统计学意义 ($t=4.157$, $P < 0.001$), 且随着癌症的不断恶化, TUBA1C 表达逐渐升高 ($P=0.003~49$)。转染培养 3, 4 和 5 天时 siTUBA1CA#1 组和 siTUBA1CA#2 组细胞增殖 A 值明显低于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($F=7.000~27.780$, $P < 0.05$)。siTUBA1CA#1 组 (41.2 ± 1.5) 和 siTUBA1CA#2 组 (40.3 ± 1.3) 细胞克隆形成率明显低于对照组 (72.4 ± 2.2), 差异有统计学意义 ($F=342.482$, $P < 0.001$); 两实验组细胞迁移率为 73.4 ± 3.2 和 72.1 ± 2.8 , 明显低于对照组 (98.6 ± 1.7), 差异有统计学意义 ($F=95.778$, $P < 0.001$); 细胞周期较对照组相比显著阻滞在 G1 期。siTUBA1CA#1 组 (0.21 ± 0.02 , 0.33 ± 0.03) 和 siTUBA1CA#2 组 (0.20 ± 0.03 , 0.36 ± 0.02) 细胞中 E2F1 和 MYC mRNA 表达水平较对照组 (1.01 ± 0.03 , 1.00 ± 0.02) 明显降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($F=883.773$, 758.294 , 均 $P < 0.001$)。在敲低 TUBA1C 表达的细胞中分别回补 E2F1, MYC 以及共回补 E2F1 和 MYC 后, 细胞增殖速率、迁移速率及细胞周期较单纯敲低 TUBA1C 组相比均逐渐恢复正常 ($P<0.01$), 接近正常水平。**结论** 肺腺癌中 TUBA1C 高表达, 通过激活促癌基因 E2F1 和 MYC 的表达促进肺腺癌细胞的增殖、克隆形成及迁移, 诱导细胞凋亡, 参与促进肺腺癌的发展进程。

关键词: 肺腺癌; TUBA1C; E2F1; MYC.

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Study on the Mechanism of TUBA1C Promoting Proliferation and Migration of Lung Adenocarcinoma Cells

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Abstract: Objective To explore the expression characteristics of TubA1c in lung adenocarcinoma and its effect on the proliferation and migration of human lung adenocarcinoma lines, as well as the related potential molecular mechanisms.

Methods The expression characteristics of TUBA1C in lung adenocarcinoma and its correlation with clinical prognosis were retrieved through clinical database GEPIA, and the expression characteristics of TUBA1C in lung adenocarcinoma and its adjacent normal tissues were investigated through 30 groups of clinical tissue samples. SiRNA mediated knockdown of TUBA1C expression was used to detect the effect of TUBA1C on the biological behavior of lung adenocarcinoma cells by cell proliferation experiment, clone formation experiment, scratch migration experiment and cell cycle experiment, respectively. By analyzing the signaling pathways involved in TUBA1C co-expressed genes, the potential molecular mechanism of TUBA1C in the development of lung adenocarcinoma was explored and further verified by the complement experiment. **Results** GEPIA database retrieval showed that the high expression of TUBA1C in lung adenocarcinoma was significant ($P<0.05$), and the patients with high expression had a poor prognosis (Logrank $P=9.3E-5$). The expression level of TUBA1c in 30 groups of lung adenocarcinoma clinical samples (6.4 ± 1.3) was significantly higher than that in adjacent normal tissues (5.2 ± 0.9), the difference was statistically significant ($t=4.157$, $P < 0.001$), and TUBA1C expression gradually increased with the progression of cancer ($P=0.003~49$). The OD value of cell proliferation in Situba1CA #1 and Situba1CA #2 groups was significantly lower than that in control group, the difference were statistically significant ($F=7.000~27.780$, all $P < 0.05$) after 3, 4, and 5 days of transfection culture. The cell clone formation rate in Situba1CA #1 group (41.2 ± 1.5) and Situba1CA #2 group (40.3 ± 1.3)

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was significantly lower than that in control group (72.4 ± 2.2), the difference was statistically significant ($F=342.482, P < 0.001$). The cell migration rates of the two experimental groups were (73.4 ± 3.2) and (72.1 ± 2.8), respectively, with significantly lower than that of the control group (98.6 ± 1.7), the difference was statistically significant ($F=95.778, P < 0.001$). Cell cycle was significantly arrested in the G1 phase compared with the control group. The mRNA expression levels of E2F1 and MYC in SiTUBA1CA #1 group ($0.21 \pm 0.02, 0.33 \pm 0.03$) and SiTUBA1CA #2 group ($0.20 \pm 0.03, 0.36 \pm 0.02$) were higher than those in the control group ($1.01 \pm 0.03, 1.00 \pm 0.02$) significantly decreased, the difference were statistically significant ($F=883.773, 758.294$, all $P < 0.001$). After E2F1 and MYC were supplemented separately and in combination with E2F1 and MYC, the cell proliferation rate, migration rate and cell cycle gradually returned to normal ($P < 0.01$) in the knockdown group compared with that in the knockdown group alone. **Conclusion** The high expression of TUBA1C in lung adenocarcinoma promotes the proliferation, cloning, formation and migration of lung adenocarcinoma cells, induces cell apoptosis, and participates in the development of lung adenocarcinoma by activating the expression of oncogenic genes E2F1 and MYC.

Keywords: lung adenocarcinoma; TUBA1C; E2F1; MYC.

据最新癌症统计数据，肺癌是临床最常见的癌症类型及癌症死亡首要原因，主要以非小细胞肺癌居多，其中腺癌是非小细胞肺癌的主要类型^[1-2]。在过去的几十年中，肺癌的病理结构逐渐改变，肺腺癌成为最流行的亚型，约占肺癌总数的70%，尤其是在东亚^[2-3]。并有数据显示，以实性或亚实性结节为特征的早期肺腺癌的比例显著增加^[4]。因此研究专注于肺腺癌的发生发展及其潜在发病机制，对其临床治疗具有积极意义。TUBA1C是与微管结构相关的 α -微管蛋白亚型，微管结构是一种多功能细胞骨架蛋白，参与关键的细胞作用，在有丝分裂和细胞分裂过程中必不可少^[5]。研究表明TUBA1C与许多癌症的细胞增殖和细胞周期有关，其表达上调可以显著影响肿瘤的生长和进展^[6-7]。并发现，TUBA1C是细胞周期信号通路中的关键中介，在多种恶性肿瘤中异常表达，参与肿瘤的增殖、迁移及侵袭，是肿瘤靶向治疗的新靶标^[5,7-8]。基于此本研究拟探究TUBA1C在肺腺癌中的表达作用机制，以期为临床肺腺癌的诊治提供新的研究靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 人肺腺癌细胞系A549购于中国科学院细胞库，含10ml/dl胎牛血清RPMI-1640培养液，同时加入青霉素(100IU/ml)和链霉素(100 μ g/ml)，在37℃，5ml/dl CO₂饱和湿度培养箱培养。

1.2 仪器与试剂 胎牛血清、DMEM培养液购自美国Gibco公司；Lipo2000试剂盒购自美国Invitrogen公司；MTS反应液购自南京凯基生物技术有限公司；酶标仪购自美国Bio-rad公司；胰酶购自美国Gibco公司；流式细胞仪购自美国Beckman Coulter公司；兔抗人E2F1单克隆抗体、兔抗人MYC单克隆抗体购自英国Abcam公司；青霉素、链霉素购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 临床数据库筛选：在临床数据库GEPIA(Gene Expression Profiling Interactive Analysis)^[9]中探

索目的蛋白的表达特征以及临床预后相关性。

1.3.2 细胞转染：取对数生长期细胞以 1×10^6 /孔浓度接种于6孔板，待细胞融合度达80%~90%时按照Lipo2000试剂盒说明书进行转染。

1.3.3 细胞增殖实验：取转染培养后各组细胞消化、重悬， 5×10^3 个/孔接种于96孔板，每孔设3个生物重复，37℃，5ml/dl CO₂培养箱孵育48 h；按照MTS：培养液=1:20比例配制MTS反应液，每孔加入100 μ l，继续培养4 h；采用酶标仪在490 nm处测量各孔吸光度值，绘制细胞增殖曲线，实验重复3次。

1.3.4 克隆形成实验：取对数生长期各组细胞胰酶消化吹打制成单个细胞，将细胞悬浮在含10ml/dl胎牛血清DMEM培养液中；细胞悬液梯度倍数稀释，接种于10 ml预温培养液皿，37℃ 5ml/dl CO₂及饱和湿度培养箱培养6~14天至出现肉眼可见克隆时终止培养；收集细胞，PBS洗涤两次，4g/dl多聚甲醛固定15 min，0.5g/dl结晶紫染色15 min，水洗直至背景紫色洗掉，室温晾干；倒置培养皿叠加一张透明胶片，于显微镜下计数克隆数，计算克隆形成速率。

1.3.5 划痕迁移实验：取转染培养后各组细胞胰酶消化，重悬，调整细胞密度为 2×10^5 个/ml接种于6孔板培养过夜；次日用10 μ l移液器枪头垂直于6孔板在每孔底部划线，加入无血清培养液分别培养0和24 h，于倒置显微镜下观察、拍照，测量细胞划痕宽度，计算细胞迁移率。

1.3.6 细胞周期实验：收集对数生长期各组细胞胰酶消化到离心管，3000 g离心3 min，收集细胞沉淀，预冷PBS洗涤2次重悬，滴加等体积预冷的无水乙醇，吹打混匀，静置24 h；细胞离心收集固定细胞，PBS洗涤，加入500 μ l PI/Triton X-100染液[Triton X-100(0.10%)5 μ l, DNasefree RNase A(sigma)2mg, PI(40 μ g/ml)10 μ l, 补dd H₂O至500 μ l]避光孵育30 min，于流式细胞仪上进行检测分析。

1.3.7 蛋白质免疫印迹实验：收集转染后各组细胞加入裂解液进行裂解，提取细胞总蛋白并测定其浓度和纯度；取 $40\text{ }\mu\text{g}$ 蛋白样品制样，SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳，转膜， 5 g/dl 脱脂牛奶室温封闭 1 h ，加入待测蛋白稀释—抗室温孵育 4 h ，摇床洗膜 3 次， 4°C 过夜；次日去除多余一抗，洗膜 4 次，加入标记二抗室温孵育 1 h ，洗膜 4 次，每次 5 min ，暗房显影。

1.3.8 基因功能分析：通过cBioPortal^[10-11]临床数据库找到与TUBA1C共表达的基因，利用metascape进行信号通路分析，找寻TUBA1C可能参与癌症进程发挥功能的通路。

1.4 统计学分析 采用统计学软件SPSS 25.0对实验结果进行分析，实验数据采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示，两组比较采用t检验，多组比较

采用one-way ANOVA分析，组间两两比较采用LSD-t法检验；癌组织及癌旁正常组织中基因表达差异比较采用配对t检验， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 TUBA1C在肺腺癌中的表达属性 见图1。研究通过检索GEPIA数据库发现，较相比邻近正常组织，肺腺癌组织中TUBA1C显著高表达($P < 0.05$)（图1a），且高表达与预后差具有明显的临床相关性(Logrank $P = 9.3\text{e-}5$)（图1b）；30组肺腺癌临床样本中TUBA1C表达水平(6.4 ± 1.3)显著高于癌旁正常组织(5.2 ± 0.9)，差异有统计学意义($t = 4.157$, $P < 0.001$)，且随着癌症的不断恶化，TUBA1C表达逐渐升高($P = 0.00349$)（图1c）。

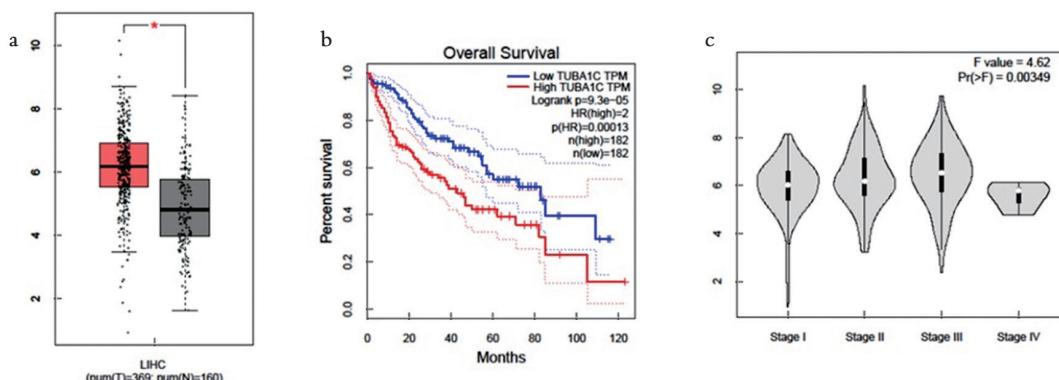


图1 TUBA1C在肺腺癌中的表达属性

2.2 TUBA1C促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁移 见图2。qRT-PCR检测显示，与对照siCTL组(1.02 ± 0.13)相比，siTUBA1CA#1组(0.25 ± 0.06)和siTUBA1CA#2组(0.22 ± 0.08)细胞中TUBA1C相对表达显著降低，差异有统计学意义($F = 68.799$, $P < 0.001$)，表明转染siRNA介导敲低TUBA1C表达的细胞系构建成功，可用于后续实验。细胞实验检测显示，转染培养3、4和5天时siTUBA1CA#1组和siTUBA1CA#2组细胞增殖 A 值明显低于对

照组($F = 7.000\sim27.780$ ，均 $P < 0.05$)（见图2a，表1）。siTUBA1CA#1组(41.2 ± 1.5)和siTUBA1CA#2组(40.3 ± 1.3)细胞克隆形成率明显低于对照组(72.4 ± 2.2)，差异有统计学意义($F = 342.482$, $P < 0.001$)（如图2b）；两实验组细胞迁移率为 73.4 ± 3.2 和 72.1 ± 2.8 ，也明显低于对照组(98.6 ± 1.7)，差异有统计学意义($F = 95.778$, $P < 0.001$)（图2c）；两实验组细胞周期为52.7%和50.1%，较对照组(41.8%)显著阻滞在G1期（图2d）。

表1 不同培养时间点各组细胞增殖 A 值比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

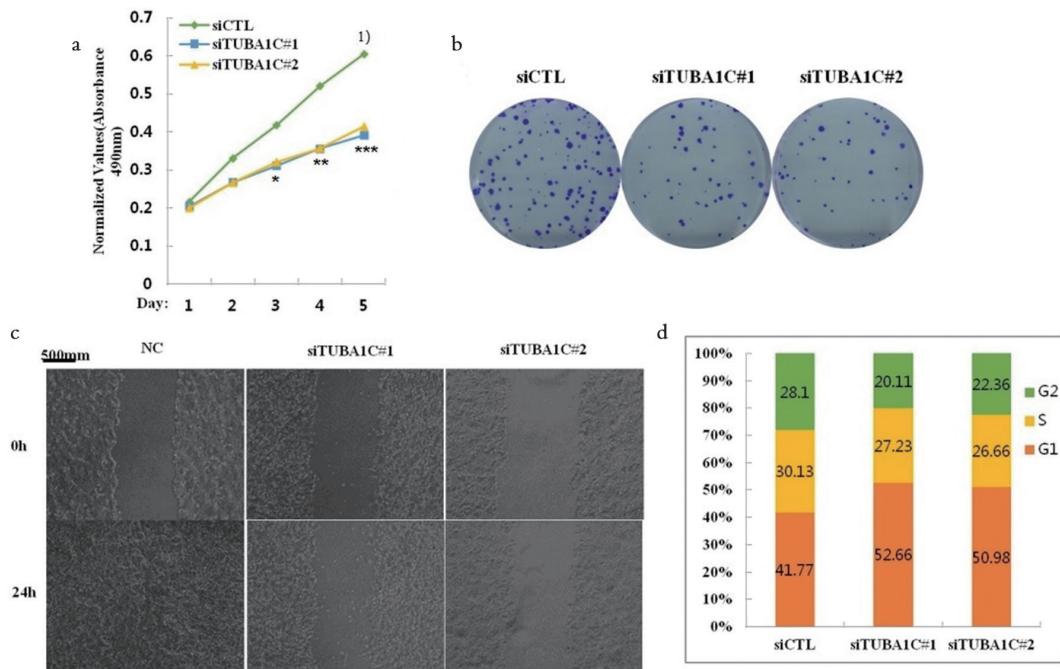
时间(天)	siCTL组	siTUBA1CA#1组	siTUBA1CA#2组	F	P
1	0.20 ± 0.01	0.20 ± 0.03	0.19 ± 0.02	0.214	0.813
2	0.32 ± 0.03	0.28 ± 0.04	0.28 ± 0.03	1.412	0.314
3	0.41 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.02	0.33 ± 0.04	7.000	0.027
4	0.52 ± 0.03	0.36 ± 0.04	0.37 ± 0.03	21.265	<0.001
5	0.61 ± 0.05	0.39 ± 0.03	0.40 ± 0.04	27.780	<0.001

2.3 TUBA1C激活E2F1和MYC的表达 见图3。通过metacape网站分析与TUBA1C共表达基因参与的信号通路，发现TUBA1C可能参与调控E2F1和MYC的表达，从而促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁

移（图3a）。细胞实验验证发现，siTUBA1CA#1组(0.21 ± 0.02 , 0.33 ± 0.03)和siTUBA1CA#2组(0.20 ± 0.03 , 0.36 ± 0.02)细胞中E2F1和MYC mRNA表达水平较对照组(1.01 ± 0.03 , 1.00 ± 0.02)

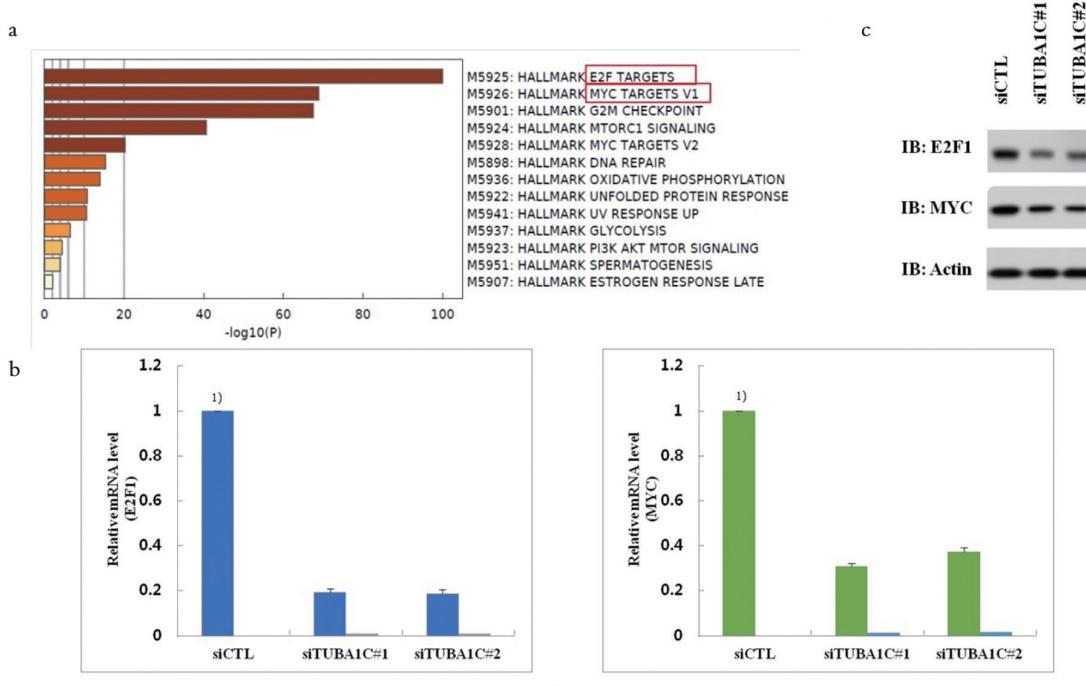
明显降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($F=883.773$, 758.294 , 均 $P < 0.001$) (图 3b); 同时 E2F1 和

MYC 的蛋白水平也显著降低 (图 3c)。



注: $n=3$; 与 siCTL 组相比, $*P<0.05$, $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$ 。

图 2 TUBA1C 促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁移



注: $n=3$; 1) $P<0.01$ 。

图 3 TUBA1C 激活 E2F1 和 MYC 的表达

2.4 TUBA1C 通过激活 E2F1 和 MYC 的表达促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁移 见图 4, 表 2。回补实验验证发现, 敲低 TUBA1C 显著抑制肺腺癌细胞的增殖和迁移, 同时将细胞周期显著阻滞在 G1 期。但在敲低 TUBA1C 表达的肺腺癌细胞中分别回补

E2F1 和 MYC 以及共回补 E2F1 和 MYC 后, 细胞增殖速率 (图 4a)、迁移速率 (图 4b) 以及细胞周期 (如图 4c) 较单纯敲低 TUBA1C 组相比均逐渐恢复正常 ($P<0.01$), 证明 TUBA1C 通过激活 E2F1 和 MYC 的表达促进肺腺癌细胞的增殖和迁移。

表2

不同培养时间点各组细胞增殖A值比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时间(天)	siCTL组	siTUBA1CA组	siTUBA1CA+E2F1组	siTUBA1CA+MYC组	siTUBA1CA+E2F1+MYC组	F	P
1	0.20±0.01	0.20±0.02	0.21±0.01	0.20±0.03	0.22±0.02	1.091	0.412
2	0.32±0.03	0.25±0.03	0.30±0.02	0.30±0.01	0.40±0.02	16.556	<0.001
3	0.41±0.04	0.32±0.03	0.39±0.03	0.39±0.02	0.52±0.03	16.691	<0.001
4	0.52±0.03	0.36±0.02	0.50±0.04	0.50±0.03	0.63±0.03	29.426	<0.001
5	0.61±0.05	0.38±0.03	0.58±0.04	0.58±0.03	0.74±0.04	33.240	<0.001

注:与 siCTL 组相比, *P<0.05.

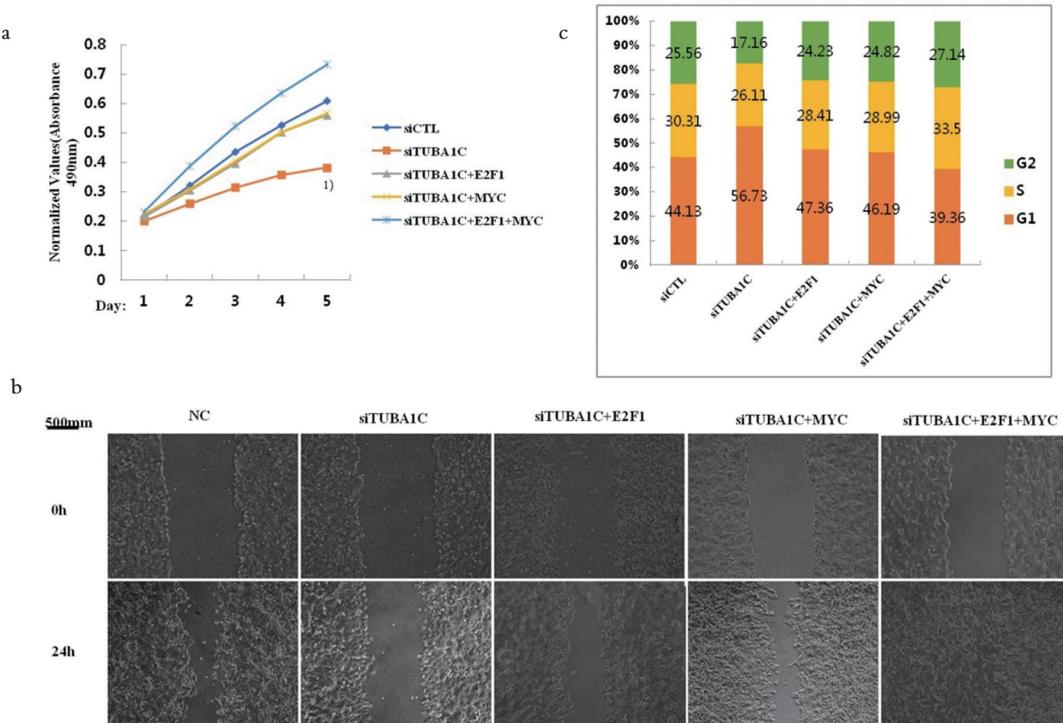


图4 TUBA1C 通过激活 E2F1 和 MYC 的表达促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁移

3 讨论

肺腺癌是非小细胞肺癌最常见的组织学亚型,目前尽管有多种方法可以治疗,但其临床死亡率仍较高^[12]。因此,寻找新的治疗目标以改善治疗方法至关重要。本研究经检索GEPIA数据库发现肺腺癌中TUBA1C显著高表达,恶性程度越高其表达水平越高,具有高表达预后差特征,暗示TUBA1C在肺腺癌发生发展中的致癌作用。因此研究通过分子生物学细胞研究对TUBA1C在肺腺癌细胞中的作用进行了验证,首先研究在肺腺癌细胞中通过转染阴性干扰序列siRNA介导敲低TUBA1C表达,分别通过细胞增殖、迁移、克隆实验及细胞周期实验验证了TUBA1C对肺腺癌细胞生物学行为的影响,发现敲低TUBA1C表达明显抑制了肺腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移及克隆形成率,阻滞细胞周期在G1期,提示TUBA1C在肺腺癌发生发展中发挥致瘤作用。故进一步探究其在肺腺癌发生发展中的致

瘤作用分子机制具有重要意义。

研究通过分析与TUBA1C共表达基因参与信号通路发现,TUBA1C可能参与调控经典致癌基因E2F1和MYC。E2F是第一个被发现与肿瘤抑制因子pRB结合的细胞蛋白,当与pRB家族成员结合时,E2Fs充当转录抑制因子,而游离的E2Fs激活转录^[13]。E2F1是E2F之一,并且已知在不同的信号传导途径(例如细胞周期,细胞自我更新,分化和凋亡)中上调靶基因^[14]。E2F1在肝细胞癌、胶质母细胞瘤、胰腺癌^[15-17]等许多癌症中被下调,而在黑色素瘤的淋巴结转移中经常发现E2F1的过度表达^[18]。在具有促进肿瘤作用的功能之后,E2F1的表达与肿瘤细胞的增殖和抗凋亡相关^[19]。c-MYC癌蛋白在肿瘤发生中起着重要作用^[20]。正常细胞中,c-MYC的表达受到转录和转录后机制的严格控制^[21]。通过基因扩增,染色体易位或插入诱变,c-MYC在一半以上的人类癌症(包括肺癌、乳腺癌和结肠癌)

中被激活^[22]。使用细胞培养和小鼠模型进行的广泛研究已很好地表征了 c-MYC 的强致癌活性^[23]。既往研究已证明 c-MYC 控制基因组中 10%~15% 基因的表达^[20]。最近研究也表明 c-MYC 是已经活跃的启动子的全局扩增子^[24]。通过调节靶基因的表达, c-Myc 可调节多种细胞过程, 包括细胞增殖、分化、代谢和基因组不稳定性^[25]。而本研究通过细胞实验证发现, 敲低 TUBA1C 表达明显降低了 E2F1 和 MYC mRNA 蛋白表达水平, 说明在肺腺癌细胞中 TUBA1C 正调控 E2F1 和 MYC 表达, 因此猜测 TUBA1C 可能通过激活 E2F1 和 MYC 从而促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁移。为进一步验证该猜测, 研究经细胞回补实验发现, 敲低 TUBA1C 表达的细胞在回补 E2F1 和 MYC 后其细胞增殖、迁移速率及细胞周期较单纯 TUBA1C 低表达组明显恢复, 证实 TUBA1C 通过激活 E2F1 和 MYC 的表达从而促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁移、诱导细胞凋亡, 参与肺腺癌的发生发展。

综上所述, TUBA1C 通过激活 E2F1 和 MYC 的表达促进肺腺癌细胞增殖和迁移、诱导细胞凋亡, 参与肺腺癌的恶性发展进程。

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