

miR-153 对肺腺癌细胞增殖、侵袭、迁移和凋亡的影响及机制研究

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摘要: **目的** 探讨 miR-153 对肺腺癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭及凋亡的影响及其相关作用机制。**方法** 构建 SRC-3'UTR-WT 和 SRC-3'UTR-MUT 载体, 分别与 miR-153 mimic, mimic control 共转染至肺腺癌 A549 细胞, 采用双荧光素酶报告基因实验验证 miR-153 与 SRC 的靶向关系。构建 miR-153 过表达、敲低 miR-153 和 SRC 表达的 A549 细胞系, 采用 Western Blot 检测 miR-153 对 SRC 蛋白表达的影响。通过 CCK-8 法、细胞划痕实验、Transwell 侵袭实验及流式细胞仪分别检测 miR-153, SRC 及 miR-153+SRC 共转染对 A549 细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭及凋亡的影响。**结果** 双荧光素酶报告基因实验证实 SRC 是 miR-153 的靶基因。25 例临床肺腺癌组织中 miR-153 表达水平 (13.251 ± 4.256) 较癌旁正常组织 (25.312 ± 6.527) 显著降低 ($t=7.739, P<0.001$), SRC 表达水平 (28.574 ± 6.438) 较癌旁正常组织 (15.206 ± 5.117) 显著升高, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=8.128, P<0.001$)。随着临床分期和病理学分级的增高, 肺腺癌组织中 miR-153 表达逐渐降低 ($F=13.351, 8.479, P<0.01$), SRC 表达逐渐升高 ($F=9.812, 10.521, P<0.001$), 差异均有统计学意义。肺腺癌组织中 miR-153 与 SRC 表达呈显著负相关 ($r=-0.726, P<0.05$)。过表达 miR-153 显著抑制 SRC 蛋白表达 ($t=7.075, P=0.002$), 而降低 miR-153 表达得到与之相反的结果。过表达 miR-153 和敲低 SRC 蛋白表达显著抑制 A549 细胞的增殖 ($t=22.265, 21.783$, 均 $P<0.001$)、迁移 ($t=7.287, 4.819, P=0.002, 0.009$) 及侵袭 ($t=10.043, 10.563, P=0.001, 0.001$), 促进细胞凋亡 ($t=3.918, 6.735, P=0.017, 0.003$); 抑制 miR-153 表达则得到相反结果。共表达 miR-153+SRC 逆转了原本过表达 miR-153 对肺腺癌细胞增殖、迁移及凋亡的抑制 / 促进作用。**结论** miR-153 在肺腺癌中显著低表达, 其通过靶向下调 SRC 的表达抑制肺腺癌细胞的增殖、侵袭、转移, 促进细胞凋亡。

关键词: miR-153; SRC 蛋白; 肺腺癌; 增殖; 侵袭

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Effects of miR-153 on Proliferation, Invasion, Metastasis and Apoptosis of Lung Adenocarcinoma Cells and Its Mechanism

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effects of miR-153 on proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis of lung adenocarcinoma cells and its related mechanisms. **Methods** SRC-3'UTR-WT and SRC-3'UTR-MUT vectors were constructed and co-transfected into lung adenocarcinoma A549 cells with miR-153 mimic and mimic control, respectively. Dual-luciferase reporter gene experiment was used to verify the targeted relationship between miR-153 and SRC. A549 cell lines with miR-153 overexpression and knockdown of miR-153 and SRC expression were constructed, and the effect of miR-153 on the expression of SRC protein was detected by Western Blot. The effects of miR-153, SRC and miR-153 +SRC cotransfection on the proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis of A549 cells were detected by CCK-8 method, cell scratch test, Transwell invasion test and flow cytometry, respectively. **Results** SRC was confirmed to be the target gene of miR-153 by dual luciferase reporter gene assay. The expression level of miR-153 in 25 clinical lung adenocarcinoma tissues (13.251 ± 4.256) was significantly lower than that in adjacent normal tissues (25.312 ± 6.527), ($t=7.739, P<0.001$), SRC expression level (28.574 ± 6.438) was significantly higher than that of adjacent normal tissues (15.206 ± 5.117), the differences was statistically significant ($t=8.128, P<0.001$). With the increase of clinical stage and pathological grade, the expression of miR-153 in lung adenocarcinoma tissues decreased gradually ($F=13.351, 8.479, P<0.01$), and the expression of SRC increased gradually, the differences was statistically significant ($F=9.812, 10.521, P<0.001$). There was a significant negative correlation between miR-153 and SRC expression in lung adenocarcinoma tissues ($r=-0.726, P<0.05$). Overexpression of miR-153 significantly inhibited

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the expression of SRC protein ($t=7.075$, $P=0.002$), while decreasing the expression of miR-153 resulted in the opposite result. Overexpression of miR-153 and knockdown of SRC protein significantly inhibited the proliferation of A549 cells ($t=22.265$, 21.783 , all $P<0.001$), migration ($t=7.287$, 4.819 , $P=0.002$, 0.009) and invasion ($t=10.043$, 10.563 , all $P=0.001$), promoting cell apoptosis ($t=3.918$, 6.735 , $P=0.017$, 0.003). Inhibition of miR-153 expression resulted in the opposite result. Co-expression of miR-153+ SRC reversed the inhibition/promotion effect of overexpression of miR-153 on proliferation, migration and apoptosis of lung adenocarcinoma cells. **Conclusion** Mir-153 was significantly under-expressed in lung adenocarcinoma, and it could inhibit the proliferation, invasion and metastasis of lung adenocarcinoma cells and promote cell apoptosis by targeting down the expression of SRC.

Keywords: miR-153; SRC protein; lung adenocarcinoma; proliferation; invasion

肺癌是世界范围内常见的恶性肿瘤，肺腺癌是其主要病理类型^[1]。据流行病学调查显示，肺腺癌发生率约占肺癌的44.5%^[2]。近年，基于肿瘤分子生物学角度研究癌症的发生发展机制，为肿瘤的靶向治疗提供了新的方向^[3]。miRNA是长约20~25个核苷酸序列的非编码RNA，能够靶向识别靶mRNA，抑制靶基因翻译，促进靶基因降解^[4]，在细胞分化、增殖、侵袭、凋亡等生物学行为中作用显著^[5-9]，其中miR-153与乳腺癌、胃癌、肺癌、胰腺癌等多种肿瘤密切相关，发挥抑癌或促癌基因的作用^[10]。SRC蛋白是酪氨酸激酶家族（SRC family of tyrosine kinases, SFKs）的成员之一，由原癌基因c-SRC编码，是第一个被发现的原癌基因。近年随着对SRC复杂功能的研究发现，其异常激活参与调控了多种细胞的迁移、侵袭、血管生成及上皮间质转化^[11]。证实SRC参与细胞恶性生物学过程及血管生成，其激活能够刺激肿瘤转移，在肿瘤侵袭转移过程中扮演角色^[12-13]。且发现，以SRC为靶点的抑制剂可抑制肿瘤传播，其与抗肿瘤药物联用可逆转肿瘤耐药，抑制肿瘤的转移及复发^[14]。因此，寻找合适的组合靶点抑制SRC的表达对SRC抑制剂的抗肿瘤可起到协同作用。既往LIAO等^[15]曾研究显示，SRC是miR-1的靶基因，miR-1通过靶向SRC抑制食管癌细胞增殖，促进细胞凋亡。LIU等^[16]研究发现，雄激素调节的MicroRNA 1缺失可激活SRC并促进前列腺癌骨转移。KLOBU等^[17]研究显示，非小细胞肺癌中，MicroRNA-208a直接靶向SRC激酶信号抑制剂1促进细胞增殖和侵袭。提示SRC可通过与miRNA靶向结合发挥作用参与肿瘤的发生发展。而本研究前期经检索生物信息学网站发现miR-153与SRC的非翻译区（3'UTR）存在高度保守的结合位点，提示两者可能存在靶向结合作用关系。因此，本研究拟探讨miR-153对肺腺癌细胞生物学行为的影响及其与SRC的靶向关系，以期对肺腺癌的临床诊治提供新的作用靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 人肺腺癌细胞A549购自中国医

学科学院研究所细胞资源中心。选取2020年6月~2021年1月在空军军医大学第二附属医院就诊并接受手术治疗的25例肺腺癌患者，男性14例，女性11例，年龄 47.2 ± 9.6 岁；TNM分期：I期5例，II期9例，III期7例，IV期4例；病理学分级：G1级6例、G2级13例、G3级6例；收集患者癌组织及其对应癌旁正常组织，均由手术获取行冰冻病理检查确诊后经石蜡包埋制成组织标本置于低温液氮中保存备用，组织标本来自医院病理科留存。

1.2 仪器及试剂 胎牛血清、RPMI-1640培养液、0.25 g/dl胰蛋白酶、Trizol试剂购自美国Thermo Fisher公司；磷酸盐缓冲溶液（phosphate buffer saline, PBS）购自碧云天公司；脂质体2000（Lipofectamine2000）购自美国Invitrogen公司；miR-153模拟物（miR-153 mimic），抑制物（miR-153 inhibitor）和阴性对照mimic control, inhibitor control及SRC siRNA, SRC siRNA control购自广州锐博生物；双荧光素酶报告系统、SRC-3'UTR-WT野生型质粒和SRC-3'UTR-MUT突变型质粒报告基因载体购于美国Promega公司；兔抗GAPDH抗体、兔抗SRC抗体购自美国Santa Cruz公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 细胞培养及转染：人肺腺癌细胞A549在5ml/dl CO₂, 37℃条件下培养于含10 ml/dl胎牛血清的RPMI-1640培养液中。转染：待细胞培养至融合度达80%左右时按Lipofectamine2000试剂盒说明书进行转染，将miR-153 mimic, miR-153 inhibitor和SRC siRNA, SRC siRNA control分别转染至A549细胞中培养24 h后，更换RPMI-1640培养液继续培养48 h，验证转染效率。

1.3.2 实时荧光定量PCR（qRT-PCR）实验：采用Trizol法提取细胞总RNA，反转录成cDNA，并以此为模板配置PCR反应体系，总体积20 μl，反应条件为：95℃ 10 min, 95℃ 15 s, 65℃ 30 s, 70℃ 30 s, 40个循环。根据试剂盒说明书进行PCR实验，检测miR-153的表达情况，以U6为内参，采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 计算目的基因相对表达量。qRT-PCR检

测引物序列见表1,由上海生工生物工程有限公司合成。

表1		iR-153和U6引物序列	
基因		引物序列	
miR-153	上游引物	5'-GGGATGGAGTCGAGGTGCGGCTAAT-3'	
	下游引物	5'-GTAGGCTGAGGAAAGTCGAGCGAGC-3'	
U6	上游引物	5'-ATTGGAACGATACAGAGAAGATT-3'	
	下游引物	5'-GGAAGCTTCACGAATTTG-3'	

1.3.3 双荧光素酶报告基因实验:实验分为4组:miR-153 mimic+SRC-3'UTR-WT质粒,miR-153mimic+SRC-3'UTR-MUT质粒,mimic control+SRC-3'UTR-WT质粒,mimic control+SRC-3'UTR-MUT质粒;转染48 h后,按双荧光素酶报告系统检测试剂盒说明书检测各组细胞荧光素酶活性。

1.3.4 蛋白免疫印迹实验(Western Blot):收集转染培养后各组细胞,加入RIPA裂解液,提取细胞总蛋白,BCA法检测蛋白浓度;取20 g蛋白样品经SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳,转移至PVDF膜,5 ml/dl脱脂牛奶封闭1 h,加入一抗(兔抗SRC抗体、兔抗人GAPDH抗体)4℃孵育过夜;TBST洗涤3次后,加入二抗(羊抗兔HRP)室温孵育1 h;TBST洗涤3次后,ECL显影,观察各组目的蛋白表达灰度值。

1.3.5 CCK-8细胞增殖实验:取转染培养后各组细胞以 5×10^5 /ml/孔密度接种于96孔板,每孔设3个复孔,37℃培养2~4 h,待细胞贴壁后每孔加入10 μ l CCK-8试剂,继续培养4 h,使用酶标仪于450 nm处检测各孔吸光度值。

1.3.6 细胞划痕愈合实验:取转染培养后各组细胞,用marker笔在6孔板背后划横线过孔;次日使用枪头垂直于横线划痕,PBS清洗3次,去除划下多余细胞,加入无血清培养液,放入37℃,5 ml/dl CO₂培养箱中培养,培养0,24,48 h后拍照,记录。

1.3.7 Transwell细胞侵袭实验:稀释Mstrgel基质胶包被Transwell小室上室底部,取转染培养后各组细胞,胰蛋白酶消化,加入无血清培养液重悬,调整密度为 2×10^5 /ml;在Transwell小室上室加入100 μ l细胞悬液,下室加入含20 ml/dl胎牛血清的培养液600 μ l,37℃孵育24 h;无菌棉签擦拭上室上层细胞,结晶紫染色10 min,去除染液,PBS清洗5 min,显微镜下观察并拍照计数。实验重复3次。

1.3.8 细胞凋亡实验:收集转染培养后各组细胞,PBS洗涤2次,制成细胞悬液;按Annexin V-FITC/PI染色试剂盒说明书操作加入相应反应试剂,混匀,避光孵育15 min,置于流式细胞仪上检测细胞凋亡

情况。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS25.0进行数据分析,所有实验均重复三次取平均值。计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验,多组间比较采用one-way ANOVA分析;肺癌组织及邻近正常组织中miR-153与SRC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 miR-153靶基因的预测验证 见表2。前期研究通过Targetscan生物信息学软件预测发现,miR-153与SRC 3'UTR区存在高度保守的结合位点,猜测SRC可能是miR-153的靶基因。为验证上述结果,研究通过构建SRC-3'UTR-WT野生型质粒和SRC-3'UTR-MUT突变型质粒,分别与miR-153 mimic和mimic control共转染至肺腺癌A549细胞中,双荧光素酶实验验证显示,转染miR-153 mimic使SRC-3'UTR-WT荧光素酶活性显著下调($t=4.885$, $P=0.008$),而对SRC-3'UTR-MUT荧光素酶活性没有显著影响($t=0.698$, $P=0.524$),证实SRC是miR-153的靶基因,miR-153与SRC靶向结合。

表2 SRC野生型和突变型质粒与miR-153 mimic共转染荧光素酶活性($\bar{x} \pm s$, $n=3$)

项目	mimic control	miR-153 mimic	t	P
SRC-3'UTR-WT	0.105 \pm 0.014	0.053 \pm 0.012	4.885	0.008
SRC-3'UTR-MUT	0.122 \pm 0.015	0.114 \pm 0.013	0.698	0.524

2.2 miR-153与SRC在临床肺腺癌中的表达特征 见表3,表4。qRT-PCR检测显示,25例临床肺腺癌组织中miR-153表达水平(13.251 ± 4.256)较癌旁正常组织(25.312 ± 6.527)显著降低($t=7.739$, $P < 0.001$);SRC表达水平(28.574 ± 6.438)较癌旁正常组织(15.206 ± 5.117)显著升高($t=8.128$, $P < 0.001$)。进一步检测发现,随着临床分期和病理学分级的增加,肺腺癌组织中miR-153相对表达逐渐降低,SRC相对表达逐渐升高($P < 0.05$)。Sperman相关分析显示,肺腺癌组织中miR-153与SRC表达存在显著负相关($r=-0.726$, $P < 0.05$)。提示miR-153,SRC可能参与肺腺癌的发生发展过程。

2.3 miR-153负向调控SRC蛋白表达 见图1。经检测,转染miR-153 mimic显著提高了A549细胞中miR-153 mRNA表达(4.976 ± 0.562 vs 1.102 ± 0.341)($t=10.207$, $P=0.001$),抑制了SRC蛋白的表达(0.236 ± 0.143 vs 1.134 ± 0.167 , $t=7.075$, $P=0.002$);而转染miR-153 inhibitor则得到与之相反的结果(miR-153RNA: 0.202 ± 0.014 vs 1.503 ± 0.476 , $t=4.132$, $P=0.009$; SRC蛋白: 1.135 ± 0.263 vs 0.491 ± 0.134 ,

$t=3.779, P=0.019$)。

表3 不同临床分期肺腺癌患者组织中 miR-153 和 SRC 表达 ($n=25, \bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	I 期 ($n=5$)	II 期 ($n=9$)	III 期 ($n=7$)	IV 期 ($n=4$)	F	P
miR-153	18.652 ± 3.265	14.417 ± 3.521	10.326 ± 2.407	7.241 ± 2.035	13.351	< 0.001
SRC	20.412 ± 4.326	24.754 ± 5.414	29.323 ± 4.516	37.221 ± 5.167	9.812	< 0.001

表4 不同病理学分级肺腺癌患者组织中 miR-153 和 SRC 表达 ($n=25, \bar{x} \pm s$)

项目	G1 级 ($n=6$)	G2 级 ($n=13$)	G3 级 ($n=6$)	F	P
miR-153	17.536 ± 4.258	13.628 ± 3.865	8.476 ± 3.246	8.479	0.002
SRC	21.607 ± 4.756	28.289 ± 5.241	35.679 ± 5.987	10.521	< 0.001

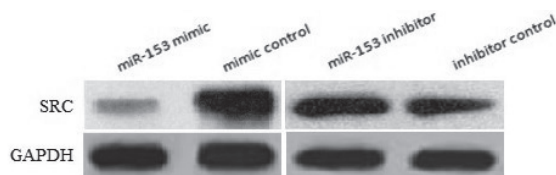


图1 蛋白免疫印迹实验检测 miR-153 对 SRC 蛋白表达的影响

2.4 miR-153 和 SRC 对 A549 细胞增殖的影响 CCK-8 实验监测显示, 转染 72h 后, miR-153 mimic 组 A549 细胞增殖活力显著低于 mimic control 对照组 (1.614 ± 0.032 vs 2.136 ± 0.025) ($t=22.265, P < 0.001$); miR-153 inhibitor 组细胞增殖活力显著高于 inhibitor control 对照组 (2.462 ± 0.029 vs 1.735 ± 0.024) ($t=33.451, P < 0.001$); 转染 SRC-siRNA 组细胞增殖活力显著低于 siRNA-control 对照组 (1.506 ± 0.027 vs 2.023 ± 0.031) ($t=21.783, P < 0.001$), 差异均有统计学意义。

2.5 miR-153 和 SRC 对 A549 细胞迁移的影响 细胞划痕实验显示, 转染 miR-153 mimic 组 A549 细胞迁移能力显著低于 mimic control 对照组 ($51.246\% \pm 5.357\%$ vs $79.413\% \pm 4.016\%$) ($t=7.287, P=0.002$); 转染 miR-153 inhibitor 组细胞迁移能力显著高于 inhibitor control 对照组 ($68.302\% \pm 4.351\%$ vs $41.241\% \pm 3.879\%$) ($t=8.041, P=0.001$); 转染 SRC-siRNA 组细胞迁移能力显著低于 siRNA-control 对照组 ($39.652\% \pm 5.131\%$ vs $57.548\% \pm 4.219\%$) ($t=4.819, P=0.009$), 差异均有统计学意义。

2.6 miR-153 和 SRC 对 A549 细胞侵袭的影响 Transwell 体外侵袭转移实验结果显示, 转染 miR-153

mimic 组 A549 细胞侵袭数目显著低于 mimic control 对照组 (112.342 ± 35.483 个 vs 423.512 ± 40.261 个) ($t=10.043, P=0.001$); 转染 miR-153 inhibitor 组细胞侵袭数目显著高于 inhibitor control 对照组 (470.522 ± 34.683 个 vs 223.602 ± 41.517 个) ($t=7.906, P=0.001$); 转染 SRC-siRNA 组细胞侵袭数目显著低于 siRNA-control 对照组 (154.326 ± 38.437 个 vs 506.124 ± 43.016 个) ($t=10.563, P=0.001$), 差异均有统计学意义。

2.7 miR-153 和 SRC 对 A549 细胞凋亡的影响 流式细胞仪检测结果显示, 转染 miR-153 mimic 组 A549 细胞凋亡率显著高于 mimic control 对照组 ($17.876\% \pm 2.147\%$ vs $12.125\% \pm 1.362\%$), 差异有统计学意义 ($t=3.918, P=0.017$); 转染 miR-153 inhibitor 组细胞凋亡率显著低于 inhibitor control 对照组 ($10.346\% \pm 1.814\%$ vs $19.014\% \pm 1.795\%$), 差异有统计学意义 ($t=5.883, P=0.004$); 转染 SRC-siRNA 组细胞凋亡率显著高于 siRNA-control 对照组 ($18.307\% \pm 0.987\%$ vs $12.461\% \pm 1.134\%$), 差异有统计学意义 ($t=6.735, P=0.003$)。

2.8 miR-153 通过抑制靶基因 SRC 的表达抑制肺腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移及凋亡 见表 5。研究证实 SRC 是 miR-153 靶基因, miR-153 和 SRC 参与肺腺癌细胞的增殖、侵袭、迁移及凋亡过程, 分别发挥抑癌、促癌基因作用, 推测 miR-153 是否通过抑制致癌基因 SRC 的表达抑制肺腺癌细胞的增殖。研究在 A549 细胞中单独过表达 miR-153 和 SRC, 后在过表达 miR-153 组中继续过转 SRC, 经检测发现, 相比于对照组 (NC), 共表达 miR-153+SRC 逆转了过表达 miR-153 对细胞增殖、迁移及凋亡的抑制/促进作用, 使各水平重新恢复基本达到对照组水平。说明在肺腺癌细胞中 miR-153 调控 A549 细胞的增殖、迁移及凋亡是通过直接调控 SRC 表达来实现的。

表5 单独过表达 miR-153 和 SRC 及 miR-153+SRC 共表达对细胞增殖、迁移、凋亡的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$)

类别	NC 组	miR-153 mimic 组	SRC 组	miR-153+SRC 组	F	P
A 值	2.076 ± 0.026	1.596 ± 0.035 ^a	2.414 ± 0.030 ^a	2.123 ± 0.024	408.169	< 0.001
迁移率 (%)	66.724 ± 4.513	50.786 ± 5.673 ^a	79.659 ± 6.615 ^a	67.234 ± 5.414	13.375	0.002
凋亡率 (%)	11.216 ± 1.769	18.687 ± 2.417 ^a	4.869 ± 1.463 ^a	10.985 ± 2.023	25.244	< 0.001

注: 与 NC 组相比, ^a $P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

肺癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤,近年发病率逐年升高^[18]。由于缺乏有效的检测手段,多数患者确诊时已发展至晚期,因此早期筛查、早诊治是拯救患者生命的关键所在。近年来,肺癌的靶向治疗在提高肺癌生存率上取得突破。研究发现, SRC 通过与受体类酪氨酸激酶结合调控其信号通路或通过调节黏着连接和焦点连接,调节细胞增殖、生存、侵袭及转移^[19-20],指出 SRC 参与多条信号通路,其抑制剂在肿瘤临床治疗中发挥重要作用。目前,靶向治疗已成为抗肿瘤治疗的首要手段,且因其更符合肿瘤精准治疗的趋势,因此寻求可与 SRC 联合的、有效的治疗靶点具有重要意义。

近年来越来越多数据表明, miRNA 的异常表达与肿瘤的增殖、转移、侵袭、凋亡等生物学行为密切相关,参与调控肿瘤的发生发展^[21]。目前 miR-153 被证实参与调控人类多种癌症的发生发展进程,如研究发现, miR-153 通过靶向 Jagged1 降低肺腺癌干细胞样表型和肿瘤生长^[22]。LncRNA TUG1 通过海绵转染 miR-153 可抑制骨肉瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭^[23]。miR-153 靶向 PRDM2 基因并通过 JAK/STAT 信号通路影响膀胱癌的侵袭和迁移^[24]。miR-153 上调通过靶向 ZEB2 介导的 EMT 抑制三阴性乳腺癌进展^[25]。miR-153-3p 通过抑制 E3F3 的表达抑制甲状腺癌细胞增殖、侵袭和糖酵解^[26]。CircRNA hsa-circ-0014359 通过调控 miR-153/PI3K 信号促进胶质瘤进展^[27]。研究证实了 miR-153 的癌基因特性,提示其可作为肿瘤研究的靶标之一。故积极探究 miR-153 在肺腺癌中的表达及其参与调控肺腺癌发生发展的调控机制,对肺腺癌临床攻克及治疗具有重要意义。研究前期经检索数据库发现,肺癌组织中 miR-153 显著低表达,与患者预后生存关系密切;而本研究检测 25 例临床肺腺癌病理组织验证发现 miR-153 在肺腺癌组织中同样低表达,且随着临床分期和病理学分级的增高, miR-153 表达逐渐降低,提示在肺腺癌发生发展过程中 miR-153 扮演着重要角色。通过转染 mimic 和 inhibitor 模拟、抑制物过表达或敲低 miR-153 表达,经体外细胞实验证实,过表达 miR-153 显著抑制肺腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移及侵袭,促进细胞凋亡;敲低 miR-153 表达则表现为相反的结果,表明 miR-153 在肺腺癌发生发展中扮演抑癌基因的作用。

SRC 是最早被发现的癌基因之一,研究发现 SRC 发挥癌基因作用可能通过以下三种机制:①与受体类酪氨酸激酶(RTKs)结合,调控 RTKs 信号转导通路;②通过调节黏着连接,影响细胞生物学行为;③缺氧状态下,通过激活 MMPs, VEGF 等

促进血管新生^[28]。证实 SRC 能够调节细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭及 EMT 过程和血管新生^[29]。且基于实体瘤抗肿瘤靶点治疗研究证实,以 SRC 为靶点的抑制剂可以逆转肿瘤细胞耐药,抑制肿瘤转移复发^[30]。SRC 在多种肿瘤中呈过表达、高活性特征,是肿瘤靶向治疗研究的热点。故本研究对 SRC 和 miR-153 间的相互关系进行探究,经检索生物信息学数据库预测发现 miR-153 与 SRC 的 3'-UTR 区存在特异性结合位点,双荧光素酶实验证实 SRC 与 miR-153 靶向结合;并证实 SRC 在肺腺癌组织中高表达,且随临床分期和病理学分级的增高其表达逐渐升高,同时与 miR-153 表达呈显著性负相关,提示在肺癌发生发展过程中 miR-153 与 SRC 间应存在某种相互调控作用。为验证 miR-153 和 SRC 在肺腺癌中的作用机制,发现 miR-153 负向调控 SRC 表达,转染敲低 SRC 表达也显著抑制了肺腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移、侵袭,促进细胞凋亡,证实了 SRC 的促癌基因作用。进一步在 miR-153 过表达细胞中过转染 SRC 后,发现逆转了原本单独过表达 miR-153 对肺腺癌细胞增殖、迁移及凋亡的抑制/促进作用,说明肺腺癌细胞中 miR-153 通过调控 SRC 表达来实现对增殖、迁移及凋亡的调控,可能是 miR-153 参与肺腺癌发生发展的机制之一,然而癌基因发挥功能的作用机制复杂,涉及信号通路的异常激活或失活,而本研究关于 miR-153 调控 SRC 影响肺腺癌细胞生物学行为的机制研究较浅,故有关其具体的调控作用通路机制还需后期更深入地研究探究。

综上所述, miR-153 抑制肺腺癌细胞的增殖、侵袭及转移,促进细胞凋亡, miR-153 调控肺腺癌细胞的发生发展可能是通过靶向下调 SRC 蛋白的表达来实现的。

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(上接第106页)可能通过抑制NF- κ B/MIF依赖的炎症途径减轻高糖诱导的胰岛 β 细胞功能障碍和凋亡。

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