

斑蝥素通过抑制 MAPK 信号通路调控宫颈癌细胞凋亡、迁移及侵袭行为的机制

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摘要:目的 宫颈癌是继乳腺癌、结肠直肠癌和肺癌之后的女性第四大癌症,严重影响女性身体健康和生活质量。中国是宫颈癌的高危地区之一。来源于大斑芫菁和眼斑芫菁干燥虫体的斑蝥素(cantharidin, CTD)具有抗肿瘤活性且可诱导多种肿瘤细胞凋亡。本文旨在探索斑蝥素对Hela宫颈癌细胞凋亡、迁移和侵袭方面的影响及其相关机制。**方法** CCK-8检测细胞活力;流式细胞术分析细胞凋亡;划痕实验检测细胞迁移;Transwell分析细胞侵袭;蛋白印迹检测P38、P-P38、P-MAPKAPK和P-Hsp27的表达。**结果** 低浓度(<20 μM)的斑蝥素处理Hela细胞对细胞活力无明显影响,细胞存活率在80%以上。高浓度(>20 μM)的斑蝥素处理Hela细胞后会降低Hela细胞活力,细胞存活率在80%以下。与对照组相比,5、10、20 μM斑蝥素组细胞凋亡率依次升高(均P<0.05)。斑蝥素(5、10 μM)处理Hela细胞后,细胞迁移和侵袭能力明显减弱(均P<0.05);20 μM斑蝥素处理Hela细胞后,细胞迁移和侵袭能力减弱更明显(P<0.01)。与对照组相比,5 μM斑蝥素组P-P38/P38的比值、P-MAPKAPK和P-Hsp27表达明显降低(均P<0.05);10 μM斑蝥素组P-P38/P38的比值、P-MAPKAPK和P-Hsp27表达显著降低(均P<0.01);20 μM斑蝥素组P-P38/P38的比值、P-MAPKAPK和P-Hsp27表达降低更明显(均P<0.001)。**结论** 斑蝥素可通过抑制MAPK信号通路提高Hela宫颈癌细胞的凋亡,降低细胞迁移及侵袭能力。

关键词:斑蝥素;宫颈癌;凋亡;迁移;侵袭;MAPK信号通路

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Cantharidin regulates the apoptosis, migration and invasion of cervical cancer cells via inhibiting MAPK signal pathway

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Abstract: Objective Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women (behind breast, lung and bowel). Cervical cancer threatens seriously the health of women and the quality of life. China is one of the high-risk areas of cervical cancer. Cantharidin, in the form of the dried body of the Chinese blister beetles *Mylabris phalerata* or *M. cichorii*, displays certain antitumor activity and induces apoptosis in many types of tumor cells. This study aims to explore the effect of cantharidin on the apoptosis, migration and invasion in Hela cervical cancer cells. **Methods** Cell viability was detected by CCK-8. Flow cytometry was used to analyze the apoptosis of Hela cells. Migration was tested by wound healing assay. Transwell was performed to measured invasion. The expression of P38, P-P38, P-MAPKAPK and P-Hsp27 was detected by western blot. **Results** The low concentration (<20 μM) of cantharidin has no obvious effect on cell viability of Hela cells, and the viability of Hela cells was above 80% after the treatment with low concentration (<20 μM) of cantharidin. The high concentration (>20 μM) of cantharidin reduced the viability of Hela cells and the viability of Hela cells was under 80% after the treatment with high concentration (>20 μM) of cantharidin. Compared with the control group, the apoptosis in 5 μM cantharidin groups were obviously increased (P<0.05). Apoptosis in 10 μM cantharidin groups were remarkably increased (all P<0.01). Apoptosis in 20 μM cantharidin groups were significantly increased (P<0.001). After the administration with cantharidin, the migration and invasion of Hela cells in cantharidin (5, 10 μM) groups were obviously decreased (P<0.05) and the migration and invasion of Hela cells in 20 μM cantharidin group were remarkably decreased (P<0.01). Compared with the control group, the rate of P-P38/P38 and expression of P-MAPKAPK and P-Hsp27 in 5 μM cantharidin group were obviously alleviated (all P<0.05). The rate of P-P38/P38 and expression of P-MAPKAPK and P-Hsp27 in 10 μM cantharidin group were remarkably alleviated (all P<0.01). The rate of P-P38/P38 and expression of P-MAPKAPK and P-Hsp27 in 20 μM cantharidin group were significantly alleviated (all P<0.001). **Conclusion** Cantharidin can elevate the apoptosis and reduces migration and invasion of Hela cells by suppressing MAPK signal pathway.

Key words: Cantharidin; Cervical cancer; Apoptosis; Migration; Invasion; MAPK signal pathway

宫颈癌是一种因调节细胞生长分化及凋亡的遗传

和表观遗传变化而导致的细胞增殖异常不受控制为典型特征的癌症^[1]。据统计,2012年全球有52.76万宫颈癌新增病例,且每年的新增病例还在不断上升,是女性第四大癌症;另有26.57万人死于宫颈癌,占女性癌

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症死亡人数的7.5%^[2-3]。在经济发达的国家,大部分女性可以在宫颈癌早期就得到诊断并通过手术进行治疗。但宫颈癌晚期患者或复发患者通常是选择化疗来延长生存期和生活质量^[4]。因此,寻找有效地宫颈癌治疗药物具有重要意义。许多动植物来源的天然产物在各类疾病的治疗方面发挥着积极作用^[5-6]。本文主要研究来源于大斑芫菁和眼斑芫菁干燥虫体的斑蝥素(cantharidin,CTD)对Hela宫颈癌细胞凋亡,迁移和侵袭方面的影响及其相关机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞系及主要试剂 宫颈癌细胞细胞系Hela细胞购自美国典型培养物保藏中心(American type culture collection, ATCC)。培养基DMEM及胎牛血清购自赛默飞世尔科技公司。斑蝥素购自美国Sigma公司。CCK-8试剂盒购自日本同仁化学公司。细胞凋亡检测试剂盒Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit、Transwell小室及人工基底膜购自美国BD公司。抗P38抗体、抗P-P38抗体,抗P-MAPKAPK抗体和抗P-Hsp27抗体购自英国Abcam公司。

1.2 细胞培养及细胞活力检测 Hela细胞于含10%胎牛血清和1%青-链霉素的DMEM培养基中,于37℃,5%CO₂的恒温培养箱中培养,细胞增殖到约80%时传代继续培养。不同浓度斑蝥素(0,0.1,0.25,0.5,1,2,5,10,20,40,80,160 μM)处理Hela细胞48 h后,收集细胞。用已经稀释到10%的CCK-8溶液将各组细胞制成1×10⁶个/mL的细胞悬液,并在37℃培养1~4 h,检测450 nm处吸光值计算细胞存活率。

1.3 流式细胞分析细胞凋亡 收集不同浓度斑蝥素(0,5,10,20 μM)处理的Hela细胞,用1×的Binding buffer将细胞制成1×10⁶个/mL的细胞悬液。然后用Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC),碘化丙啶(propidium iodide,PI)染色15 min,最后利用流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡情况。

1.4 划痕实验检测细胞迁移能力 首先将各组细胞制成密度为1×10⁶个/mL的细胞悬液,加入到6孔板中,过夜培养至形成单层细胞。然后在单层细胞上用10 μL的枪头划横线,用PBS洗去因划线而脱落的细胞,并拍照记录。继续培养24 h后再取出拍照记录,计算划痕愈合率=(0 h划痕间隙距离-24 h划痕间隙距离)/0 h划痕间隙距离。

1.5 Transwell 检测细胞侵袭能力 用含1%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基将各组细胞制成细胞密度为1×10⁶个/mL的细胞悬液后,将细胞悬液加入铺有人工基底膜的transwell的上室中,在下室中加入含20%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基。放入37℃,5%CO₂的恒温培养箱中培养24 h,然后用0.5%的结晶紫对上室底

部细胞进行染色,并用棉签除去上室内侧的细胞。显微镜下观察细胞并统计细胞数量。

1.6 蛋白印记 首先收集各组细胞,经PBS清洗3次,加入含蛋白酶抑制剂的细胞裂解液进行裂解提取总蛋白,等量蛋白进行SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳分离后转至PVDF膜。然后用5%的BSA进行封闭,再依次孵育相应的一抗和二抗。最后进行显色并统计灰度值计算相对表达量。

1.7 统计学方法 实验数据的统计学分析用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行,计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用方差分析,两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 斑蝥素对Hela宫颈癌细胞活力的影响 斑蝥素(0,0.1,0.25,0.5,1,2,5,10,20,40,80,160 μM)处理Hela宫颈癌细胞48 h后,CCK-8检测细胞存活率。如图1所示,斑蝥素浓度<20 μM时,细胞存活率无明显变化;斑蝥素浓度>20 μM时,细胞存活率明显降低,且随着斑蝥素浓度的增加而逐渐降低。上述结果表明,低浓度(<20 μM)的斑蝥素对Hela细胞活力无明显影响,高浓度(>20 μM)的斑蝥素会降低Hela细胞活力。

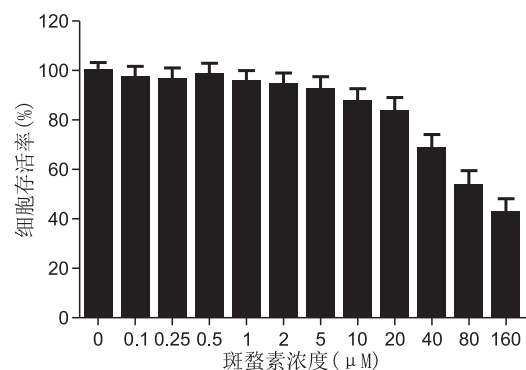
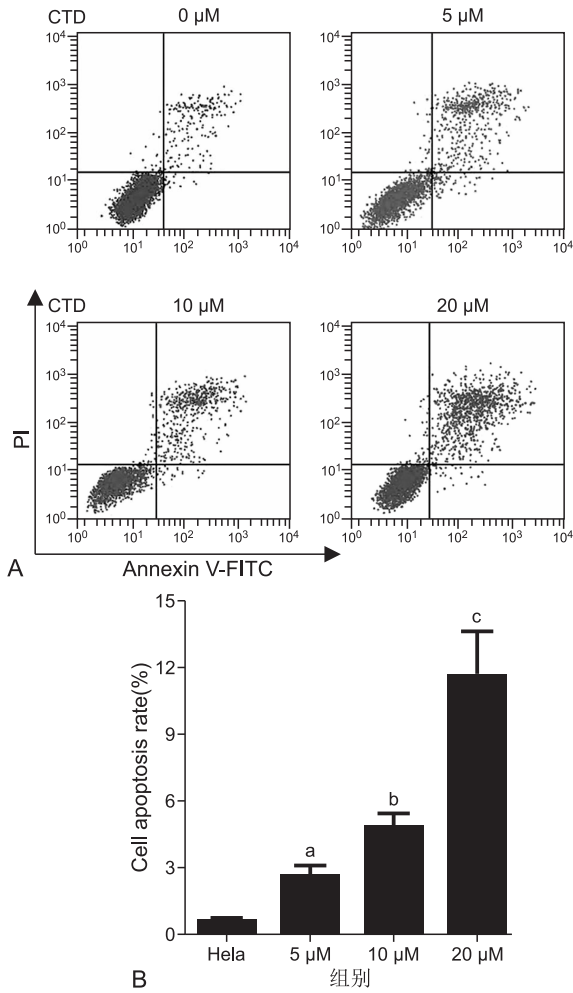


图1 CCK-8检测细胞活力(B)

2.2 斑蝥素可增强Hela宫颈癌细胞凋亡 利用流式细胞分析斑蝥素(5,10,20 μM)对Hela宫颈癌细胞凋亡的影响。图2A显示,斑蝥素(5,10,20 μM)处理Hela宫颈癌细胞会导致凋亡细胞数目增多。由图2B可知,5 μM的斑蝥素组细胞凋亡率明显升高($P < 0.05$);10 μM的斑蝥素组细胞凋亡率显著提高($P < 0.01$);20 μM的斑蝥素极显著地增强Hela细胞凋亡率($P < 0.001$)。由此可见,斑蝥素可诱导Hela宫颈癌细胞凋亡的增加。

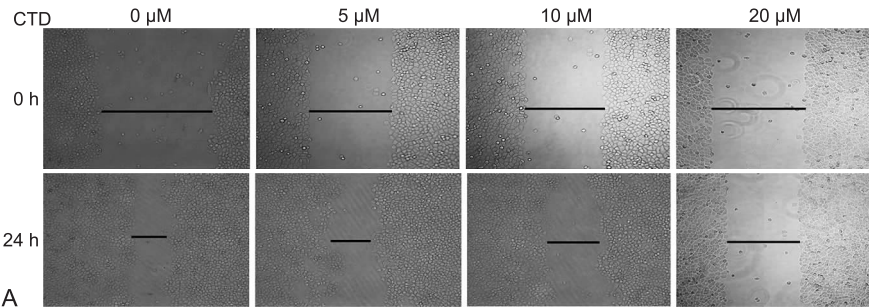
2.3 斑蝥素可降低Hela宫颈癌细胞迁移能力 通过划痕实验检测斑蝥素(5,10,20 μM)对Hela宫颈癌细胞迁移能力的影响。如图3A所示,培养24 h后斑蝥素(5,10,20 μM)组划痕间隙明显大于对照组。由图3B可知,斑蝥素(5,10,20 μM)处理Hela细胞后,划痕愈合率明显降低($P < 0.05$)。以上结果说明,斑蝥素

可降低 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞迁移能力。



注:A为流式细胞散点图;B为细胞凋亡率结果统计直方图。与对照组经 DMSO 处理比较, ^a*P* < 0.05, ^b*P* < 0.01, ^c*P* < 0.001。

图2 流式细胞分析细胞凋亡



注:A为倒置显微镜下拍摄划痕空隙(×40);B为划痕愈合率结果统计柱形图。与对照组经 DMSO 处理比较, ^a*P* < 0.05, ^b*P* < 0.01。

图3 划痕实验检测细胞迁移

细胞增殖凋亡的不受控是癌症的主要特征之一,近年来发现了多种动植物天然提取物可调节细胞凋亡促进癌症的治疗^[12]。有研究显示,沙地蟾蜍素可降低 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞活力,增强细胞凋亡^[13]。据报道从银鲤脑提取的脂类物质也可抑制 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞活力,诱导细胞凋亡^[14]。CHU P Y 等^[15]发现斑蝥素可降低人舌鳞状细胞癌来源的细胞系 SAS 细胞活力,促

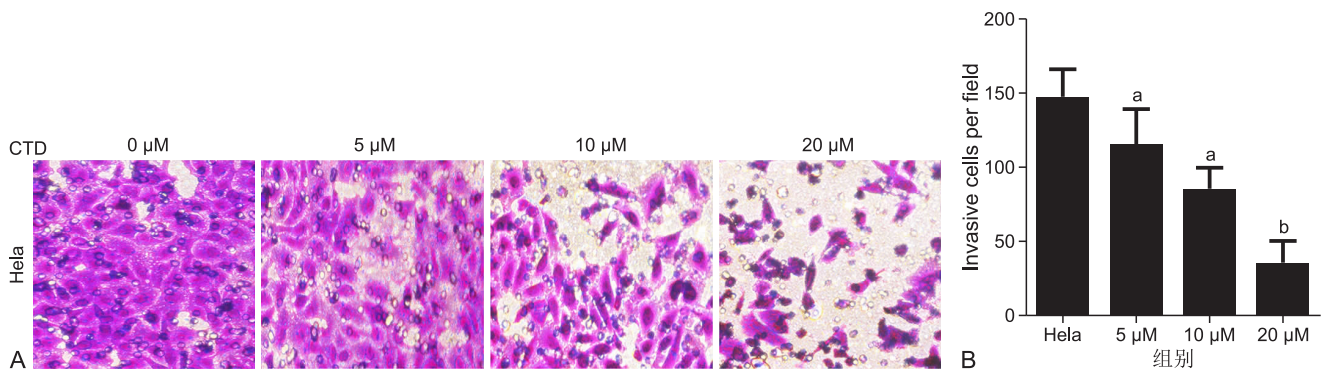
2.4 斑蝥素可减弱 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞侵袭能力 为分析斑蝥素(5、10、20 μM)对 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞侵袭能力的影响,Transwell 检测细胞侵袭。图 4A 显示,斑蝥素(5、10、20 μM)处理后,穿过基底膜的 HeLa 细胞数目明显变少。如图 4B 所示,斑蝥素(5、10、20 μM)组平均每个视野下侵袭细胞数目明显低于对照组(均 *P* < 0.05)。上述结果表明,斑蝥素可减弱 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞侵袭能力。

2.5 斑蝥素对 P38 MAPK 信号通路相关蛋白表达的影响 为探索斑蝥素影响 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞的分子机制,蛋白印迹分析 P38 MAPK 信号通路相关蛋白的表达。图 5A 显示,斑蝥素(5、10、20 μM)处理后,P38 蛋白水平无明显变化,P-P38、P-MAPKAPK 和 P-Hsp27 蛋白水平明显降低。由图 5B 可知,斑蝥素(5、10、20 μM)组 P-P38/P38 的比值及 P-MAPKAPK 和 P-Hsp27 相对蛋白表达量明显低于对照组(均 *P* < 0.05)。由此可见,斑蝥素可降低 P-P38/P38 的比值,P-MAPKAPK 和 P-Hsp27 蛋白水平,抑制 P38 MAPK 信号通路激活。

3 讨论

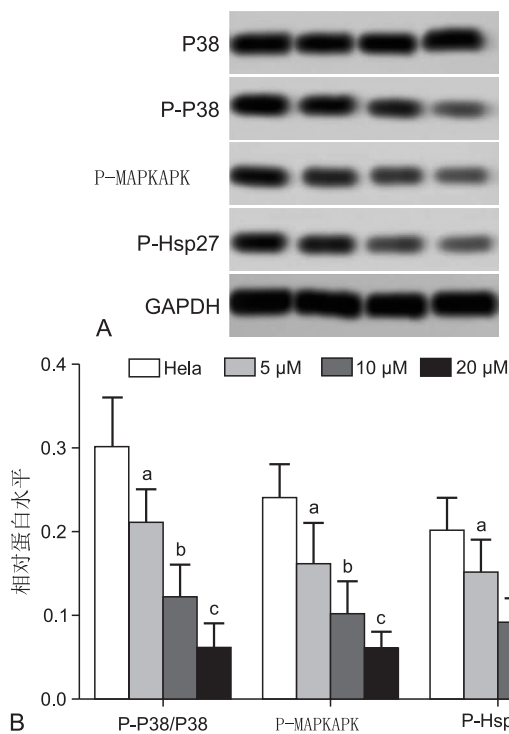
中国是宫颈癌的高危地区之一,2003—2010 年中国宫颈癌的发病率和死亡率都在不断上升;到 2012 年中国有 6.17 万宫颈癌新增病例,占全球新增宫颈癌病例的 12%;而且 2012 年有 2.95 万中国女性死于宫颈癌,占全球宫颈癌死亡人数的 11%^[7]。开发有效地宫颈癌治疗方法是中国医疗卫生系统的重大课题。越来越多的研究表明许多动植物天然提取物具有抗癌的作用^[8-11]。

进细胞凋亡。有研究^[16]表明斑蝥素还可抑制 T24 膀胱癌细胞活力,诱导细胞凋亡。在肺癌细胞 H460 中,斑蝥素处理后细胞活力降低,细胞凋亡增加^[17]。与其他研究结果类似,本文结果表明,低浓度(<20 μM)的斑蝥素对 HeLa 细胞活力无明显影响,高浓度(>20 μM)的斑蝥素会降低 HeLa 细胞活力;斑蝥素(5、10、20 μM)可增强 HeLa 宫颈癌细胞凋亡。



注:A为结晶紫染色,×100;B为平均每个视野下侵袭细胞数目结果统计柱形图。与对照组经DMSO处理比较,^a $P < 0.05$,^b $P < 0.01$ 。

图4 Transwell检测细胞侵袭



注:A为蛋白印迹结果图;B为蛋白印迹结果统计柱形图。与对照组经DMSO处理比较,^a $P < 0.05$,^b $P < 0.01$,^c $P < 0.001$ 。

图5 蛋白印记检测P38 MAPK信号通路相关蛋白表达

大量文献表明许多动植物天然提取物都具有抑制癌细胞迁移和侵袭的功能^[18-20]。BAHARARA J等^[21]研究发现海蛇尾甲醇提取物可抑制HeLa宫颈癌细胞迁移,具有抗肿瘤的功效。有研究^[22]显示梅花鹿鹿茸提取物可降低前列腺癌细胞细胞迁移能力。XIE D等^[23]发现去甲斑蝥素可抑制LN229和U251神经胶质瘤细胞迁移和侵袭。据报道去甲斑蝥素处理肝癌细胞SMMC-7721和MHCC-97H后,细胞迁移和侵袭能力明显减弱^[24]。KIM Y M等^[25]研究表明斑蝥素可抑制肺癌细胞A549细胞迁移和侵袭。有数据显示用斑蝥素处理人黑色素瘤细胞A375.S2后,细胞迁移和侵袭能力降低^[26]。本研究结果显示,斑蝥素可减弱Hela宫颈癌细胞迁移和侵袭。

MAPK信号通路调控包括细胞增殖分化凋亡等在内的多种细胞进程,多种疾病中都出现了MAPK信号

通路的受损^[27]。越来越多的研究发现动植物天然提取物可通过对MAPK信号通路的调节来发挥抗癌的功效^[28-29]。有研究发现非瑟酸可通过降低SiHa和CaSki宫颈癌细胞p38的磷酸化水平,抑制P38 MAPK信号通路减弱细胞迁移和侵袭^[30]。HSIA T C等^[31]研究表明斑蝥素可降低NCI-H460肺癌细胞MAPK信号通路相关蛋白P-P38的表达,抑制细胞迁移和侵袭。据报道斑蝥素还可减弱MDA-MB-231乳腺癌细胞MAPK信号通路相关蛋白P38的磷酸化,抑制细胞活力,迁移及侵袭能力^[32]。在TSGH-8301膀胱癌细胞,斑蝥素可降低P-P38的表达,通过抑制MAPK通路减弱细胞迁移和侵袭能力^[33]。与其他研究结果类似,本文结果显示,斑蝥素可降低Hela宫颈癌细胞中P38 MAPK信号通路相关蛋白P-P38、P-MAPKAPK和P-Hsp27的表达。

本研究表明,斑蝥素处理Hela宫颈癌细胞后,细胞凋亡增加;迁移和侵袭能力减弱;P38 MAPK信号通路相关蛋白P-P38、P-MAPKAPK和P-Hsp27表达受阻。综上所述,斑蝥素可通过抑制MAPK信号通路提高Hela宫颈癌细胞的凋亡,降低细胞迁移及侵袭能力。下一步计划通过体内实验进一步研究斑蝥素对宫颈癌的影响,为开发有效地宫颈癌治疗方法奠定基础。

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