

NKD1可促进结肠癌细胞的葡萄糖吸收:基于激活YWHAE基因的转录活性

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摘要:目的 通过研究NKD1与YWHAE调控关系,分析NKD1促进肿瘤细胞增殖的新作用机制。方法 实验分组:(1)对照组:转染pcDNA3.0质粒的HCT116细胞、转染NC-siRNA的SW620细胞、正常HCT116细胞、正常SW620细胞;(2)实验组:转染pcDNA3.0-NKD1质粒的HCT116细胞、转染NKD1 siRNA的SW620细胞、HCT116-NKD1细胞、SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞、转染pcDNA3.0-YWHAE质粒的SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞。采用Western blot及qRT-PCR实验检测结肠癌细胞中过表达或敲除NKD1对YWHAE的蛋白及mRNA水平变化的影响。采用染色质免疫共沉淀(ChIP)技术检测NKD1是否结合YWHAE基因启动子区域。通过双荧光素酶报告基因实验分析NKD1对YWHAE基因启动子活性的调控作用。此外,采用免疫荧光实验分析NKD1与YWHAE相互作用情况。葡萄糖检测实验分析NKD1对肿瘤细胞吸收葡萄糖的调控作用。结果 与对照组相比,过表达(或敲除)NKD1不仅在蛋白水平增强(或降低)YWHAE的表达,还在mRNA水平增加(或降低)其表达($P<0.001$)。ChIP实验显示NKD1蛋白能够结合YWHAE启动子序列,双荧光素酶报告基因实验表明在结肠癌细胞中过表达(或敲除)NKD1能显著增强(或降低)YWHAE启动子的转录活性($P<0.05$)。此外,免疫荧光结果显示NKD1蛋白与YWHAE蛋白在结肠癌细胞内相互结合。葡萄糖水平分析实验表明,敲除NKD1明显降低结肠癌细胞对葡萄糖的吸收水平($P<0.01$),而在敲除NKD1的细胞中过表达YWHAE,则细胞对葡萄糖吸收能力得到恢复($P<0.05$)。结论 结肠癌细胞中NKD1蛋白通过激活YWHAE基因的转录活性,促进其表达,从而促进肿瘤细胞对葡萄糖的吸收。

关键词: NKD1; YWHAE; 葡萄糖吸收; 结肠癌

NKD1 promotes glucose uptake in colon cancer cells by activating YWHAE transcription

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the regulatory relationship between NKD1 and YWHAE and the mechanism of NKD1 for promoting tumor cell proliferation. **Methods** HCT116 cells transfected with pcDNA3.0-NKD1 plasmid, SW620 cells transfected with NKD1 siRNA, HCT116 cells with stable NKD1 overexpression (HCT116-NKD1 cells), SW620 cells with nkd1knockout (SW620-nkd1^{-/-} cells), and SW620-nkd1^{-/-} cells transfected with pcDNA3.0-YWHAE plasmid were examined for changes in mRNA and protein expression levels of YWHAE using qRT-PCR and Western blotting. Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay was used to detect the binding of NKD1 to the promoter region of YWHAE gene. The regulatory effect of NKD1 on YWHAE gene promoter activity was analyzed by dual-luciferase reporter gene assay, and the interaction between NKD1 and YWHAE was analyzed with immunofluorescence assay. The regulatory effect of NKD1 on glucose uptake was examined in the tumor cells. **Results** In HCT116 cells, overexpression of NKD1 significantly enhanced the expression of YWHAE at both the mRNA and protein levels, while NKD1 knockout decreased its expression in SW620 cells ($P<0.001$). ChIP assay showed that NKD1 protein was capable of binding to the YWHAE promoter sequence; dual luciferase reporter gene assay showed that NKD1 overexpression (or knockdown) in the colon cancer cells significantly enhanced (or reduced) the transcriptional activity of YWHAE promoter ($P<0.05$). Immunofluorescence assay demonstrated the binding of NKD1 and YWHAE proteins in colon cancer cells. NKD1 knockout significantly reduced glucose uptake in colon cancer cells ($P<0.01$), while YWHAE overexpression restored the glucose uptake in NKD1-knockout cells ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** NKD1 protein activates the transcriptional activity of YWHAE gene to promote glucose uptake in colon cancer cells.

Keywords: NKD1; YWHAE; glucose absorption; colon cancer

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结肠癌是全球癌症导致死亡的常见病因之一^[1],尽管近几年胃肠镜的普及使结肠癌的死亡率有所下降^[2],但仍有部分患者被发现时已经为晚期,预后较差^[3],现阶段结肠癌的发病机制尚不明确,急需研究新的分子机制以解决未满足的临床需求,提高结肠癌患者的预后。

裸角质膜同源蛋白(NKD)于果蝇体内最先被发现,随后相继报道了NKD的两个同源物NKD1和NKD2^[4]。NKD1是裸角质层同源物1, NKD1结构域含

有的EF手样基序与杂乱蛋白相互结合^[5]。相关研究报道,NKD1在急性白血病^[6]、肺癌^[7]及骨肉瘤^[8]等中低表达,并且其作为Wnt信号途径抑制因子发挥功能^[9,10]。我们前期研究发现NKD1在结肠癌组织及细胞中高表达,且能促进结肠癌细胞的增殖^[11],但是,NKD1促进结肠癌细胞增殖的分子机制尚不清楚。

YWHAE是酪氨酸3-单加氧酶/色氨酸5-单加氧酶活化蛋白,也称为14-3-3ε,是14-3-3家庭的成员。具有高度调节多种细胞功能的保守序列,包括细胞周期调节^[12],信号转导^[13],粘附和恶性转化^[14]。有研究表明YWHAE能调控细胞对葡萄糖的摄入^[15,16]。我们前期通过酵母双杂交技术发现NKD1与YWHAE在结肠癌细胞中相互结合^[17],并且NKD1可能影响糖代谢过程^[18],因此我们想进一步探讨在结肠癌细胞对葡萄糖摄取过程中NKD1与YWHAE的相互作用机制,且目前尚无相关研究报道,具有一定的价值。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

人结肠癌细胞(HCT116、SW620)、以及实验室构建的稳定过表达NKD1的HCT116-NKD1细胞系、敲除nkdl基因的SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞系、培养基DMEM、1640(Gibco)、胎牛血清(Gibco)

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 HCT116在含有10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基中培养。SW620在含有10%胎牛血清的1640培养基中培养。

1.2.2 细胞处理及分组 (1)Western blot实验:转染pcDNA3.0质粒的HCT116细胞系为对照组,转染pcDNA3.0-NKD1质粒的HCT116细胞为实验组;转染NC siRNA的SW620细胞为对照组,转染NKD1 siRNA的SW620细胞为实验组;(2)qRT-PCR实验:HCT116-NKD1细胞为实验组,正常HCT116细胞为对照组;SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞为实验组,正常SW620细胞为对照组;(3)葡萄糖吸收实验:SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞系、转染pcDNA3.0-YWHAE质粒的SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞系为实验组,正常SW620细胞系为对照组。

1.2.3 Western blot 使用RIPA裂解液(Biosharp)裂解细胞,金属浴加热,获得蛋白样品。具体实验步骤请参考前期发表文章^[19]。转入二抗(辣根过氧化物酶标记的山羊抗兔IgG,1:5000,上海生工),室温孵育1h,PBST洗涤3次,每次5min。在膜上滴加显影液(Biosharp),利用化学发光成像系统进行检测。

1.2.4 qRT-PCR 过表达、敲降NKD1及其对照细胞,TRIzol抽提细胞的总RNA,逆转录成cDNA,以其为模版进行检测。以人GAPDH为内参,分别检测各组细胞中YWHAE的表达。PCR扩增条件为:95℃预变性5min,

94℃变性30s,52℃退火30s,72℃延伸30s,共30个循环;72℃延伸5min。

1.2.5 染色质免疫共沉淀实验(ChIP) 根据High-Sensitivity ChIP试剂盒(Abcam)的说明进行实验。NKD1蛋白YWHAE启动子复合物由NKD1抗体(185082,Abcam)免疫沉淀,IgG作为阴性对照。ChIP引物分别为CHIP-qPCR F:GAGTGCTGGCAATGAGAATAAAC;CHIP-qPCR R:GTGCTGGAAACAGAGCAAATC。具体方法请参阅前期发表文章^[20]。

1.2.6 双荧光素酶报告基因实验 根据Dual-Luciferase reporter assay system试剂盒(Promega)的说明以及我们前期发表文章^[20]。

1.2.7 细胞免疫荧光 将细胞铺入带有玻片的6孔板,过夜。PBS洗3次,加入4%多聚甲醛固定20min,PBS洗3次,5min/次,加入0.5%Triton X-100通透20min,PBS洗3次,5min/次,玻片滴加BSA室温封闭,1h,一抗4℃过夜,PBST洗3次,每次5min,滴加荧光二抗,室温避光孵育2h,同上洗涤,滴加DAPI室温避光孵育10min,同上洗涤,50%甘油封片,荧光显微镜下拍摄。

1.2.8 葡萄糖吸收测定 细胞计数铺板,培养24h后,PBS洗1遍,加入新鲜培养基,以此为0h检测点,依次检测2、4、6、8、10、12h等(根据葡萄糖浓度变化快慢决定检测时间间隔和检测终止时间),每个样品设3个复孔,每孔加入5μL样品和195μL工作液,放置37℃细胞培养箱30min后,酶标仪检测492nm波长。绘制标准曲线图,根据葡萄糖浓度计算公式,计算出每个时间点葡萄糖浓度。(具体参考葡萄糖检测说明书)。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS17.0统计软件进行处理,各指标以均数±标准差表示,多组采用单因素方差分析,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。所有实验都独立重复3次。

2 结果

2.1 NKD1上调YWHAE蛋白的表达

Western blot检测结果显示转染pcDNA3.0-NKD1质粒的HCT116细胞系中YWHAE蛋白表达量明显高于对照组,其差异具有统计学意义(P<0.001,图1A),转染NKD1 siRNA的SW620细胞系中YWHAE蛋白表达量明显低于对照组,其差异具有统计学意义(P<0.01,图1B)。

2.2 NKD1转录水平调控YWHAE的表达

qRT-PCR实验结果显示在结肠癌HCT116-NKD1细胞系中YWHAE转录水平的表达量明显高于对照组,其差异具有统计学意义(P<0.001,图2A)。在结肠癌SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞系中YWHAE转录水平表达量显著低于对照组,其差异具有统计学意义(P<0.001,图2B)。

2.3 NKD1激活YWHAE基因的转录活力

ChIP实验检测发现,NKD1可以结合YWHAE基

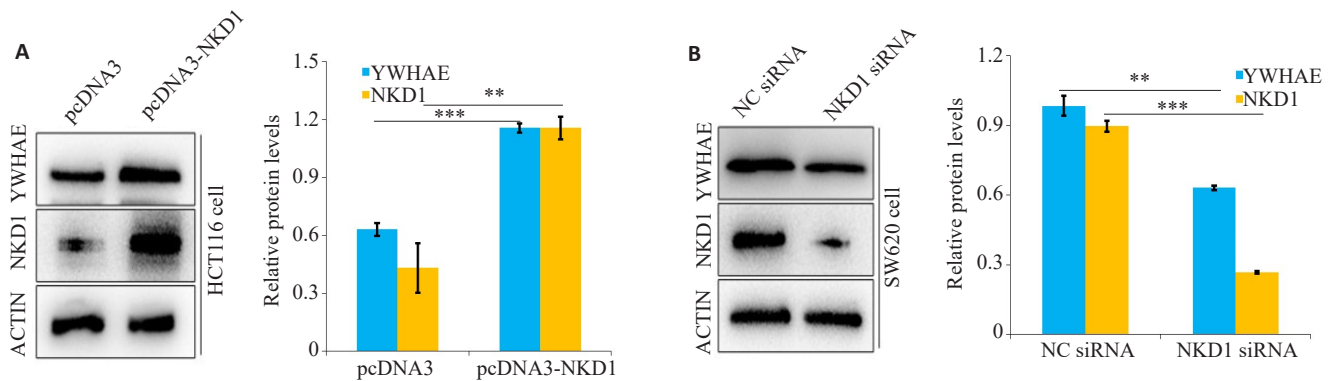


图1 NKD1在蛋白水平正调控YWHAЕ的表达

Fig.1 NKD1 positively regulates the expression of YWHAЕ at the protein level. A: Western blotting for detecting YWHAЕ expression in the HCT116 cells transfected with pcDNA3 or pcDNA3-NKD1 plasmids. B: Western blotting for detecting YWHAЕ expression in the SW620 cells transfected with negative control (NC) siRNA or NKD1 siRNA. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

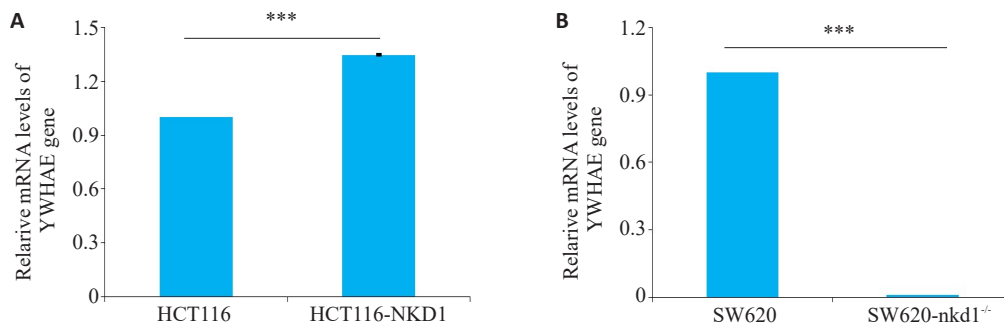


图2 NKD1在转录水平调控YWHAЕ基因的表达

Fig.2 NKD1 regulates YWHAЕ gene expression at the transcriptional level. A: Real-time quantitative PCR for detecting YWHAЕ mRNA expression in HCT116 cells or HCT116-NKD1 cells. B: Real-time quantitative PCR for detecting YWHAЕ mRNA expression in SW620 cells or SW620-nkd1^{-/-} cells. *** $P < 0.001$.

因的启动子序列(图3A)。双荧光素酶报告基因实验发现,过表达NKD1能明显增强YWHAЕ启动子的转录活性,其差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图3B);与对照组相比,通过NKD1 siRNA敲降NKD1导致YWHAЕ基因启动子活性降低了将近一半,其差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.01$,图3C)。

2.4 NKD1与YWHAЕ相互结合

免疫荧光结果显示NKD1和YWHAЕ蛋白在细胞内存在明显共定位,DAPI染色细胞核,NKD1蛋白带有GFP蛋白标签显示绿色,YWHAЕ蛋白为红色标记,当NKD1蛋白与YWHAЕ蛋白共定位会显示黄色($\times 100$),结果显示出二者的共定位在细胞质、细胞核中均有分布(图4)。

2.5 NKD1通过YWHAЕ调节结肠癌细胞对葡萄糖的吸收

与正常SW620细胞系相比,敲除nkd1基因的SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞系对葡萄糖的吸收能力显著降低,其

差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。而在SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞系中再过表达YWHAЕ后,相比于SW620-nkd1^{-/-}细胞系,结肠癌细胞对葡萄糖的吸收能力又明显增加,其差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,图5)。

3 讨论

我们前期通过酵母双杂交系统筛选出结肠癌细胞中与NKD1相互结合的YWHAЕ蛋白^[17]。且有相关文献报道YWHAЕ,NKD1在糖代谢中具有一定的作用^[15,16,18],故本研究重点研究NKD1与YWHAЕ在调控结肠癌细胞葡萄糖吸收过程中的相互作用机制。

本研究首次发现NKD1可以在蛋白和转录水平调控YWHAЕ基因的表达,并进一步通过ChIP技术验证了NKD1蛋白与YWHAЕ启动子相互结合。但是我们对NKD1蛋白序列分析发现NKD1并不含有锌指结构,从而NKD1不具有转录因子功能,又因其与YWHAЕ基因启动子序列结合,故NKD1蛋白可能发挥辅转录因子

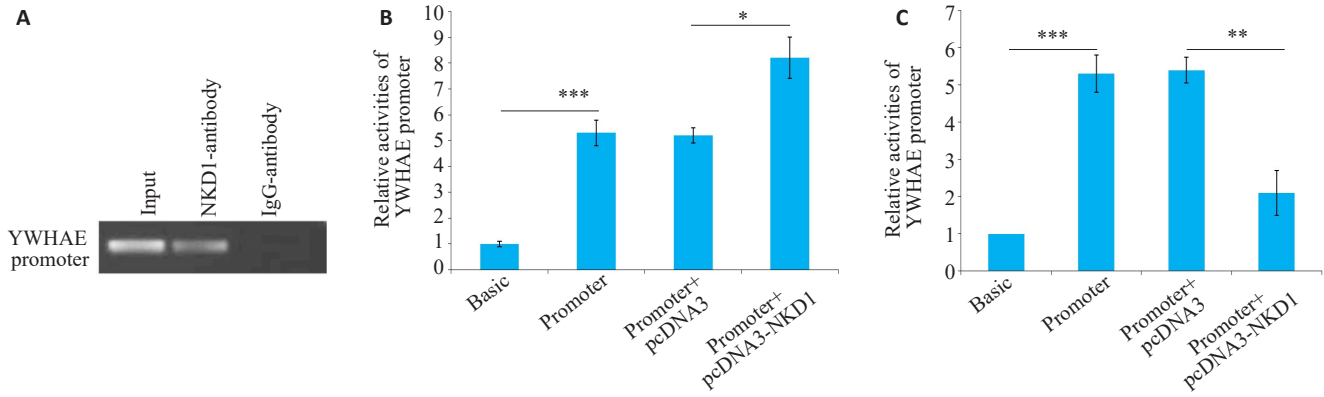


图3 NKD1 激活 YWHAE 基因的转录活力

Fig.3 NKD1 activates the transcriptional activity of YWHAE gene. **A:** Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) assay for detecting binding of NKD1 to the promoter region of YWHAE gene. **B-C:** Dual-luciferase reporter gene assay for analysis of the effects of overexpression or knockdown of NKD1 on YWHAE gene promoter activity. Basic: pGL3-Basic; YWHAE pro: pGL3-YWHAE promoter. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

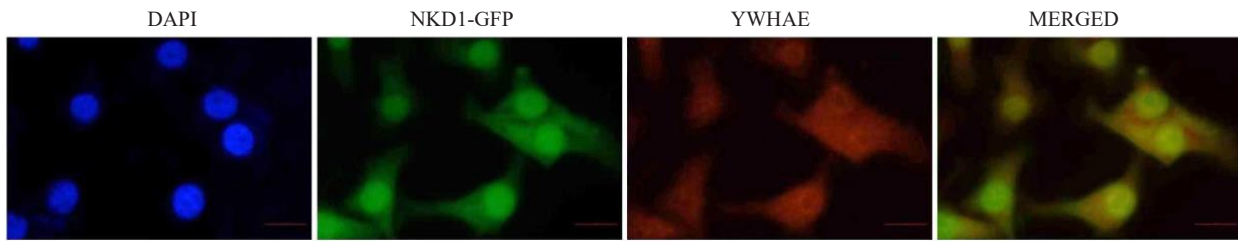


图4 免疫荧光显示NKD1与YWHAE蛋白细胞内共定位情况

Fig.4 Immunofluorescence assay showing intracellular co-localization of NKD1 and YWHAE proteins (Original magnification: $\times 100$).

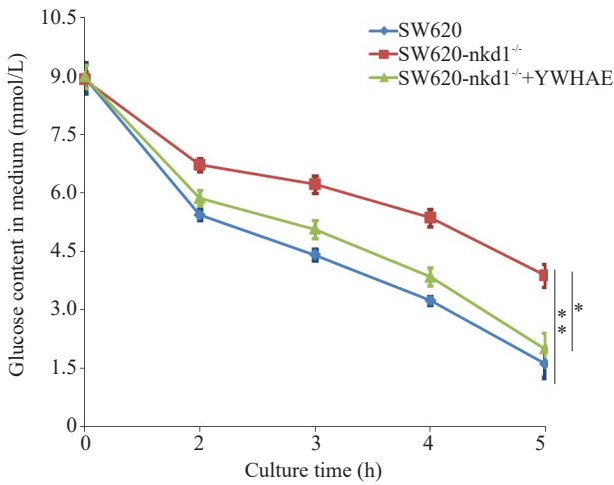


图5 葡萄糖吸收实验分析NKD1通过YWHAE调控细胞对葡萄糖的吸收

Fig.5 Glucose uptake assay for assessing the regulatory effect of NKD1 on cellular glucose uptake via YWHAE. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$.

的功能。在研究NKD1与YWHAE相互作用机制时,免疫荧光实验发现,NKD1与YWHAE蛋白在结肠癌细胞中相互结合,并且二者共定位于细胞质与细胞核中,因此NKD1定位于细胞核中的蛋白很可能参与基因转录

方面的功能。

葡萄糖代谢异常是肿瘤发展最显著的特征之一^[21-23],肿瘤细胞是通过瓦博格效应(即肿瘤细胞在供氧充足的情况下,通过糖酵解的方式来获得能量)来消耗较多的葡萄糖以获取能量^[24-26]。胰岛素样生长因子-1^[27,28]、真菌^[29]等在结肠癌细胞葡萄糖代谢中发挥一定的作用,但YWHAE、NKD1在结肠癌细胞葡萄糖代谢中的作用尚无相关报道,因此本次研究通过葡萄糖吸收实验首次发现NKD1可以通过调控YWHAE的表达进而促进结肠癌细胞对葡萄糖的吸收。结合既往研究表明,在结肠癌细胞中YWHAE与NKD1相互结合^[17]。另外,YWHAE、NKD1在结肠癌组织中表达上调,促进结肠癌发生发展^[11,30,31],且与葡萄糖代谢相关^[16,18],进一步支持此次研究结果。另外本研究发现的NKD1促进结肠癌细胞对葡萄糖的吸收也是支持NKD1促进结肠癌细胞增殖的新证据,本研究发现的NKD1-YWHAE轴为NKD1促进结肠癌进展提供了新的研究方向,该作用轴也可能为临床上结肠癌患者的治疗提供新的治疗靶点。

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