

双氢青蒿素通过促进活性氧的产生增强鼻咽癌细胞对顺铂诱导凋亡的敏感性

从小凡, 陈腾, 李硕, 王媛媛, 周龙云, 李小龙, 张配, 孙小锦, 赵素容
蚌埠医科大学药学院//安徽省生化药物工程技术研究中心, 安徽 蚌埠 233030

摘要:目的 探究双氢青蒿素(DHA)与顺铂(DDP)联合应用对耐DDP鼻咽癌细胞株HNE1/DDP增殖抑制和促凋亡的作用及其机制。方法 CCK-8法检测不同浓度DHA(0.5、10、20、40、80、160 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)和不同浓度DDP(0.4、8、16、32、64、128 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)处理24 h和48 h后HNE1/DDP细胞的存活率;采用Compusyn软件计算DHA与DDP的联合指数。将HNE1/DDP细胞分为对照组、DHA组、DDP组、DHA联合DDP组,给药处理24 h后,CCK-8、EdU和集落克隆形成实验分别检测细胞活力、细胞增殖和集落克隆形成能力;流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡情况和细胞内活性氧(ROS)水平;Western blotting检测凋亡相关蛋白Cleaved PARP、Cleaved Caspase-9、Cleaved Caspase-3表达水平。ROS抑制剂N-乙酰半胱氨酸预处理后,检测其对DHA联合DDP诱导的细胞增殖、凋亡的影响。结果 不同浓度DHA和不同浓度DDP均能明显抑制HNE1/DDP细胞活力,DHA(5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)联合DDP(8、16、32、64、128 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)的联合指数均小于1。与DHA或DDP单独处理组相比,DHA联合DDP组细胞活力下降($P<0.01$),集落形成数和EdU阳性染色细胞减少($P<0.01$),细胞凋亡率和细胞内ROS水平升高($P<0.01$),细胞凋亡相关蛋白Cleaved PARP、Cleaved Caspase-9、Cleaved Caspase-3的表达水平增加($P<0.05$),而N-乙酰半胱氨酸预处理可部分逆转DHA联合DDP对HNE1/DDP细胞的增殖抑制和凋亡诱导作用($P<0.01$)。结论 DHA增强DDP对HNE1/DDP细胞的增殖抑制和凋亡诱导作用,其机制可能与细胞内ROS的积累有关。

关键词:鼻咽癌;双氢青蒿素;顺铂;活性氧;增殖;细胞凋亡

Dihydroartemisinin enhances sensitivity of nasopharyngeal carcinoma HNE1/DDP cells to cisplatin-induced apoptosis by promoting ROS production

CONG Xiaofan, CHEN Teng, LI Shuo, WANG Yuanyuan, ZHOU Longyun, LI Xiaolong, ZHANG Pei, SUN Xiaojin, ZHAO Surong
School of Pharmacy, Bengbu Medical University//Anhui Provincial Engineering Technology Research Center of Biochemical Pharmaceuticals, Bengbu 233030, China

Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of dihydroartemisinin (DHA) for enhancing the inhibitory effect of cisplatin (DDP) on DDP-resistant nasopharyngeal carcinoma cell line HNE1/DDP and explore the mechanism. **Methods** CCK-8 method was used to assess the survival rate of HNE1/DDP cells treated with DHA (0, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, and 160 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) and DDP (0, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) for 24 or 48 h, and the combination index of DHA and DDP was calculated using Compusyn software. HNE1/DDP cells treated with DHA, DDP, or their combination for 24 h were examined for cell viability, proliferation and colony formation ability using CCK-8, EdU and colony-forming assays. Flow cytometry was used to detect cell apoptosis and intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS). The expression levels of apoptosis-related proteins cleaved PARP, cleaved caspase-9 and cleaved caspase-3 were detected by Western blotting. The effects of N-acetyl-cysteine (a ROS inhibitor) on proliferation and apoptosis of HNE1/DDP cells with combined treatment with DHA and DDP were analyzed. **Results** Different concentrations of DHA and DDP alone both significantly inhibited the viability of HNE1/DDP cells. The combination index of DHA (5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) combined with DDP (8, 16, 32, 64, 128 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) were all below 1. Compared with DHA or DDP alone, their combined treatment more potently decreased the cell viability, colony-forming ability and the number of EdU-positive cells, and significantly increased the apoptotic rate, intracellular ROS level, and the expression levels of cleaved PARP, cleaved caspase-9 and cleaved caspase-3 in HNE1/DDP cells. N-acetyl-cysteine pretreatment obviously attenuated the inhibitory effect on proliferation and apoptosis-inducing effect of DHA combined with DDP in HNE1/DDP cells ($P<0.01$). **Conclusion** DHA enhances the growth-inhibitory and apoptosis-inducing effect of DDP on HNE1/DDP cells possibly by promoting accumulation of intracellular ROS.

Keywords: nasopharyngeal carcinoma; dihydroartemisinin; cisplatin; reactive oxygen species; proliferation; apoptosis

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作者简介:从小凡,在读硕士研究生,E-mail: 736422754@qq.com

通信作者:孙小锦,博士,讲师,E-mail: aijosxj@163.com;赵素容,博士,教授,硕士生导师,E-mail: inwindangel@qq.com

鼻咽癌起源于鼻咽上皮,常伴有局部侵袭和早期远处转移^[1],在东南亚和中国南部地区发病率较高^[2,3]。目前放疗联合顺铂(DDP)化疗仍然是鼻咽癌的主要治疗方法^[4]。尽管放化疗联合治疗获得了令人满意的5年生存率(85%~90%)^[5],但仍有8%~10%的患者复发并发生肿瘤转移^[6]。对于复发性鼻咽癌患者,目前的标准治疗方法是使用铂类药物进行多药化疗。然而,DDP作为鼻咽癌的常用化疗药物,具有较强的肝、肾、神经和心脏

毒性^[7],部分发生转移的患者通常会产生对DDP的耐药^[8]。因此,迫切需要寻找高效低毒的新型治疗方法。

近年研究表明,天然化合物作为潜在的抗癌药物或增敏剂受到了广泛关注^[9]。青蒿素是从黄花蒿叶中提取的倍半萜内酯,其活性衍生物包括双氢青蒿素(DHA)、青蒿琥酯和蒿甲醚^[10]。除了抗疟疾作用,DHA表现出明显的肿瘤细胞选择性,对正常细胞的毒性极低^[11]。DHA通过调节活性氧(ROS)生成、诱导癌细胞凋亡和细胞周期阻滞的方式,发挥抑制癌细胞增殖、生长、转移和血管形成的作用^[12-14]。然而,DHA能否在DDP耐药的鼻咽癌细胞株HNE1/DDP中促进ROS产生并诱导细胞凋亡还缺乏相关研究。此外,DHA还可以作为增敏剂与其他化疗药物联合使用,以提高化疗疗效^[15]。有研究表明,DHA不仅能够通过激活ROS介导的多种信号通路增强DDP诱导的非小细胞肺癌细胞死亡^[16],还能增强DDP对神经母细胞瘤细胞的生长抑制作用^[17],但DHA增强DDP在HNE1/DDP细胞中的抗肿瘤作用尚未见报道。将DHA与传统化疗药物联合使用可能成为一种新的治疗策略。

本研究观察DHA联合DDP对人鼻咽癌HNE1/DDP细胞增殖、凋亡的影响,探讨其抗肿瘤的作用以及使HNE1/DDP细胞恢复凋亡敏感性的分子机制,期为鼻咽癌的临床治疗提供参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试剂与仪器

DHA(纯度98.0%)、DDP(纯度99.84%)(MCE)。RPMI 1640基础培养基(普诺赛),1%青霉素-链霉素(Servicebio),胎牛血清(FBS)、胰酶细胞消化液(Biosharp),CCK-8试剂盒(APE×BIO),Annexin V-FITC/PI双染细胞凋亡检测试剂盒(贝博生物),N-乙酰半胱氨酸(NAC,纯度99.0%)、BeyoClick™ EdU-594细胞增殖检测试剂盒、ROS检测试剂盒(碧云天),Cleaved Caspase-9(Asp330)、Cleaved Caspase-3(Asp175)抗体(Cell Signaling Technology),PARP抗体(Abmart),GAPDH抗体(Proteintech),Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)-HRP抗体(Bioworld)。

BioTek酶标仪(Synergy HT),Observe Z1高端全电动倒置荧光显微镜(ZEISS),CytoFLEX流式细胞分析仪(BECKMAN COULTER),Mini-Prote电泳仪及凝胶成像分析系统(Bio-Rad)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 DDP耐药的鼻咽癌细胞株HNE1/DDP及其亲本细胞株HNE1均购自中南大学湘雅医学院。细胞培养于含有10% FBS,1%青霉素-链霉素的RPMI 1640完全培养基中,在培养基中加入DDP

(1 μg/mL)维持细胞的耐药性,置于37 °C、5% CO₂的培养箱中常规传代培养。

1.2.2 CCK-8实验检测细胞活力 取对数生长期的HNE1和HNE1/DDP细胞,按照每孔 5×10^3 个细胞的密度接种于96孔培养板中。待细胞密度达到70%~80%时,分别添加含有DHA(终浓度为0、5、10、20、40、80、160 μmol/L)、DDP(终浓度为0、4、8、16、32、64、128 μmol/L)及DHA联合DDP(DDP终浓度为0、4、8、16、32、64、128 μmol/L,DHA终浓度为5 μmol/L)的新鲜培养基,每组设置6个复孔,继续培养24、48 h后,每孔加入10 μL CCK-8工作液,置于培养箱中孵育0.5~1 h。使用酶标仪在450 nm波长处对各个孔的吸光度(A)进行测量,计算细胞存活率。细胞存活率(%)= $(A_{\text{实验组}} - A_{\text{空白组}}) / (A_{\text{对照组}} - A_{\text{空白组}}) \times 100$ 。计算药物半数抑制浓度(IC₅₀)和耐药指数(RI)。采用Compusyn软件计算DHA与DDP的联合指数(CI)。

1.2.3 集落克隆形成实验检测细胞克隆形成能力 取对数生长期的HNE1/DDP细胞,按照每孔 3×10^3 个细胞的密度接种于6孔板中,待细胞贴壁生长后,替换含有DHA(0.5 μmol/L)、DDP(3 μmol/L)以及DHA(0.5 μmol/L)联合DDP(3 μmol/L)的培养基后置于培养箱继续培养。每3 d换液并观察细胞状态,待出现肉眼可见克隆时终止培养。弃旧培养基,用PBS洗涤细胞2次,然后加入4%多聚甲醛室温固定15 min。固定完成后,加入0.5%结晶紫溶液染色15 min,最后用PBS将残余结晶紫溶液洗干净,室温晾干,拍照并使用ImageJ软件计数。

1.2.4 EdU实验检测细胞增殖能力 取对数生长期的HNE1/DDP细胞接种于共聚焦培养皿中,待细胞贴壁生长后使用DHA(5 μmol/L)、DDP(30 μmol/L)以及DHA(5 μmol/L)联合DDP(30 μmol/L)处理24 h,采用BeyoClick™ EdU-594细胞增殖检测试剂盒,将37 °C预热的EdU工作液(10 μmol/L)加入到培养皿中继续孵育2 h。EdU标记完成后,对培养细胞进行固定、洗涤和通透。去除通透液,洗涤细胞1~2次后加入Click反应液,在室温下避光孵育30 min。使用DAPI进行细胞核染色,室温避光孵育5~10 min,染色情况用倒置荧光显微镜观察并拍照。细胞增殖能力采用EdU阳性染色细胞(红色)占总细胞(蓝色)的百分率表示。

1.2.5 Annexin V-FITC/PI双染检测细胞凋亡 取对数生长期的HNE1/DDP细胞,细胞以 2×10^5 /孔的密度接种于6孔板中,待细胞密度达到70%~80%时,在含或不含NAC(5 mmol/L)的情况下加入含有DHA或和DDP的培养基,培养24 h后,1000 r/min离心5 min,弃上清收集细胞,用预冷的PBS洗涤细胞2次。向细胞中加入400 μL $1 \times$ Annexin V结合液重悬细胞,然后加入3 μL Annexin

V-FITC 染色液,轻柔混匀后,室温避光孵育 15 min,加入 5 μL PI 染色液后混匀,避光孵育 5 min,最后用过滤网过滤转至流式管,并用流式细胞仪进行上机检测。

1.2.6 DCFH-DA 荧光探针检测细胞内 ROS 水平 将 HNE1/DDP 细胞接种于 6 孔板,调整细胞密度为 2×10^5 /孔。培养过夜后,将 DHA 或和 DDP 加入细胞中孵育 6 h。弃去细胞培养液,用 PBS 清洗 2 次后加入含 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ DCFH-DA 的无血清细胞培养液,37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 细胞培养箱内孵育 30 min。然后使用无血清细胞培养液洗 3 次,再用胰酶消化细胞并收集至离心管中,1500 r/min 离心 5 min,用 PBS 洗涤 2 次,最后加入 400 μL PBS 重悬细胞后使用流式细胞仪于 488 nm 激发波长处检测 DCF 的荧光强度。

1.2.7 Western blotting 检测凋亡相关蛋白表达 将 HNE1/DDP 细胞以 2.5×10^5 /孔接种于 6 孔板,待细胞密度达到 70%~80% 时,在含或不含 NAC(5 mmol/L)的情况下加入 DHA 或和 DDP 处理细胞 24 h。收集细胞,冰上裂解 30 min,每 10 min 取出涡旋 1 次,使细胞充分裂解。4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、12 000 r/min 离心 15 min,提取细胞总蛋白,BCA 试剂盒测定各组蛋白浓度,蛋白样品中加入

Loading buffer 后置于金属浴中 100 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 煮沸 5 min,取 30 μg 蛋白进行 SDS-PAGE。10% SDS-PAGE 电泳(80 V,30 min;120 V,60 min);转膜(300 mA,1~2 h)至 PVDF 膜;使用 5%(w/v)的脱脂奶粉室温封闭 4 h;一抗(1:1000)4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵育过夜后回收抗体;TBST 洗涤 3 次,10 min/次;二抗(1:20 000)室温孵育 1.5 h;TBST 洗涤 3 次,10 min/次;最后用 ECL 试剂盒进行显影,使用凝胶成像系统采集图像,并通过 ImageJ 分析蛋白表达量。

1.3 统计学分析

使用 Graphpad Prism 8.0 软件进行数据统计分析和绘图。计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,多组间差异的比较采用多因素方差分析及 q 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。所有实验均重复 3 次。

2 结果

2.1 DDP 耐药细胞株 HNE1/DDP 耐药性的验证

CCK-8 结果显示,DDP 作用 24 h 后,随着药物浓度增加,细胞活力逐渐下降($P < 0.01$),通过曲线拟合得到 DDP 对亲本株 HNE1 与耐药株 HNE1/DDP 细胞的 IC_{50} 值分别为 $13.52 \pm 0.97 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 与 $81.51 \pm 2.74 \mu\text{mol/L}$,RI 为 6.03(图 1)。

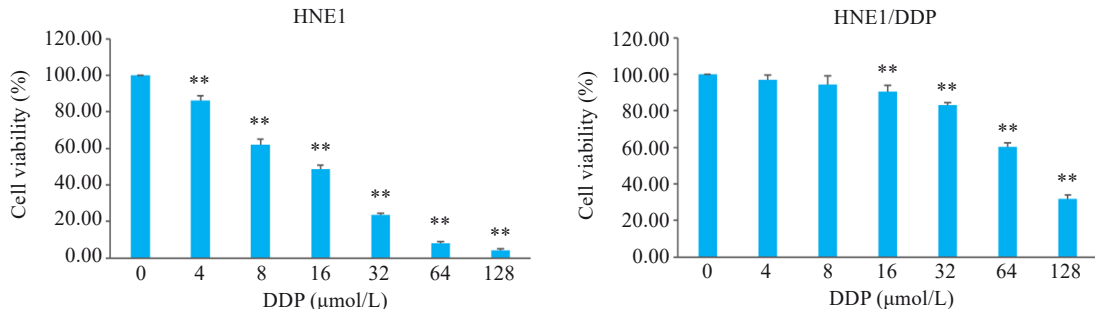


图 1 DDP 对 HNE1 和 HNE1/DDP 细胞活力的影响

Fig.1 Effect of dihydroartemisinin (DDP) on viability of HNE1 and HNE1/DDP cells. ** $P < 0.01$ vs 0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$.

2.2 DHA 或和 DDP 抑制 HNE1/DDP 细胞活力和增殖

CCK-8 结果表明,不同浓度的 DHA 和 DDP 处理 24、48 h 均能明显抑制 HNE1/DDP 细胞的活力($P < 0.05$,图 2A、B),作用 24 h 的 IC_{50} 分别为 $60.20 \pm 3.40 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 、 $81.51 \pm 2.74 \mu\text{mol/L}$,作用 48 h 的 IC_{50} 分别为 $35.58 \pm 5.58 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 、 $65.19 \pm 4.21 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 。DHA 联合不同浓度 DDP 对 HNE1/DDP 细胞的抑制作用随着 DDP 浓度的升高而增强($P < 0.01$,图 2C),作用 24、48 h 的 IC_{50} 分别为 $33.27 \pm 2.34 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 、 $23.88 \pm 1.11 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 。DHA(5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)联合 DDP(8、16、32、64、128 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)的 CI 值均小于 1(图 2D、E),因此选取 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ DHA 和 30 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ DDP 进行后续实验。集落克隆实验结果显示,与对照组相比,DHA 组和 DDP 组均能明显抑制

HNE1/DDP 细胞集落形成,且 DHA 联合 DDP 组的抑制能力更强($P < 0.01$,图 2F)。EdU 实验结果表明,DHA 组、DDP 组、DHA 联合 DDP 组 EdU 阳性染色细胞在总细胞中的占比明显低于对照组,且 DHA 联合 DDP 组细胞 EdU 阳性细胞率降低($P < 0.01$,图 2G)。

2.3 DHA 联合 DDP 诱导 HNE1/DDP 细胞凋亡

采用 Annexin-V FITC/PI 双染检测细胞凋亡,结果显示,与对照组相比,各加药处理组细胞凋亡比例均明显增加,且 DHA 联合 DDP 时细胞凋亡率增加更显著($P < 0.01$,图 3A)。Western blotting 结果表明,与 DHA 和 DDP 组相比,DHA 联合 DDP 组细胞 Cleaved PARP、Cleaved Caspase-9、Cleaved Caspase-3 蛋白表达水平升高($P < 0.05$,图 3B)。

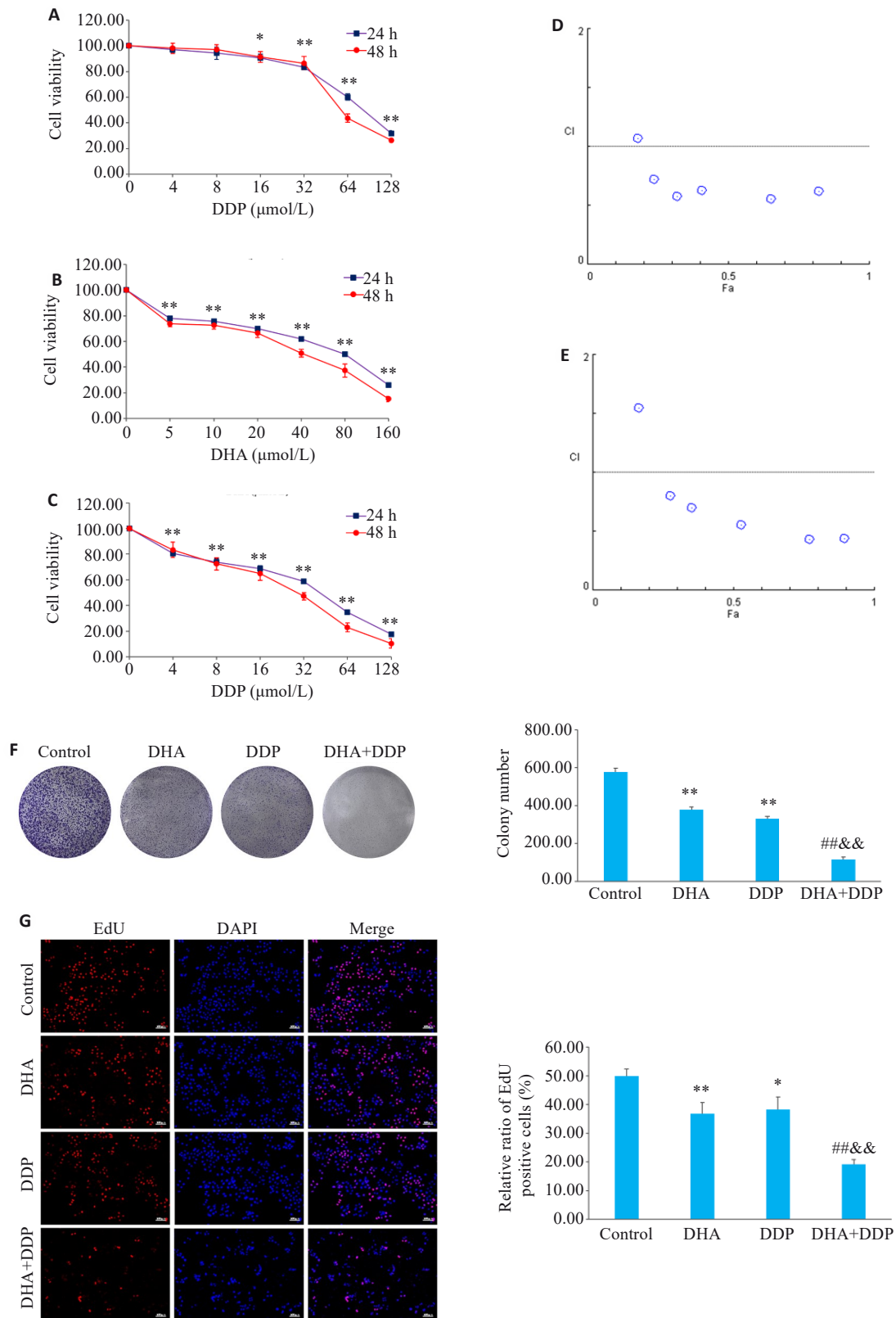


图2 DHA或和DDP抑制HNE1/DDP细胞活力和增殖

Fig.2 Inhibitory effects of DHA, DDP, and their combination on viability and proliferation of HNE1/DDP cells. **A, B**: CCK-8 assay for detecting viability of HNE1/DDP cells treated with DHA and DDP for 24 and 48 h. **C**: CCK-8 assay for detecting viability of HNE1/DDP cells treated with DHA (5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) combined with DDP (0, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) for 24 and 48 h. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs 0 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. **D, E**: Combination index (CI) of combination treatment with DHA and DDP for 24, 48 h. **F**: Colony formation ability of cells treated with DHA or/and DDP for 24 h. **G**: EdU test for detecting proliferation of HNE1/DDP cells treated with DHA or/and DDP for 24 h (Original magnification: $\times 10$). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs Control group; # $P < 0.01$ vs DHA group; ## $P < 0.01$ vs DDP group.

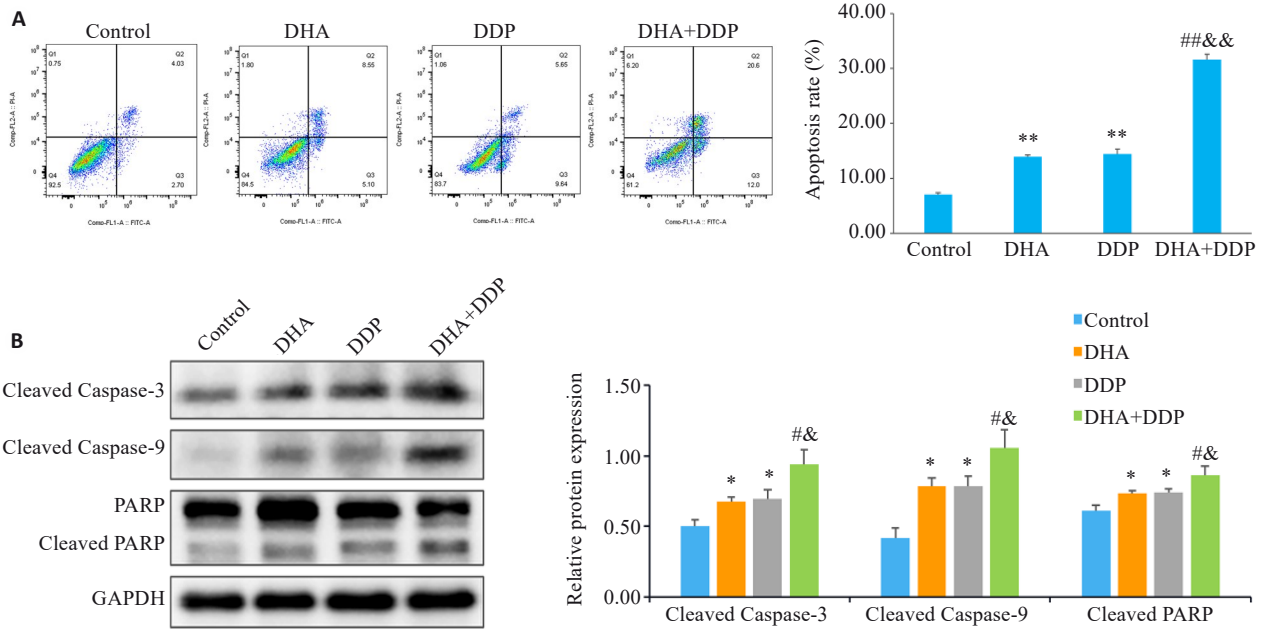


图3 DHA联合DDP诱导HNE1/DDP细胞凋亡

Fig.3 DHA combined with DDP more potently induces apoptosis in HNE1/DDP cells. A: Apoptosis of HNE1/DDP cells treated with DHA or/and DDP for 24 h detected by flow cytometry. B: Protein levels of cleaved PARP, cleaved caspase-9, and cleaved caspase-3 in HNE1/DDP cells detected by Western blotting. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs Control group; # $P<0.05$, ## $P<0.01$ vs DHA group; & $P<0.05$, && $P<0.01$ vs DDP group.

2.4 DHA联合DDP促进HNE1/DDP细胞内ROS的产生

通过DCFH-DA荧光探针检测细胞内ROS水平,结果表明DHA或/和DDP可明显提高HNE1/DDP细胞的ROS水平,且DHA联合DDP时细胞内ROS水平增

强($P<0.01$,图4)。

2.5 DHA联合DDP抑制HNE1/DDP细胞增殖作用依赖于ROS的积累

CCK-8结果表明,NAC预处理后,DHA联合DDP组细胞活力的抑制作用被明显逆转($P<0.01$,图5)。

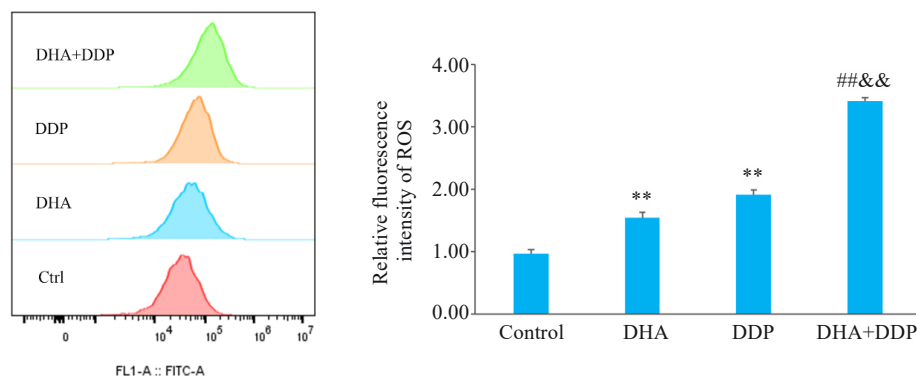


图4 DHA联合DDP促进HNE1/DDP细胞内ROS的产生

Fig.4 DHA combined with DDP enhances ROS production in HNE1/DDP cells. ** $P<0.01$ vs Control group; # $P<0.01$ vs DHA group; && $P<0.01$ vs DDP group.

2.6 ROS参与DHA联合DDP对HNE1/DDP细胞的促凋亡作用

流式细胞术结果显示,与DHA联合DDP组相比,NAC预处理后可显著减少ROS诱导的细胞凋亡;

Western blotting结果表明,与DHA联合DDP组相比,NAC预处理后凋亡相关蛋白Cleaved PARP、Cleaved Caspase-9、Cleaved Caspase-3的表达水平下调($P<0.05$,图6)。

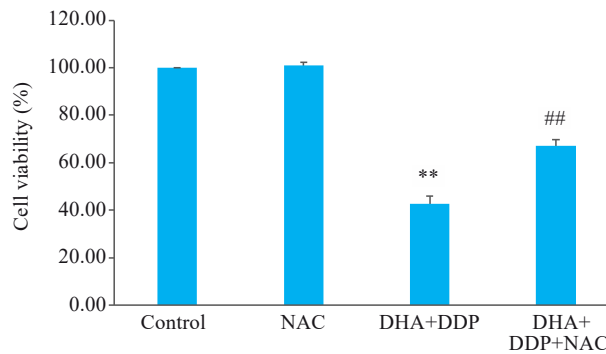


图5 DHA联合DDP抑制HNE1/DDP细胞增殖作用依赖于ROS的积累

Fig.5 DHA combined with DDP more strongly inhibits proliferation of HNE1/DDP cells by promoting ROS accumulation. ** $P < 0.01$ vs Control group; ## $P < 0.01$ vs DHA+DDP group.

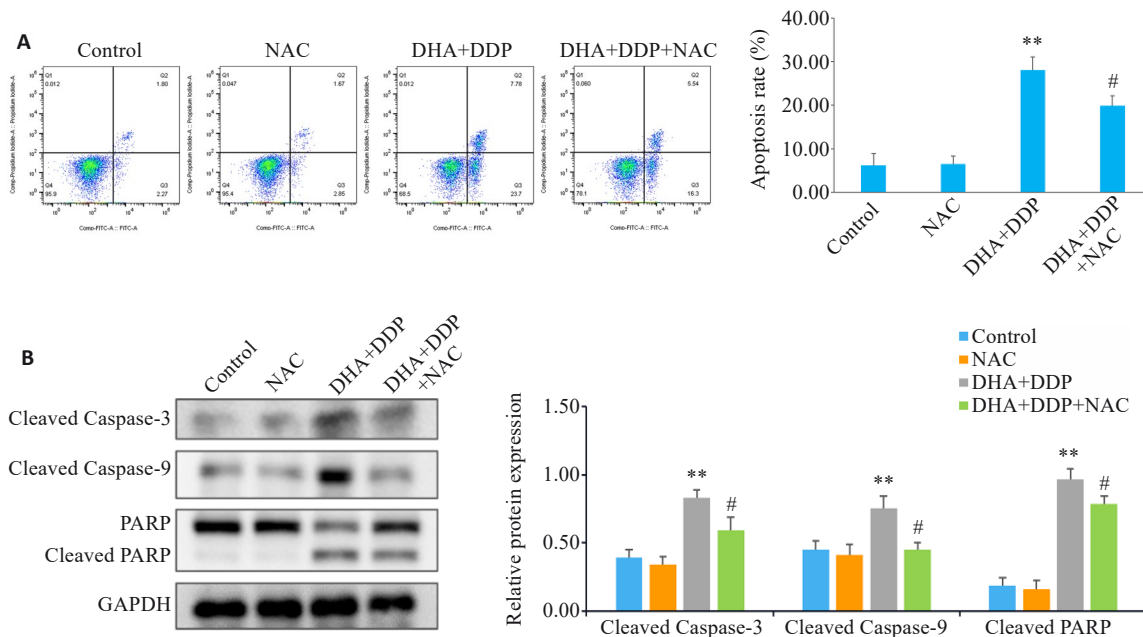


图6 抑制ROS生成对HNE1/DDP细胞凋亡和凋亡相关蛋白表达水平的影响

Fig.6 Effects of inhibiting ROS production on apoptosis and expression of apoptosis-related proteins in HNE1/DDP cells following combined treatment with DHA and DDP for 24 h. **A:** Apoptosis of HNE1/DDP cells treated with NAC (5 mmol/L) followed by combined treatment with DHA and DDP for 24 h was detected by flow cytometry. **B:** Protein levels of cleaved PARP, cleaved caspase-9, and cleaved caspase-3 in HNE1/DDP cells detected by Western blotting. ** $P < 0.01$ vs Control group; # $P < 0.05$ vs DHA+DDP group.

3 讨论

鼻咽癌是华南和东南亚地区最常见的头颈部肿瘤之一^[18],目前以DDP为基础的同步放疗是治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌的标准方法。尽管放疗和化疗的联合疗法取得了令人满意的生存率,然而化疗耐药仍然是鼻咽癌复发患者有效治疗的主要临床障碍。DDP的耐药机制主要涉及DNA损伤修复、细胞凋亡抑制和药物代谢改变等,这些耐药机制对肿瘤患者的治疗及预后有一定影响^[19-21]。DHA作为青蒿素的一种衍生物,被认为是一种具有抗疟、抗炎、抗氧化和免疫调节等多重生物活性的

天然药物^[22],并在近年来被报道为一种有潜力的抗癌药物。多项研究证实,DHA能够通过多种机制发挥抗癌作用,如抑制细胞增殖^[23, 24]、诱导细胞凋亡^[25, 26]、抑制肿瘤转移和血管生成^[27-30]以及诱导细胞自噬和内质网应激^[31]等。此外,DHA在增强肿瘤细胞对化疗药物敏感性方面也具有巨大的潜力。研究表明,DHA可通过调控STAT3/DDA1信号通路抑制DDP耐药乳腺癌细胞增殖和诱导凋亡^[10],也可通过抑制mTOR使DDP对耐药卵巢癌细胞敏感^[32]。DHA联合卡培他滨能够通过GSK-3 β /TCF7/MMP9途径抑制结直肠癌的发展,并产

生协同作用^[33]。然而,DHA是否能够增强DDP耐药鼻咽癌细胞HNE1/DDP的敏感性,其潜在机制有待阐明。本研究发现,与HNE1细胞相比,HNE1/DDP细胞对单独DDP治疗具有耐药性,DHA联合DDP可以显著抑制HNE1/DDP细胞增殖,促进细胞凋亡,两药联合应用效果优于单独使用DHA或DDP,对细胞生长具有协同抑制作用,表明DHA可以增强HNE1/DDP细胞对DDP的敏感性。

细胞凋亡是细胞程序性死亡的一种形式,是肿瘤进展的关键屏障,诱导细胞凋亡被认为是许多抗肿瘤药物开发的重要机制^[34]。Caspase9是细胞凋亡途径的初始激活蛋白酶,被称为“启动蛋白酶”;Caspase3则是细胞凋亡途径中的“执行蛋白酶”^[35]。当细胞接收到内外信号(如DNA损伤、细胞因子等)诱导细胞凋亡时,Caspase-9活化,从而导致Caspase-3活化,导致细胞死亡^[35,36],因此Caspase-3的激活是细胞凋亡的重要标志。PARP作为Caspase-3的切割底物,在细胞凋亡中起着重要的作用,PARP的剪切也被用作细胞凋亡和Caspase-3激活的指标^[37]。有研究显示,马钱子碱A诱导线粒体功能障碍,导致线粒体膜电位降低,Cyt C释放,Caspase-9和Caspase-3活化,最终诱导细胞凋亡^[38]。蓝萼甲素通过触发细胞内ROS生成,诱导Caspase-9和Caspase-3裂解等途径诱导线粒体凋亡^[39]。本研究发现,与单独处理组相比,DHA联合DDP能够显著上调促凋亡蛋白Cleaved PARP、Cleaved Caspase-3、Cleaved Caspase-9的表达,进一步表明DHA可通过Caspase依赖性线粒体凋亡途径的激活协同诱导DDP对HNE1/DDP细胞的促凋亡作用,从而发挥抗肿瘤作用。

ROS被认为是癌症细胞死亡和增殖过程中的关键调节因子^[40]。有研究表明,DHA能够通过调节舌鳞癌细胞内ROS的生成诱导内质网应激介导的细胞凋亡^[41],也能通过靶向PTGS1-ROS介导的多种信号通路增强DDP的抗非小细胞肺癌作用^[16]。异戊基螺旋霉素I通过升高ROS水平抑制非小细胞肺癌细胞增殖和诱导细胞凋亡,ROS抑制剂NAC可明显逆转这一作用^[42]。这些发现表明,过度积累的ROS参与肿瘤生长抑制,可通过多种途径引起细胞凋亡,但尚未有文献报道DHA是否能在鼻咽癌中通过促进ROS的产生诱导细胞凋亡,并增强DDP的抗肿瘤作用。因此,本研究选择DCFH-DA作为探针检测细胞内ROS水平,进一步探讨ROS在DHA联合DDP抑制HNE1/DDP细胞增殖和诱导细胞凋亡中的作用。结果表明,DHA与DDP联合应用能够显著增加HNE1/DDP细胞内ROS的生成。为了确定ROS是否与DHA诱导的细胞凋亡有关,本研究使用NAC进行预处理,发现DHA联合DDP显著抑制了HNE1/DDP细胞的增殖,而NAC预处理部分逆转了这

一现象。此外,NAC预处理显著降低了DHA联合DDP促HNE1/DDP细胞凋亡的作用,包括下调Cleaved PARP、Cleaved Caspase-3、Cleaved Caspase-9的表达,提示DHA联合DDP对HNE1/DDP细胞的增殖抑制和凋亡诱导作用是由ROS积累介导的。DHA和DDP联合治疗通过促进ROS的产生诱导HNE1/DDP细胞凋亡,比单一药物治疗更大程度上增强了DDP的抗肿瘤活性。

综上所述,DHA能够增强HNE1/DDP细胞对DDP的敏感性,其抑制细胞增殖和诱导凋亡作用可能与细胞内ROS产生有关。本研究结果提示DHA与DDP联合治疗鼻咽癌可能是一种很有前途的临床治疗方法,将为DDP耐药的鼻咽癌临床治疗提供新的策略。然而,本研究只在细胞水平上进行了实验,因此仍需要进一步在动物水平和信号通路上进行验证和探索。

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