

TRIM59 靶向调控 PPM1B 对鼻咽癌侵袭和迁移的作用

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摘要:目的 探讨TRIM59能否通过靶向PPM1B影响鼻咽癌侵袭和迁移。方法 TCGA数据库分析TRIM59在鼻咽癌中的表达; Western blot实验检测TRIM59和PPM1B在鼻咽癌和癌旁组织中的表达情况; RT-PCR和Western blot实验分别检测鼻咽癌细胞系中TRIM59和PPM1B mRNA和蛋白的相对表达量; 建立HNE1细胞TRIM59过表达及抑制表达的稳定细胞系, 实验设未转染组(Control)、模拟物阴性对照组(mimic NC)、TRIM59模拟物组(mimic-TRIM59)、抑制剂阴性对照组(inhibitor NC)及TRIM59抑制剂组(si-TRIM59)。Western blot和荧光素酶报告基因实验检测TRIM59和PPM1B靶向关系; Transwell小室检测HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移能力的变化。结果 TCGA数据库结果表明, TRIM59在鼻咽癌组织中的表达明显高于癌旁组织($P=0.006$); TRIM59在鼻咽癌组织中表达增加($P=0.01$)且PPM1B表达下降($P=0.03$); 与HNEpC细胞相比, TRIM59在HNE1细胞中相对表达量显著增加($P=0.04$), PPM1B在HNE1细胞中相对表达量显著下降($P=0.02$); PPM1B为TRIM59下游靶基因且与TRIM59表达呈负相关($P=0.01$); Transwell结果显示, 上调TRIM59表达, HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移能力增强($P=0.01, P=0.02$), 下调TRIM59表达, HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移能力受到显著抑制($P=0.01$); 同时下调TRIM59且上调PPM1B表达后, HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移能力均较单独下调TRIM59表达显著被抑制($P=0.02, P=0.01$)。结论 TRIM59通过靶向调控PPM1B影响鼻咽癌细胞侵袭和转移。

关键词:鼻咽癌; TRIM59; PPM1B; 侵袭; 迁移

TRIM59 regulates invasion and migration of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells by targeted modulation of PPM1B

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Abstract: Objective To investigate whether TRIM59 regulates invasion and metastasis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells by targeting PPM1B. **Method** We analyzed the expression of TRIM59 in nasopharyngeal carcinoma tissues based on data from TCGA database and detected the expressions of TRIM59 and PPM1B in nasopharyngeal carcinoma and adjacent tissues using Western blotting. We also detected the expressions of TRIM59 and PPM1B at both the mRNA and protein levels in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cell lines using RT-PCR and Western blotting. Stable cell lines with TRIM59 overexpression or knockdown were established in HNE1 cells, in which the targeting relationship between TRIM59 and PPM1B was analyzed using Western blotting and a luciferase reporter gene assay. Transwell chamber assay was used to assess changes in the invasion and migration abilities of HNE1 cells with TRIM59 overexpression or knockdown. **Results** Analysis based on TCGA database showed that TRIM59 expression was significantly higher in nasopharyngeal carcinoma tissues than in adjacent tissues ($P=0.006$); the expression of TRIM59 increased ($P=0.01$) and PPM1B expression decreased significantly ($P=0.03$) in nasopharyngeal carcinoma tissues. Compared with HNEpC cells, HNE1 cells expressed a significantly higher level of TRIM59 ($P=0.04$) but a lower level of PPM1B ($P=0.01$). Luciferase reporter gene assay indicated that PPM1B was a downstream target gene of TRIM59 and its expression was negatively correlated with TRIM59 expression ($P=0.01$). In HNE1 cells, TRIM59 overexpression significantly promoted cell invasion ($P=0.01$) and migration ($P=0.02$) while TRIM59 knockdown obviously suppressed cell invasion ($P=0.01$) and migration ($P=0.01$). TRIM59 knockdown with simultaneous PPM1B overexpression more strongly inhibited invasion ($P=0.02$) and migration ($P=0.01$) of HNE1 cells as compared with TRIM59 knockdown alone. **Conclusion** TRIM59 regulates invasion and migration of nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells through targeted modulation of PPM1B

Keywords: nasopharyngeal carcinoma; TRIM59; PPM1B; invasion; migration

鼻咽癌(NPC)是一种上皮细胞的恶性肿瘤^[1], 中国是世界鼻咽癌发病率和死亡率水平较高的国家之一, 我国鼻咽癌的死亡率占全国恶性肿瘤死亡率的2.81%, 发

病率占世界的80%以上。NPC其他类型的头颈癌不同, 因为NPC细胞在肿瘤发展的早期阶段可能转移至淋巴结或侵袭周围组织^[2]。这是主要原因对于NPC的预后不良, 因为它很难在早期发现, 并且有75%的患者在诊断时出现晚期^[3]。尽管为减少与NPC相关的死亡人数做出了巨大努力, 但在转移患者中, 其5年生存率仍然仅为50%~60%^[4,5]。虽然为阐明NPC侵袭和转移的潜在机制进行了许多研究, 仍需要研究新的靶点以制定有

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效的治疗策略。

TRIM59是三结构域蛋白(TRIM)家族的新成员,在细胞生长、分化、发育、凋亡、抗病毒、炎症和免疫等方面发挥重要的作用^[6-12],据报道TRIM59在肝癌、胃癌、前列腺癌等肿瘤中表达显著升高,且与肿瘤临床分期及预后紧密相关^[13-15]。目前,尚无研究报道NPC中TRIM59的功能。蛋白磷酸酶1B(PPM1B)是金属依赖性蛋白丝氨酸/苏氨酸磷酸酶家族的成员,参与多种信号转导途径的调控,与同类其他的信号转导酶共同来调节癌细胞的基本生命活动^[16],已有文献表明,TRIM59通过调节PPM1B信号通路促进肝癌细胞生长,TRIM59能否靶向PPM1B影响鼻咽癌细胞侵袭和迁移尚未有研究,本实验拟通过检测鼻咽癌组织和细胞水平TRIM59的表达差异,判断其在鼻咽癌发生发展中的作用,进一步探讨TRIM59靶向调控PPM1B对鼻咽癌侵袭和转移的影响,这对于探索鼻咽癌治疗新靶点和有着重要意义,本课题将对此提供理论和实验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 细胞 人正常鼻黏膜上皮细胞系(HNEpC)和人鼻咽癌细胞6-10B、CNE-2、HNE1均购自上海细胞库。

1.1.2 药品与试剂 TRIM59抑制物(si-TRIM59)、TRIM59模拟物(mimic-TRIM59)、PPM1B模拟物(mimic-PPM1B)以及Lipofectamin2000(上海吉玛基因);RNA提取试剂盒,逆转录试剂盒,荧光定量PCR试剂盒,引物(赛默飞);双荧光素酶报告基因系统及报告载体(Promega);Mateigel基质(上海前尘生物科技);TRIM59,PPM1B, β -actin及兔/鼠二抗(上海艾博抗)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 标本来源 蚌埠医学院第一附属医院收集癌旁组织及鼻咽癌组织10例,所有患者术前均未接受过靶向、放疗或内分泌等辅助治疗,所有患者均签署知情同意书,实验方案由蚌埠医学院第一附属医院伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2.2 细胞培养 人正常鼻黏膜上皮细胞系(HNEpC)和人鼻咽癌细胞6-10B、CNE-2、HNE1培养在含100 U/mL青霉素、100 mg/L链霉素、10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基中,37℃、5% CO₂饱和湿度的细胞恒温培养箱中进行细胞培养。

1.2.3 细胞转染分组 取HNE1细胞株接种于六孔板,待细胞融合度为整个六孔板的60%严格按照说明书对HNE1细胞中TRIM59进行下调,实验按照如下分组:Control组(Lip2000处理HNE1细胞)、NC组(Lip2000+inhibitor NC序列转染HNE1细胞)、si-TRIM59组(Lip2000+inhibitor TRIM59转染HNE1细胞);对

HNE1细胞中TRIM59进行上调,实验按照如下分组:Control组(Lip2000处理HNE1细胞)、NC组(Lip2000+mimic-NC序列转染HNE1细胞)、mimic-TRIM59组(Lip2000+mimic-TRIM59转染HNE1细胞),对已下调TRIM59的HNE1细胞(si-TRIM59组)同时上调PPM1B,实验按照如下分组:Control组(si-TRIM59组)、NC组(Lip2000+NC序列转染si-TRIM59组细胞)、si-TRIM59组+mimic-PPM1B共转染组(Lip2000+mimic-PPM1B序列转染si-TRIM59组细胞),在37℃、5% CO₂细胞培养箱中转染8 h,换成10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基继续培养24 h。

1.2.4 总RNA提取及实时荧光定量PCR检测mRNA的相对表达量 使用TRizol试剂从HNEpC、6-10B、HNE1、CNE-2细胞中提取总RNA,使用cDNA反转录试剂盒合成互补DNA模板;进行实时定量PCR以检测细胞中mRNA的表达水平。引物序列如下:U6用作内参对照,TRIM59上游引物TGACTGACACACTGGACA下游引物CTGCTGCTCTCGTATTCCT;PPM1B上游引物GACTGAATCCACATAGAGAAA;下游引物GCACCCAAAGTATCGCCAGAA。RT-PCR条件:95℃持续3 min,94℃持续15 s,60℃持续55 s,72℃持续30 s,进行35个循环,通过2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ Ct}方法计算mRNA相对表达量,实验重复3次。

1.2.5 双荧光素酶报告实验 取对数生长期的HNE1细胞接种于6孔板中,实验分为PPM1B-WT+阴性对照组(NC-WT)、PPM1B-WT+TRIM59抑制剂组(PPM1B-WT)、PPM1B-Mut+阴性对照组(NC-Mut)、PPM1B-Mut+TRIM59抑制剂组(PPM1B-Mut),将构建成功的pGL3-PPM1B-3'UTR-Wt和pGL3-PPM1B-3'UTR-Mut质粒转染至HNE1细胞,转染24 h后应用双荧光素酶报告系统检测试剂盒检测HNE1的荧光强度,具体操作按试剂盒说明书要求进行。分析检测结果:A活性倍数=(R/F)样品/(R/F)对照,萤火虫荧光素酶用F表示,海肾荧光素酶用R表示。最后以萤火虫荧光素酶与海肾荧光素酶荧光活性的相对活性比值作为报告基因活性值(海肾荧光素酶荧光值作为内参)。

1.2.6 Transwell检测细胞侵袭迁移能力 侵袭实验:细胞分组同1.2.3,每孔铺60 μ L基质胶,置于37℃培养箱中凝固1 h,取处于对数生长期的各组HNE1细胞,每组设3个复孔,使用无血清培养基重悬于上室中,下室加入600 μ L含有10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基,于37℃、5% CO₂饱和湿度下培养24 h;取出小室;小心吸去上室中培养基,4%多聚甲醛固定15 min,结晶紫染色10 min;PBS漂去多余染料,使用电子显微镜随机选取5个视野细胞进行计数。迁移实验:细胞分组同1.2.3,除无需铺基质胶外步骤同侵袭实验,实验重复3次。

1.2.7 Western blot法检测蛋白相对表达量 将取下的鼻咽癌和癌旁组织在液氮中冷冻保存,取100 mg组织样本剪碎,加入组织蛋白提取液,用组织匀浆器匀浆至无明显肉眼可见固体。将组织匀浆吸入预冷的干净离心管中,在4℃,10 000 r/min条件下离心5 min,将上清吸入另一预冷的干净离心管,即可得到组织总蛋白,将上述蛋白提取物定量。后分装于-80℃冰箱保存备用或直接用于下游实验,同时各组细胞裂解提取后提取蛋白,使用BCA法检测蛋白质浓度,各组取等量蛋白样品进行电泳,将蛋白转移至PVDF膜,快速封闭液封闭30 min,一抗(TRIM59、PPM1B、β-actin)按1:1000稀释,置于摇床上4℃条件下摇晃过夜。TPBS溶液漂洗3次,二抗1:5000稀释,孵育2 h,TPBS溶液洗3次,曝光显影,实验重复3次。

1.2.8 统计学分析 使用SPSS 21.0软件计算实验数据,定量资料以均数±标准差表示,多组间比较采用方差分析。组间两两比较使用LSD-*t*检验, $P<0.05$ 表明差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 数据库中多种肿瘤及鼻咽癌中TRIM59表达情况

通过TCGA数据库分析鼻咽癌与癌旁组织TRIM59表达水平(图1),TRIM59在鼻咽癌组织中的表达明显高于癌旁组织,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.006$)。

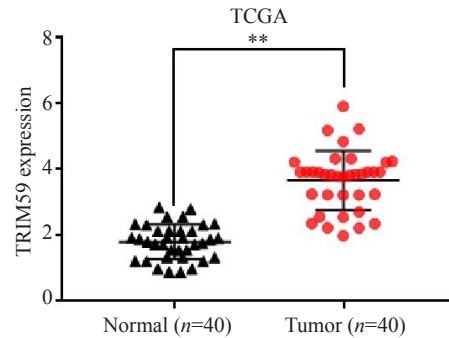


图1 数据库中TRIM59在鼻咽癌中的表达情况
Fig.1 Expression of TRIM59 in nasopharyngeal carcinoma and adjacent tissues based on data from the cancer genome atlas database. ** $P=0.006$.

2.2 鼻咽癌和癌旁组织中TRIM59和PPM1B的相对表达量

Western blot结果表明,与癌旁组织相比,鼻咽癌组织中TRIM59相对表达量均显著增加($P=0.01$),PPM1B蛋白相对表达量均显著降低(图2A~C),差异具有统计学意义($P=0.03$)。

2.3 筛选NPC细胞株中TRIM59和PPM1B表达差异最高的细胞株

以人正常鼻黏膜上皮细胞系(HNEpC)作为对照,从鼻咽癌细胞株6-10B、CNE-2、HNE1中筛选出TRIM59和PPM1B表达差异最高的细胞株,TRIM59 mRNA和

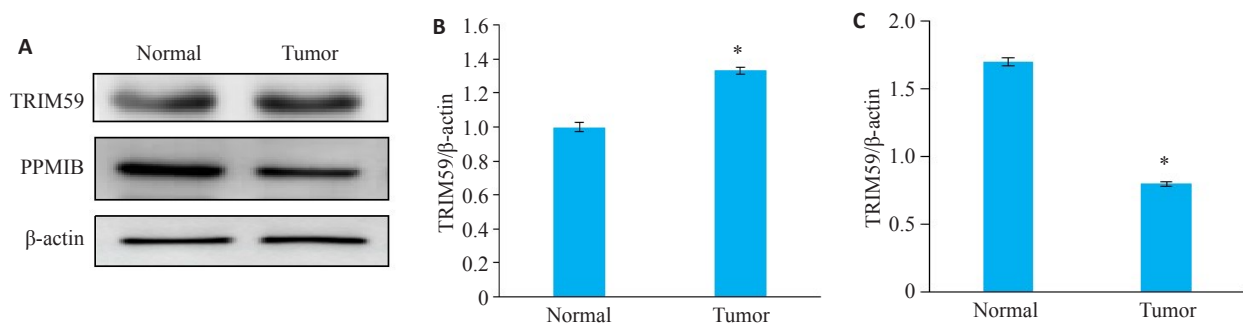


图2 鼻咽癌和癌旁组织中TRIM59和PPM1B蛋白相对表达量

Fig.2 Expressions of TRIM59 and PPM1B proteins in nasopharyngeal carcinoma and adjacent tissues. A: Western blotting for TRIM59 and PPM1B proteins in nasopharyngeal carcinoma and adjacent tissues. B, C: Gray value of the blots of TRIM59 and PPM1B proteins ($n=3$, * $P<0.05$ vs normal).

蛋白在HNE1中表达均显著增加(图3A、C),PPM1B mRNA和蛋白在HNE1中表达均显著下降(图3B、C),因此选择HNE1作为后续研究细胞株,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.04$)。

2.4 TRIM59与PPM1B的靶向关系

当下调HNE1细胞中TRIM59表达后PPM1B蛋白的表达显著增加(图4A~C),与对照组相比,差异具有统

计学意义($P=0.01$)。当上调PPM1B表达后TRIM59蛋白的表达无明显变化(图4D~F),同时双荧光素酶报告基因实验显示PPM1B-WT(野生型)相对荧光素酶活性较NC-WT组明显增加,TRIM59能够有效促进野生型PPM1B荧光素酶活性,与对照组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P=0.01$),PPM1B-Mut(突变型)组相对荧光素酶活性与NC-Mut组相比无明显变化(图4G)。

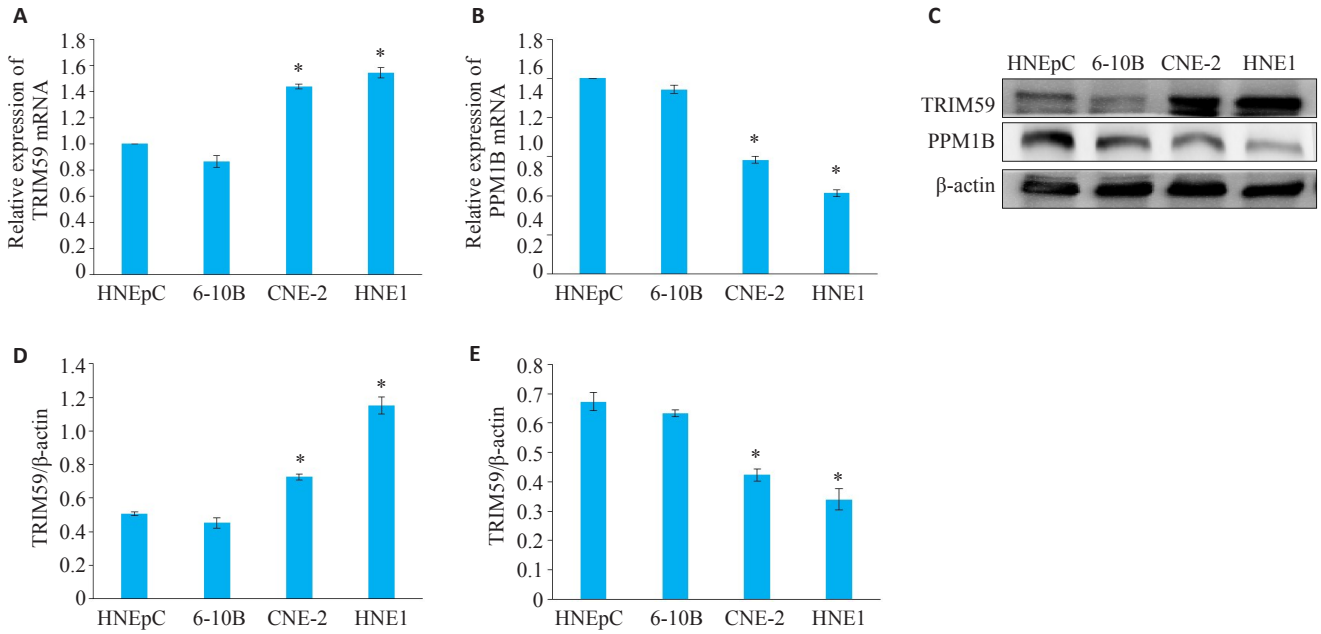


图3 TRIM59和PPM1B在不同鼻咽癌组织中表达情况

Fig.3 TRIM59 and PPM1B expressions in different nasopharyngeal carcinoma tissues. **A, B**: Expressions of TRIM59 and PPM1B mRNA in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells detected using RT-PCR, respectively. **C-E**: Western blotting for detecting TRIM59 and PPM1B expressions in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells and quantitative analysis of the results ($n=3$, * $P<0.05$ vs HNEpC cells).

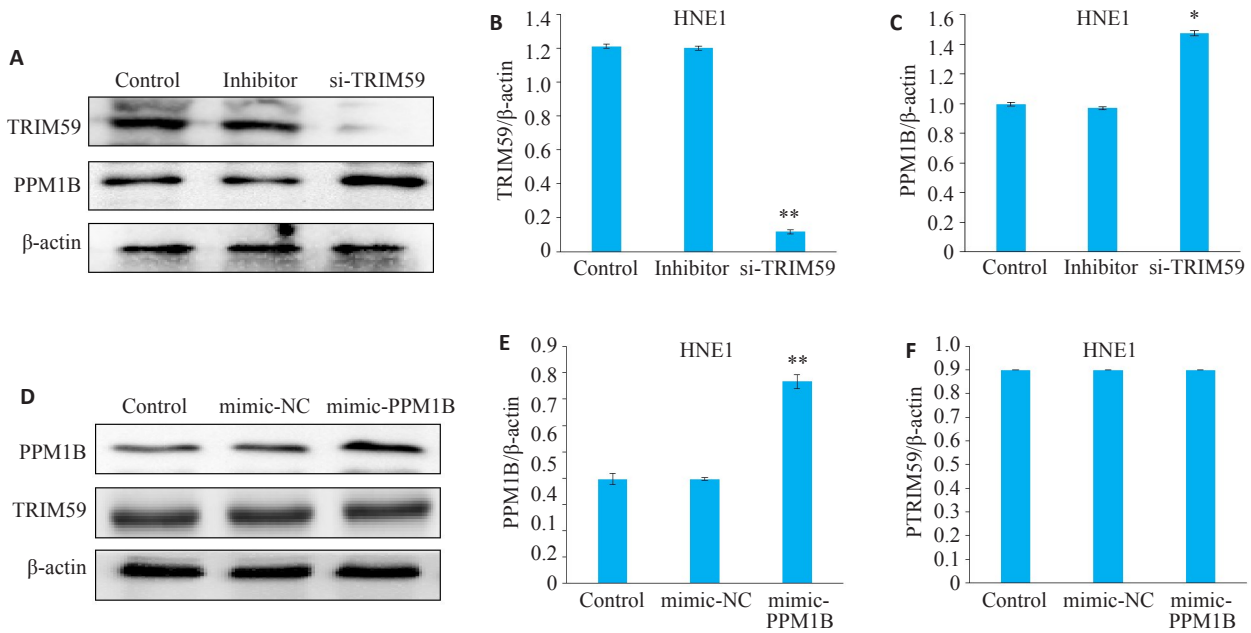
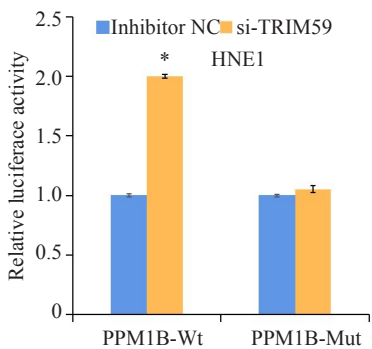


图4 TRIM59与PPM1B的靶向关系

Fig.4 Targeting relationship between TRIM59 and PPM1B. **A-C**: Western blotting for TRIM59 and PPM1B protein expression in HNE1 cells with TRIM59 knockdown. **D-F**: Western blotting TRIM59 and PPM1B protein in HNE1 cells with PPM1B knockdown. **G**: Dual luciferase reported assay for verification of the targeting relationship between TRIM59 and PPM1B ($n=3$, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs control/mimic-NC/inhibitor NC).



2.5 TRIM59对HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移的影响

Transwell结果表明,单独上调HNE1细胞TRIM59表达后,与对照组相比,细胞侵袭($P=0.01$,图4A、B)和迁移能力均增加($P=0.02$,图5C、D),差异具有统计学意义。

单独下调HNE1细胞TRIM59表达后,与对照组相比,细胞侵袭($P=0.01$,图5E、F)和迁移能力均下降(图5G、H),差异具有统计学意义。

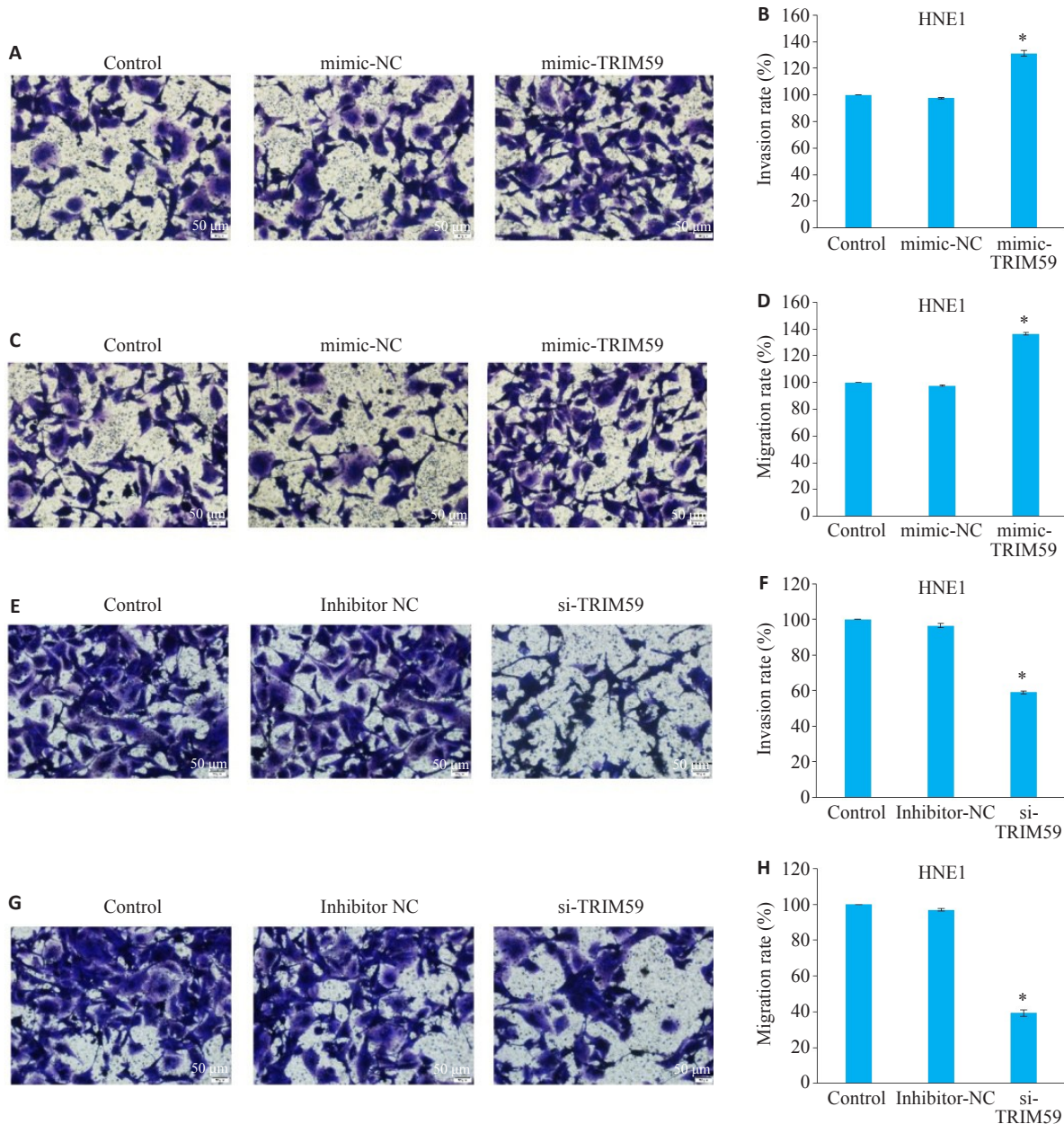


图5 下调TRIM59表达对HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移的影响

Fig.5 Effect of TRIM59 overexpression and knockdown on invasion and migration of HNE1 cells ($n=3$). A, B: Effect of TRIM59 overexpression on cell invasion. C, D: Effect of TRIM59 overexpression on cell migration. E, F: Effect of TRIM59 knockdown on cell invasion. G, H: Effect of TRIM59 knockdown on cell migration. * $P<0.05$ vs control/mimic-NC/inhibitor NC.

2.6 TRIM59靶向调控PPM1B表达促进HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移

Transwell结果显示,同时下调TRIM59和上调PPM1B表达,与对照组相比,HNE1侵袭能力较单独下调TRIM59降低(图6A、B),差异具有统计学意义($P=0.02$)。同时,HNE1迁移能力较单独下调TRIM59降低(图6C、D),差异具有统计学意义($P=0.01$)。

3 讨论

TRIM家族是进化保守的基因家族,涉及许多生物学过程。例如,TRIM19,TRIM24,TRIM25和TRIM68与白血病,乳腺癌和前列腺癌有牵连^[17]。TRIM59在多种癌细胞中表达增加,如非小细胞肺癌,卵巢癌,胰腺癌,食管癌等^[18-21]。TRIM59可以通过多种不同途径参与不同肿瘤的进程,在胃癌中,TRIM59介导P53泛

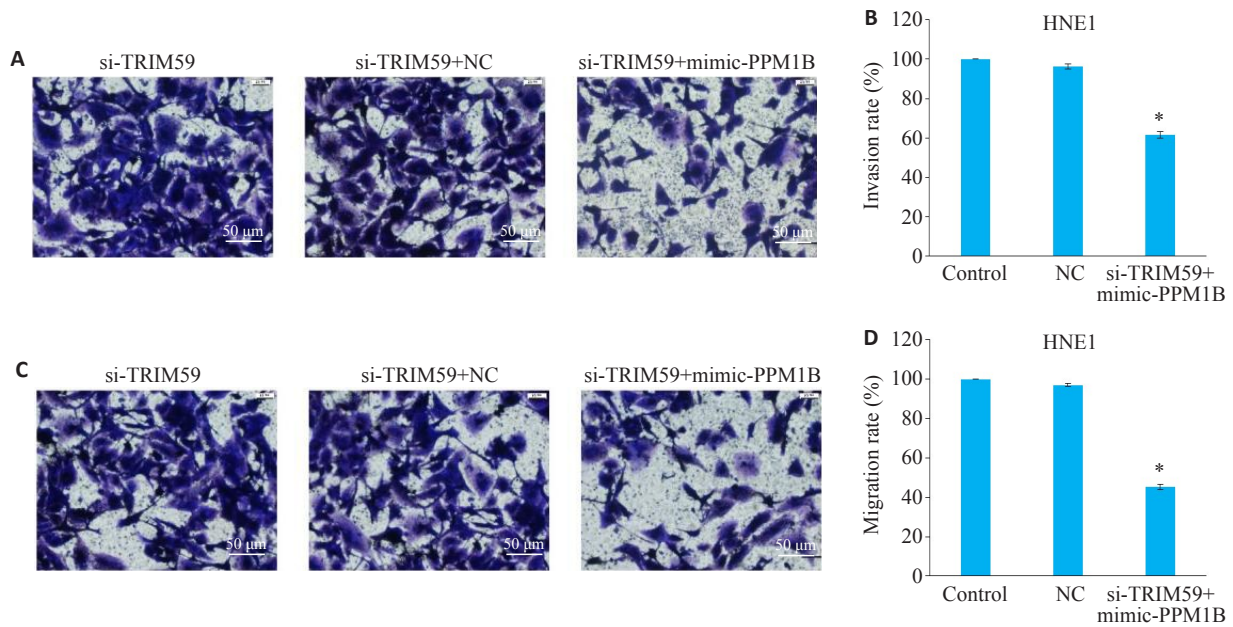


图6 TRIM59靶向调控PPM1B表达促进HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移

Fig.6 TRIM59 promotes HNE1 cell invasion and migration by targeted regulation of PPM1B expression ($n=3$). A, B: Simultaneous PPM1B overexpression and TRIM59 knockdown inhibits HNE1 cell invasion. C, D: Simultaneous PPM1B overexpression and TRIM59 knockdown inhibits HNE1 cell migration. * $P<0.05$ vs control/NC.

素化降解来促进胃癌的发生发展^[22];在前列腺癌中, TRIM59通过激活Ras和Rb信号通路促进肿瘤进展^[23];在肺癌中干扰TRIM59后使细胞周期出现G2期阻滞,调控周期蛋白的表达^[24]。TRIM59作为一个潜在的促癌基因被研究,我们猜测其在鼻咽癌发生发展中同样发挥促癌作用。通过查阅数据库发现TRIM59在鼻咽癌等大多数肿瘤组织中表达异常增高,我们研究首次发现,TRIM59在鼻咽癌组织和鼻咽癌细胞HNE1中高表达,当单独上调TRIM59表达,HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移率均增加,单独下调TRIM59表达,HNE1细胞的侵袭和迁移均受到显著抑制。

PPM1B是肿瘤抑制物,参与了多种癌症通路。PPM1B的过表达抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、体内肿瘤生长、迁移和侵袭,而PPM1B的耗竭则显示出相反的作用^[25-27]。PPM1B通过去磷酸化CDK2与CDK6调控细胞周期^[28],同时能够去磷酸化RIP3负调控坏死性凋亡过程^[29]。PPM1B的过表达会导致肿瘤细胞生长阻滞或坏死,P53和NF- κ B是调控细胞内基因表达和生物体衰老的关键转录因子,PPM1B能够负调控P53和NF- κ B从而减弱细胞衰老的基因表达程序^[30]。同时PPM1B可以作为肿瘤的诊疗指标,能够通过自身或形成复合体后靶向作用于某些蛋白,使相应的蛋白去磷酸化,抑制肿瘤的发生发展^[31]。本研究发现PPM1B在鼻咽癌中表达降低,为了研究TRIM59抑制鼻咽癌侵袭和迁移是否与PPM1B有关,通过Western blot和双荧光素酶实验均证明PPM1B是TRIM59的靶基因,同时TRIM59能够负调

控PPM1B表达。TRIM59作为一个潜在的癌基因能否调控PPM1B影响鼻咽癌细胞的侵袭迁移?当同时下调TRIM59且上调PPM1B表达后,HNE1细胞侵袭和迁移能力均较单独下调TRIM59表达显著被抑制,说明TRIM59通过靶向PPM1B影响鼻咽癌侵袭和迁移。

综上所述,通过细胞学实验证实,抑制HNE1细胞中TRIM59表达能够抑制细胞的侵袭和迁移,其机制可能与抑制PPM1B有关,这些发现将为鼻咽癌的诊断和治疗提供新的思路。

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