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· 基础研究 ·

IFITM1在胰腺癌中的表达及对胰腺癌细胞生物学行为的影响

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摘要

背景与目的：干扰素诱导的跨膜蛋白1(IFITM1)是一种在淋巴细胞中转导同型黏附信号的膜复合物，在胰腺癌组织中表达量异常，但是其在胰腺癌中的作用机制则仍不清楚，因此，本研究初步探讨IFITM1的表达对胰腺癌细胞生物学行为的影响。

方法：用Western blot法检测78例胰腺癌患者(32例转移，46例未转移)的癌组织和癌旁正常组织中IFITM1的表达。将胰腺癌PANC-1细胞转染IFITM1过表达质粒(IFITM1组)或转染IFITM1过表达质粒同时添加ERK_{1/2}通路抑制剂LY3214996(IFITM1+LY3214996组)后，以无处理的PANC-1细胞为对照组，分别用检测Western blot、CCK-8实验、流式细胞术、划痕愈合实验、Transwell实验检测IFITM1蛋白与ERK_{1/2}蛋白磷酸化水平(ERK_{1/2}/p-ERK_{1/2})、细胞增殖活力、凋亡以及迁移与侵袭能力的变化。

结果：IFITM1蛋白相对表达量在胰腺癌组织中明显高于癌旁正常组织，在有转移的胰腺癌组织中明显高于无转移的胰腺癌组织(均P<0.05)。与对照组PANC-1细胞比较，IFITM1组PANC-1细胞的IFITM1蛋白表达水平、ERK_{1/2}/p-ERK_{1/2}水平明显升高，凋亡率明显降低，细胞增殖活力、迁移与侵袭能力均明显增强(均P<0.05)；IFITM1+LY3214996组PANC-1细胞除IFITM1蛋白表达水平明显升高外(P<0.05)，其余指标均无明显变化(均P>0.05)。

结论：IFITM1在胰腺癌组织中表达上调，且与胰腺癌的恶性生物学行为密切相关，其作用机制可能是通过磷酸化激活ERK_{1/2}路调控胰腺癌细胞的生长、迁移和侵袭能力有关。

关键词

胰腺肿瘤；干扰素诱导的跨膜蛋白1；细胞增殖；肿瘤侵润

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Expression of IFITM1 in pancreatic cancer and its effect on biological behaviors of pancreatic cancer cells

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Interferon-induced transmembrane protein 1 (IFITM1), a membrane complex transducing homotypic adhesion signals in lymphocytes, is abnormally expressed in pancreatic cancer

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tissues, but its action mechanism in pancreatic cancer remains unclear. Therefore, this study was conducted as a preliminary investigation to examine the influences of the expression of IFITM1 on biological behaviors of pancreatic cancer cells.

Methods: The expressions of IFITM1 in the surgical specimens of cancer tissue and adjacent normal tissue from 78 pancreatic cancer patients (32 cases having metastasis, 46 cases not having metastasis) were determined by Western blot analysis. In pancreatic cancer PANC-1 cells after transfection with IFITM1-overexpression plasmids alone (IFITM1 group) or with simultaneous addition of ERK_{1/2} pathway inhibitor LY3214996 (IFITM1+LY3214996 group), with untreated PANC-1 cells as control group, the changes in levels of IFITM1 protein and ERK_{1/2} protein phosphorylation (ERK_{1/2}/p-ERK_{1/2}), proliferative viability and apoptosis as well as migration and invasion abilities were determined by Western blot, CCK-8 assay, flow cytometry, Scratch healing assay and Transwell assay, respectively.

Results: The relative expression level of IFITM1 protein in pancreatic cancer tissue was significantly higher than that in adjacent normal tissue, and in pancreatic cancer tissue with metastasis was higher than that in pancreatic cancer tissue without metastasis (both $P<0.05$). Compared with PANC-1 cells in control group, the PANC-1 cells in IFITM1 group showed significantly increased IFITM1 protein and ERK_{1/2}/p-ERK_{1/2} levels, decreased apoptosis rate, increased proliferative viability and enhanced migration and invasion abilities (all $P<0.05$); except the up-regulated IFITM1 protein level ($P<0.05$), the PANC-1 cells in IFITM1+LY3214996 group showed no significant changes in all other studied parameters (all $P>0.05$)

Conclusion: IFITM1 expression is increased in pancreatic cancer tissue, which is closely related to the malignant behaviors of pancreatic cancer. The mechanism may be possibly associated with its regulating the growth, migration and invasion abilities of the pancreatic cancer cells via phosphorylating and activating the ERK_{1/2} pathway.

Key words Pancreatic Neoplasms; Interferon-Induced Transmembrane Protein 1; Cell Proliferation; Neoplasm Invasiveness

CLC number: R735.9

统计报告显示，全世界每年新增胰腺癌患者约46万例，死于胰腺癌的患者约为43万例，分别占所有恶性肿瘤的2.5%和4.5%，每年新发胰腺癌患者的比例虽然排在所有恶性肿瘤的第14位，但其病死率却排在第7位，并且近年来胰腺癌的发病率呈逐年上升趋势，总体发病年龄呈下降趋势^[1-3]。胰腺癌早期诊断困难，接近一半的患者在确诊时已处于晚期^[4-5]。虽然不断有新的靶向药物、免疫药物被应用于临床，但是胰腺癌患者的5年生存率仍不足10%^[6]。胰腺癌的转移和复发是导致治疗失败和患者死亡的重要因素，但其机制尚不清楚^[7]。现阶段研究^[8-10]表明，作为MAPK通路的核心激酶，ERK_{1/2}的磷酸化激活会显著促进下游增殖和转移相关基因的表达，ERK_{1/2}的激活是导致胰腺癌转移的重要因素，调控ERK_{1/2}则是治疗胰腺癌的重要思路。干扰素诱导的跨膜蛋白1（interferon-induced transmembrane protein 1, IFITM1）是一种分子量为

17 kDa的膜蛋白，是在淋巴细胞中转导同型黏附信号的膜复合物的一部分^[11-13]。一项测序研究^[14]结果显示发现IFITM1的转录水平在胰腺癌组织中显著升高，但是IFITM1蛋白在胰腺癌中的意义以及作用机制则仍不清楚。综上，本研究主要分析IFITM1、ERK_{1/2}在胰腺癌中的表达特点，并分析IFITM1调控胰腺癌细胞迁移和侵袭的分子机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 组织样本

选择2018年6月—2021年6月间在河北省沧州市中心医院肝胆胰外一科行手术治疗的78例胰腺癌患者，收集患者手术切除的胰腺癌组织和癌旁正常组织（距肿瘤组织3 cm以上）。其中男47例，女31例；年龄41~74岁。根据全身正电子发射计算机断层显像（positron emission tomography-

computed tomography, PET-CT) 的结果, 将患者分为转移组和未转移组。未转移组患者46例, 男28例, 女18例; 平均年龄(53.25 ± 3.62)岁。转移组共32例, 男19例, 女13例; 平均年龄(54.42 ± 3.79)岁。纳入标准:(1)年龄在40~75岁之间;(2)确诊为胰腺癌;(3)患者知情同意。排除标准:(1)收集前3个月内接受过胰腺癌相关治疗;(2)合并血液学疾病、感染或炎症;(3)合并其他癌症。本研究经过河北省沧州市中心医院伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 材料

人胰腺癌细胞PANC-1(ATCC, 美国)。96孔、24孔组织培养板(康宁公司, 美国)。RPMI 1640培养基和抗体(Gibco公司, 美国)。IFITM1过表达质粒以及相应的阴性对照(negative control, NC)(吉玛公司, 中国)。Lipofectamine[®]2000(Invitrogen公司, 美国)。选择性ERK_{1/2}抑制剂LY3214996(Selleck公司, 美国)。抗体(Abcam公司, 美国)。PVDF膜(Millipore公司, 美国)。ECL显色试剂盒和Nanodrop 2000仪器(Thermo Fisher公司, 美国)。凋亡试剂盒(Annexin V-FITC和PI)(耶森公司, 中国)。流式细胞仪(Becton公司, 美国)。基质胶和Transwell装置(Corning公司, 美国)。光学显微镜(奥林巴斯公司, 日本)。

1.3 细胞培养、分组和转染

人胰腺癌细胞PANC-1培养在RPMI1640完全基中, 培养基含有10%的胎牛血清、0.1 mg/mL的链霉素和100 U/mL的青霉素。将细胞在5% CO₂培养箱中于37℃和95%湿度下培养。细胞分为3组:对照组、IFITM1组、IFITM1+LY3214996组。IFITM1组和IFITM1+LY3214996组细胞通过转染IFITM质粒来表达IFITM1。将细胞在6孔板中培养, 当细胞达到60%汇合后, 添加Opti(100 μL)和Lipofectamine[™] 2000(5 μL)并孵育5 min作为试剂A。加入Opti(100 μL)和IFITM1质粒(20 ng/μL)并孵育5 min作为试剂B。将A和B混合在一起并孵育20 min。16 h后, 更换培养基并收获细胞。对照组细胞转染等量的NC作为对照。IFITM1+LY3214996组的细胞在培养基中加入终浓度为10 nmol/L ERK_{1/2}通路抑制剂LY3214996。

1.4 检测方法

1.4.1 Western blot 对于组织中的蛋白水平, 按照分组将等量的组织一起裂解。组织或者细胞裂解

后通过离心(4℃, 12 000 r/min, 5 min)收集总蛋白。通过10%的SDS-PAGE分离40 μg的蛋白质, 并将其转移到PVDF膜上。加入5%脱脂牛奶(室温, 2 h)封闭后加入一抗(1:1 000稀释, 4℃, 8 h), 洗涤后加入二抗(1:2 000稀释, 室温, 1 h)。条带利用ECL可视化处理, GAPDH作为内参, 分析ERK_{1/2}和p-ERK_{1/2}的相对表达量。

1.4.2 CCK-8检测细胞增殖活力 将100 μL的细胞悬浮液添加到96孔板的孔中, 孵育24 h和48 h后, 将体积为10 μL的CCK-8溶液添加到每个孔中并孵育2 h。在450 nm波长下, 用酶标仪检测每个孔的光密度(OD)值。

1.4.3 流式细胞术检测凋亡 将细胞用1×PBS洗涤并悬浮在100 μL结合缓冲液中。加入5 μL的Annexin V-FITC和10 μL的PI, 在室温下于黑暗中孵育10~15 min。最后, 将400 μL的结合缓冲液添加到样品中, 并在1 h内通过流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡率。

1.4.4 划痕愈合实验检测迁移 按照上述方法在6孔板中培养细胞, 形成单层细胞。然后使用200 μL塑料移液器吸头进行划痕。在0 h的划痕宽度。倒出培养基, 洗去划掉的细胞, 然后将细胞在无血清培养基中培养24 h。再次拍照以评估划痕的愈合情况。通过光学显微镜测量划痕前缘迁移距离百分比。

1.4.5 Transwell检测侵袭 将基质胶(1:8稀释)加入Transwell装置的上室并在37℃下孵育30 min。将600 μL完全培养基填充到4孔板-Transwell装置的下室。将细胞在无血清培养基中于37℃培养24 h进行饥饿处理。消化后, 向水合的Transwell上室中加入100 μL细胞溶液(5×10^5 个细胞/mL)。24 h后, 洗去未侵入的细胞。渗入下室的细胞用95%乙醇固定, 0.1%结晶紫室温染色20 min。在×400倍视野中的5个随机视野中计数细胞数。

1.5 统计学处理

使用SPSS 19.0进行统计, 数据以平均值±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 两组间的比较通过t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胰腺癌组织中IFITM1的表达特点

IFITM1在胰腺癌组织中的相对表达量明显高

于癌旁正常组织 (3.85 ± 0.34 vs. 1.00 ± 0.08 , $P < 0.001$) (图1A)。IFITM1 在出现转移的胰腺癌组织

中的相对表达量明显高于未转移组胰腺癌组织 (4.04 ± 0.19 vs. 2.00 ± 0.11 , $P=0.007$) (图1B)。

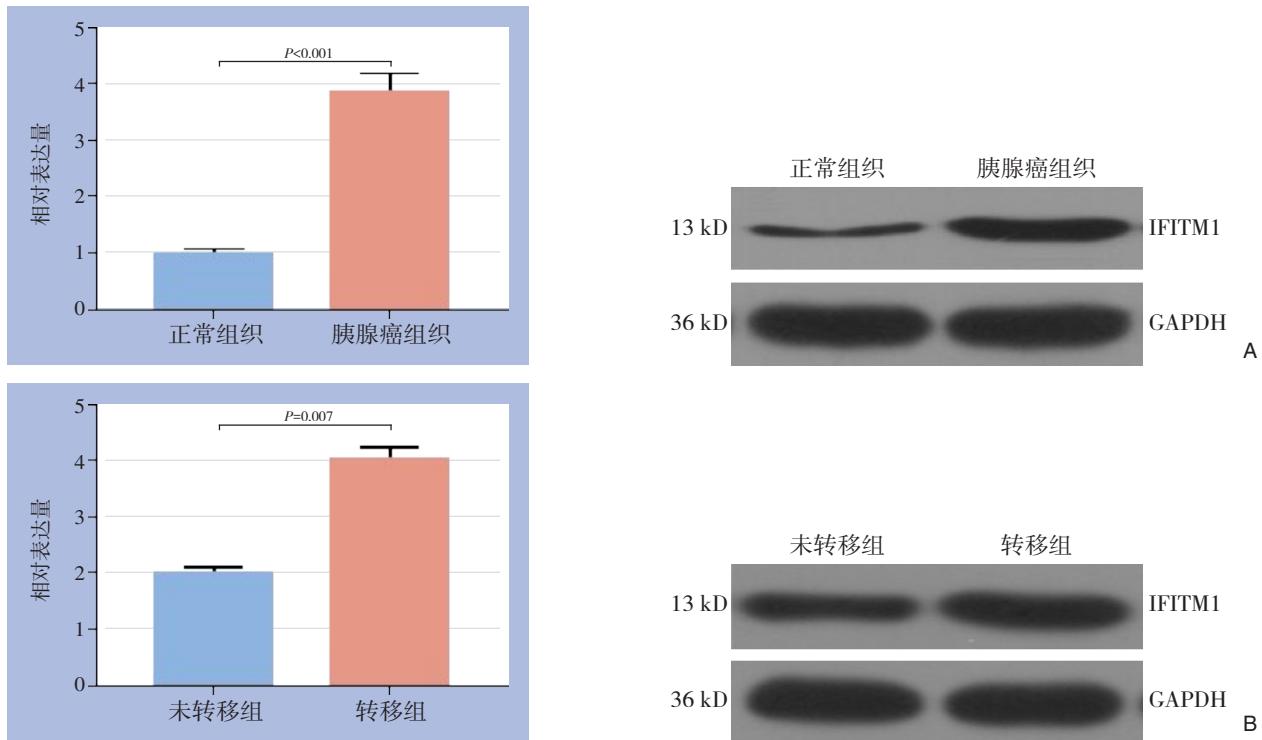


图1 Western blot检测IFITM1蛋白表达 A:胰腺癌组织与癌旁正常组织；B:有转移的胰腺癌组织与无转移的胰腺癌组织

Figure 1 IFITM1 protein expressions detected by Western blot analysis A: Pancreatic cancer tissues and adjacent normal tissue; B: Pancreatic cancer tissues with and without metastasis

2.2 各组细胞中IFITM1蛋白和ERK_{1/2}蛋白磷酸化水平比较

各组细胞中IFITM1蛋白和ERK_{1/2}蛋白磷酸化水平差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。IFITM1组的IFITM1和p-ERK_{1/2}/ERK_{1/2}水平明显高于对照组($P < 0.001$)。IFITM1+LY3214996组的p-ERK_{1/2}/ERK_{1/2}水平

明显低于IFITM1组($P < 0.001$)，但IFITM1水平与IFITM1+LY3214996组的IFITM1蛋白水平明显高于对照组($P < 0.001$)，p-ERK_{1/2}/ERK_{1/2}水平与对照组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$) (图2)。

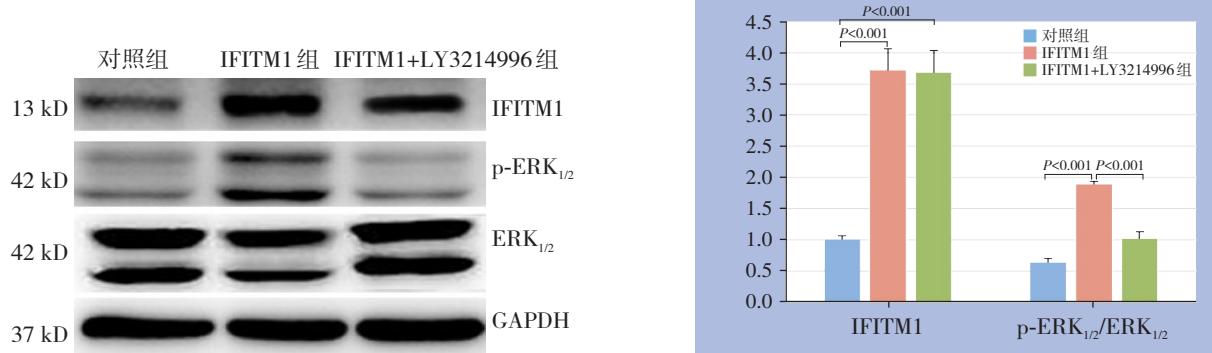


图2 各组细胞中IFITM1蛋白和ERK_{1/2}蛋白磷酸化水平

Figure 2 The levels of IFITM1 protein and phosphorylation ERK_{1/2}protein in each group of cells

2.3 IFITM1通过ERK_{1/2}对胰腺癌细胞增殖活力的影响

各组细胞增殖活力差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。IFITM1组的24、48 h的细胞增殖活力均明显高于对照组(均 $P<0.001$)；IFITM1+LY3214996组24、48 h的细胞增殖活力均明显低于IFITM1组(均 $P<0.001$)；IFITM1+LY3214996组与对照组间24、48 h的细胞增殖活力差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$) (图3)。

2.4 IFITM1通过ERK_{1/2}对胰腺癌细胞凋亡的影响

各组细胞的凋亡率差异有统计学意义 ($F=16.1578$, $P=0.004$)。IFITM1组的凋亡率明显低于对照组[(3.86 ± 0.41) % vs. (6.01 ± 0.58) %, $P=0.014$]；IFITM1+LY3214996组的凋亡率明显高于IFITM1组[(5.67 ± 0.63) % vs. (3.86 ± 0.41) %, $P=0.027$]；

IFITM1+LY3214996组与对照组的凋亡率差异无统计学意义[(5.67 ± 0.63) % vs. (6.01 ± 0.58) %, $P>0.05$] (图4)。

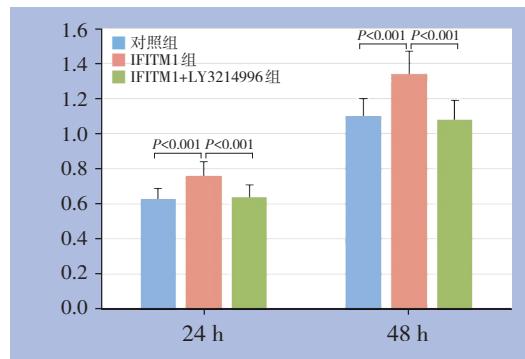


图3 CCK-8法检测各组胰腺癌细胞的增殖活力(OD值)

Figure 3 The proliferative ability of each group of pancreatic cancer cells detected by CCK-8 assay (OD value)

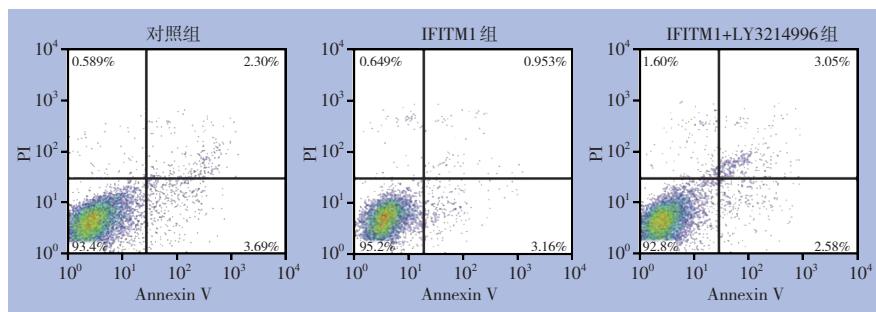


图4 流式细胞术检测各组胰腺癌细胞凋亡情况

Figure 4 The apoptosis in each group of pancreatic cancer cells detected by flow cytometry

2.5 IFITM1通过ERK_{1/2}对胰腺癌细胞迁移的影响

各组细胞迁移能力差异有统计学意义 ($F=23.715$, $P<0.001$)。IFITM1组的划痕前缘迁移百分比明显高于对照组[(86.23 ± 4.61) % vs. (51.78 ± 2.64) %, $P<0.001$]；IFITM1+LY3214996组的划痕前

缘迁移百分比明显低于IFITM1组[(48.82 ± 3.12) % vs. (86.23 ± 4.61) %, $P<0.001$]；IFITM1+LY3214996组与对照组划痕前缘迁移百分比差异无统计学意义[(48.82 ± 3.12) % vs. (51.78 ± 2.64) %, $P>0.05$] (图5)。

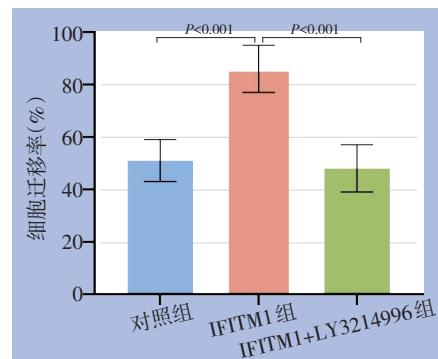
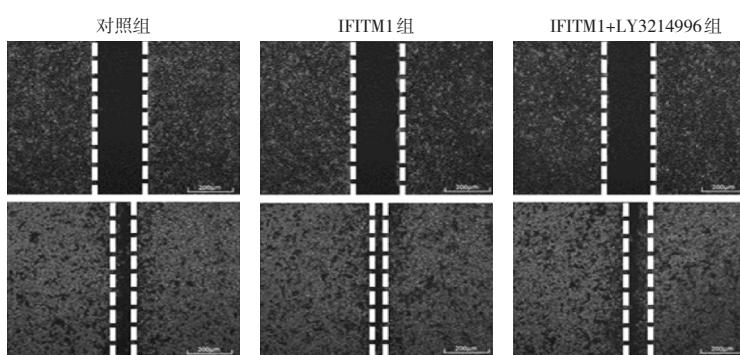


图5 划痕愈合实验检测各组胰腺癌细胞的迁移能力

Figure 5 The migration ability of each group of pancreatic cancer cells analyzed by scratch healing experiment

2.6 IFITM1通过ERK_{1/2}对胰腺癌细胞侵袭的影响

3组细胞侵袭能力差异有统计学意义 ($F=36.286, P<0.001$)。IFITM1组的侵袭细胞数目明显高于对照组 [(210.85 ± 15.43) 个 vs. (104.47 ± 10.86) 个, $P<0.001$]；IFITM1+LY3214996组的侵袭细胞数目

明显低于IFITM1组 [(112.35 ± 14.94) 个 vs. (210.85 ± 15.43) 个, $P<0.001$]；IFITM1+LY3214996组与对照组的侵袭细胞数差异无统计学意义 [(112.35 ± 14.94) 个 vs. (104.47 ± 10.86) 个, $P>0.05$] (图6)。

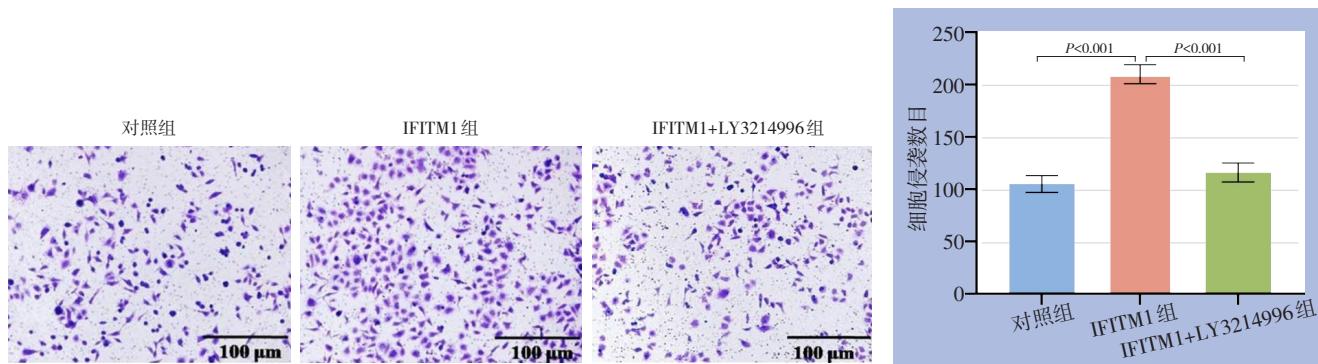


图6 Transwell实验检测各组胰腺癌细胞的侵袭能力

Figure 6 The invasion ability of each group of pancreatic cancer cells analyzed by Transwell assay

3 讨 论

IFITM1是一种由干扰素诱导的蛋白，具有调节细胞增殖、存活、运动和分泌的作用^[15-17]。近年来研究^[18-20]表明IFITM1在喉癌、胰腺癌等中发挥促癌作用。Sakamoto等^[21]的研究结果表明，IFITM1可参与细胞黏附和增殖的多聚体复合蛋白，IFITM1在肺癌组织中过表达并且促进肺癌细胞的远端转移。也有研究显示IFITM1是胆囊癌转移的标志因子^[22]。为分析IFITM1在胰腺癌中的意义，本研究在临幊上收集了胰腺癌组织和癌旁正常组织，结果显示IFITM1在胰腺癌组织中显著过表达。此外，根据肿瘤转移情况分为转移组和未转移组，结果显示出现转移的胰腺癌组织中的IFITM1蛋白水平显著高于未转移组。为进一步分析IFITM1对胰腺癌细胞的影响，本研究通过转染构建了IFITM1过表达的胰腺癌细胞模型，结果显示提高IFITM1的水平会促进细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭的能力，并抑制凋亡。本研究结果提示IFITM1与胰腺癌转移有关，IFITM1可促进胰腺癌细胞的增殖和转移来促进胰腺癌进展。

为进一步分析IFITM1促进胰腺癌进展的机制，本研究也检测了IFITM1对胰腺癌细胞中ERK_{1/2}的影

响。一项研究^[23]显示IFITM1可通过调节ERK_{1/2}的激活参与人类矮小症的发生。也有研究^[24-25]显示IFITM1的配体干扰素-γ可通过促进ERK_{1/2}的磷酸化激活促进肿瘤细胞的免疫逃逸，从而促进肺癌进展。ERK_{1/2}蛋白已被证明参与胚胎发育、器官发生以及多种生理过程，包括、代谢、细胞周期、免疫等^[26-27]。研究^[28-30]显示ERK_{1/2}被磷酸化激活后会促进细胞周期、细胞运动和抗凋亡蛋白的表达，进而参与胰腺癌的发生和进展。本次研究结果显示IFITM1蛋白的水平升高后，胰腺癌细胞中的ERK_{1/2}蛋白磷酸化水平显著升高。此外，本研究也进行了挽救实验，即利用ERK_{1/2}抑制剂LY3214996来阻断ERK_{1/2}的激活。结果显示抑制ERK_{1/2}的激活可显著的阻断IFITM1对胰腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的促进作用，并降低IFITM1的抗凋亡作用。根据文献，本研究结果说明IFITM1促进胰腺癌的作用与ERK_{1/2}密切相关。

然而，本研究也存在不足之处，关于IFITM1与胰腺癌患者生存率之间的关系仍需要扩大样本进行长期随访研究。此外，IFITM1通过ERK_{1/2}促进胰腺癌转移的分子机制仍需要动物实验证实。

综上所述，IFITM1促进胰腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭，并抑制凋亡，IFITM1在胰腺癌组织

中上调并可通过激活 ERK_{1/2}促进胰腺癌转移。提示 IFITM1 可能成为诊断和治疗胰腺癌的新靶点。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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