



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.06.014
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.06.014
China Journal of General Surgery, 2024, 33(6):979-987.

· 基础研究 ·

核转运蛋白 $\alpha 2$ 通过 ERK 信号通路调控乳腺癌细胞生物学行为的研究

冉冉¹, 刘蔡杨², 王浩¹, 何幸³, 寇玲娜⁴

(四川省肿瘤临床医学研究中心/四川省肿瘤医院·研究所/四川省癌症防治中心/电子科技大学附属肿瘤医院 1. 乳腺科
4. 肿瘤内科, 四川 成都 610041; 2. 四川省内江市第一人民医院 胸心外科, 四川 内江 641000; 3. 四川省成都市金牛区人民医院 输血科, 四川 成都 610000)

摘要

背景与目的: 核转运蛋白 $\alpha 2$ (KPNA2) 异常表达能增强乳腺癌细胞迁移和侵袭能力, 导致肺转移风险, 并与乳腺癌患者不良预后相关。本研究进一步分析 KPNA2 在乳腺癌细胞中的表达情况, 并探讨其对乳腺癌细胞生物学行为影响的相关机制。

方法: 用免疫组化检测 62 例乳腺癌患者癌组织与癌旁组织标本中 KPNA2 的表达。将两种人乳腺癌细胞株 (MDA-MB-453、MCF-7) 分为阴性对照组 (转染空白质粒)、KPNA2 敲低组 (转染 KPNA2 siRNA)、ERK 抑制剂组 (ERK 抑制剂 U0126 处理)、联合组 (转染 KPNA2 siRNA 联合 U0126 处理)。各组细胞处理 48 h 后, 分别用 qRT-PCR 与 Western blot 检测 KPNA2 mRNA 与蛋白表达, 并分别用 MTT 法、流式细胞术、Transwell 实验、Western blot 检测细胞增殖、凋亡、侵袭能力, 以及 ERK1/2 通路相关蛋白表达的变化。

结果: 免疫组化结果显示, KPNA2 蛋白在乳腺癌组织中表达水平高于癌旁组织 (2.48 ± 0.39 vs. 1.28 ± 0.22 , $P < 0.05$)。qRT-PCR 与 Western blot 结果显示, 两种乳腺癌细胞株的阴性对照组和 ERK 抑制剂组的 KPNA2 mRNA 及蛋白表达水平均无明显差异 (均 $P > 0.05$), 而 KPNA2 敲低组和联合组 KPNA2 mRNA 和蛋白表达下调 (均 $P < 0.05$)。功能实验结果显示, 与各自的阴性对照组比较, ERK 抑制剂组、KPNA2 敲低组和联合组的细胞增殖率降低、凋亡率升高、细胞侵袭能力减弱, 其中联合组各项变化最为明显 (均 $P < 0.05$)。Western blot 结果显示, 与各自的阴性对照组比较, ERK 抑制剂组、KPNA2 敲低组和联合组磷酸化 ERK1/2、裂解的胱天蛋白酶 3 蛋白表达均下调, 且联合组两者的下调程度最为明显 (均 $P < 0.05$)。

结论: 乳腺癌组织中 KPNA2 表达水平升高, 其增强乳腺癌细胞迁移和侵袭能力的作用可能与活化 ERK 信号通路有关, KPNA2 有望作为乳腺癌药物开发的新靶点。

关键词

乳腺肿瘤; α 核胞浆转运蛋白类; 细胞增殖; 肿瘤浸润

中图分类号: R737.9

基金项目: 四川省自然科学基金资助项目 (2022NSFSC0707)。

收稿日期: 2024-01-10; **修订日期:** 2024-05-27。

作者简介: 冉冉, 四川省肿瘤医院医师, 主要从事乳腺癌相关诊治方面的研究。

通信作者: 寇玲娜, Email: phy94kln@163.com

Regulation of biological behavior in breast cancer cells by karyopherin $\alpha 2$ through the ERK signaling pathway

RAN Ran¹, LIU Caiyang², WANG Hao¹, HE Xing³, KOU Lingna⁴

(1. Department of Breast Surgery 4. Department of Oncology, Sichuan Clinical Research Center for Cancer/Sichuan Cancer Hospital & Institute/Sichuan Cancer Prevention and Treatment Center/Cancer Hospital Affiliated to School of Medicine, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, the First People's Hospital of Neijiang, Neijiang, Sichuan 641000, China; 3. Department of Blood Transfusion, Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital Jinniu Hospital, Chengdu 610000, China)

Abstract

Background and Aims: Abnormal expression of nuclear transport protein $\alpha 2$ (KPNA2) can enhance the migration and invasion abilities of breast cancer cells, leading to an increased risk of lung metastasis and is associated with poor prognosis in breast cancer patients. This study was conducted further to analyze the expression of KPNA2 in breast cancer cells and explore the related mechanism for it affecting the biological behavior of breast cancer cells.

Methods: The KPNA2 expressions in cancer tissues and adjacent tissues from 62 breast cancer patients were detected by immunohistochemical staining. Two human breast cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-453 and MCF-7) were divided into the negative control group (transfected with blank plasmid), KPNA2 knockdown group (transfected with KPNA2 siRNA), ERK inhibitor group (treated with ERK inhibitor U0126), and combined group (transfected with KPNA2 siRNA combined with U0126 treatment). After 48 h of treatment, KPNA2 mRNA and protein expressions were detected by qRT-PCR and Western blot, respectively. Changes in cell proliferation, apoptosis and invasion ability, ERK1/2 pathway, and apoptosis-related protein expressions were detected using MTT assay, flow cytometry, Transwell assay, and Western blot analysis, respectively.

Results: Immunohistochemistry results showed that the expression level of KPNA2 protein in breast cancer tissue was higher than in adjacent tissue (2.48 ± 0.39 vs. 1.28 ± 0.22 , $P < 0.05$). qRT-PCR and Western blot results showed no significant difference in KPNA2 mRNA and protein expressions between the negative control and ERK inhibitor groups in both breast cancer cell lines (all $P > 0.05$). In contrast, the KPNA2 knockdown and combined groups showed downregulation of KPNA2 mRNA and protein expressions (all $P < 0.05$). Functional experiments showed that, compared to their respective negative control groups, the ERK inhibitor group, KPNA2 knockdown group, and combined group exhibited decreased cell proliferation rates, increased apoptosis rates, and reduced cell invasion abilities, with the combined group showing the most significant changes (all $P < 0.05$). Western blot results indicated that, compared to their respective negative control groups, the ERK inhibitor group, KPNA2 knockdown group, and the combined group had downregulated expressions of phosphorylated ERK1/2 and cleaved caspase-3 proteins, with the combined group showing the most pronounced downregulation (all $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The expression level of KPNA2 is elevated in breast cancer tissues. Its role in enhancing breast cancer cells' migration and invasion abilities may be related to the activation of the ERK signaling pathway. KPNA2 holds promise as a new target for drug development in breast cancer.

Key words

Breast Neoplasms; alpha Karyopherins; Cell Proliferation; Neoplasm Invasiveness

CLC number: R737.9

乳腺癌近年来发病率逐渐增高,2022年的统计数据显示乳腺癌发病率居于女性恶性肿瘤首位^[1-2]。乳腺癌的分子靶向治疗是当前研究的热点内容^[3]。作为核运输信号超家族的一员,核转运蛋白 $\alpha 2$ (karyopherin $\alpha 2$, KPNA2) 参与了DNA修复,转录过程和细胞分裂过程中关键性细胞因子的核质转运^[4]。有研究^[5]显示,癌组织KPNA2高表达与三阴性乳腺癌(triple negative breast cancer, TNBC)患者不良预后正相关,在淋巴结转移和静脉癌栓患者中比例更高,但机制并不明确。抑制KPNA2基因表达能体外诱导膀胱癌细胞凋亡,其中裂解的胱天蛋白酶3(cleaved caspase-3, C-caspase-3)蛋白表达上调^[6]。细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK)有两种亚型(ERK1/2),作为蛋白激酶能磷酸化下游多种信号蛋白,参与细胞增殖、迁移和血管生成等相关活动^[7]。癌症患者ERK上游通路突变导致ERK1/2过度激活,参与肿瘤细胞的增殖和转移^[8]。随着ERK上游通路蛋白抑制剂在患者中陆续出现耐药,直接研发针对ERK的抑制剂逐渐成了新的热点^[9-10]。关于KPNA2通过ERK1/2蛋白调节乳腺癌细胞增殖和凋亡的研究较少,因此本研究探索乳腺癌细胞株KPNA2、RK1/2与体外增殖、侵袭、凋亡的关系,以期为临床上乳腺癌的治疗提供新的治疗靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 细胞与组织标本 MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞株:购自中国科学院细胞库。MDA-MB-453是TNBC细胞系,TNBC是最具侵袭性亚型,缺乏有效治疗手段且患者预后不良^[11];MCF-7细胞株雌激素受体为阳性,可接受内分泌治疗^[12]。MDA-MB-453和MCF-7细胞株代表临床最常见的乳腺癌亚型,能代表临床大多数患者的病理分型。乳腺癌组织及癌旁组织取自2022年3月—2023年4月于四川省肿瘤医院接受手术治疗的62例患者,年龄29~65岁,平均(51.59 \pm 9.76)岁,术后证实患者均为单发病灶,包括导管原位癌13例、导管内乳头状癌8例、黏液癌3例、浸润性导管癌38例,其中雌激素受体阳性患者39例、TNBC患者15例。入组标准:(1)病理确诊的乳腺癌患者,能提供组织切片;(2)在乳

腺癌手术前均未进行化疗、放疗或免疫治疗等;(3)患者知情同意,并签署知情同意书;排除标准:(1)妊娠或哺乳期患者;(2)合并其他脏器恶性肿瘤病史的患者;(3)组织切片不完整。

1.1.2 主要试剂与仪器 KPNA2和GAPDH引物序列:南京信帆生物技术有限公司。逆转录试剂盒和PCR试剂盒:南京诺唯赞公司。免疫组化试剂:北京中杉金桥公司。阴性对照质粒、KPNA2小干扰RNA(siRNA):上海北诺生物科技有限公司。电化学发光液和RIPA裂解液:上海碧云天公司。KPNA2、ERK1/2、磷酸化ERK1/2(p-ERK1/2)、C-caspase-3抗体:北京博奥森生物技术有限公司。ERK通路抑制剂U0126:上海北诺生物科技有限公司。TS100倒置显微镜:日本Olympus公司。StepOnePlus实时PCR系统:美国ABI公司。BD FACSCalibur流式细胞仪:美国BD Biosciences公司。1640培养基:Gibco公司。Transwell小室:北京科宇深蓝科技有限公司。二氨基联苯胺:艾美捷科技有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 免疫组化半定量检测KPNA2蛋白水平^[13] 以10%甲醛固定组织,行脱蜡、脱水操作。以柠檬酸行微波修复后以磷酸缓冲液洗涤5 min,重复3次。加入3%的H₂O₂,洗涤后加入KPNA2反应过夜。滴加二抗于37℃下孵育50 min后冲洗,并以二氨基联苯胺显色,行苏木精复染后常规脱水、封片。每张切片选5个视野,观察100个细胞,以阳性细胞占比评分:0分:0~5%;1分:5%~25%;2分:26%~50%;3分:>50%。阳性细胞数在20%以上则为阳性。

1.2.2 细胞培养与转染 于DMEM培养液中加入10%牛胎血清,分别接种MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞株进行培养。U0126浓度为10 μ mol/L。随机将MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞分为阴性对照组(转染空白质粒)、ERK抑制剂组(使用ERK通路抑制剂U0126^[14])、KPNA2敲低组(转染KPNA2 siRNA质粒^[15])和联合组(转染敲低质粒+U0126),按照转染说明书对其进行转染,构建细胞模型。

1.2.3 实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)检测KPNA2 mRNA水平^[16] 以TRIzol法提取总RNA,测定其浓度,逆转录获取cDNA,采用qRT-PCR系统行扩增,每个样本设置3个负孔,以GAPDH作为内参。GAPDH上游引物:5'-AGA AGG CTG GGG CTC ATT

TG-3', 下游引物: 5'-AGG GGC GAT GCA GAG TCT TC-3'; KPNA2 上游引物: 5'-GGA AGC ACC ATT ACG AAG G-3', 下游引物: 5'-TCC CGA AGG TAA CAT AAC TA-3'。于常规反应条件下循环40次, 94 °C反应4 min。重复进行3次, 以 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法分析结果。

1.2.4 Western blot检测细胞蛋白水平 取各组MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞以RIPA裂解液提取蛋白, 经SDS-PAGE电泳转移蛋白样品至醋酸纤维膜, 用脱脂奶粉封闭2 h后, 分别滴加稀释后的一抗(抗KPNA2、ERK1/2、p-ERK1/2抗体稀释浓度为1:1 000, 抗C-caspase-3抗体稀释浓度为1:500, 抗GAPDH抗体1:1 000稀释度, 设为内参), 4 °C过夜孵育后加入二抗孵育2 h, 以电致化学发光显色后, 使用软件分析蛋白条带灰度值。

1.2.5 MTT法检测细胞增殖 取各组MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞接种于96孔板培养, 于每孔中加入20 μL浓度为5 mg/mL的MTT液, 37 °C条件下培养4 h。各孔再加入150 μL二甲基亚砷溶液, 放于酶标仪上检测其具体的吸光度(OD)值, 细胞增殖率(%) = 本组OD均值/阴性对照组OD均值 × 100%

1.2.6 流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡 按照试剂盒里面相关的说明书实施。将MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞进行接种, 置于37 °C培养箱中, 待细胞贴壁后更换培养液为27-P-CAUA。避光孵育24 h后加入不含

EDTA的胰蛋白酶反应, 获得细胞悬液, 再进行离心、洗涤操作。加入结合缓冲液重悬细胞500 μL, 混匀后反应10 min。1 h内上机观察, 并重复3次, 计算Q2和Q3象限细胞的比例。

1.2.7 Transwell实验检测细胞株侵袭能力 以无血清培养液重悬各组MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞, 于24孔板中入含10%FBS的培养液, 取200 μL细胞悬液于Transwell上室, 于Transwell小室平铺融化的Matrigel, 待基质胶凝固后加入MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞, 并将Transwell小室置于24孔板培养24 h后, 行染色、漂洗和固定, 30 min后在显微镜下进行侵入细胞技术, 计算穿模率。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0对数据统计分析。计量资料用均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验; 计数资料以例数(百分比) [*n* (%)] 表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。*P* < 0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同组织里面的KPNA2蛋白表达情况

免疫组化结果显示, KPNA2蛋白在患者乳腺癌组织中的表达明显高于癌旁组织(图1); 半定量评分结果显示前者明显高于后者(2.48 ± 0.39 vs. 1.28 ± 0.22, *P* < 0.05)。

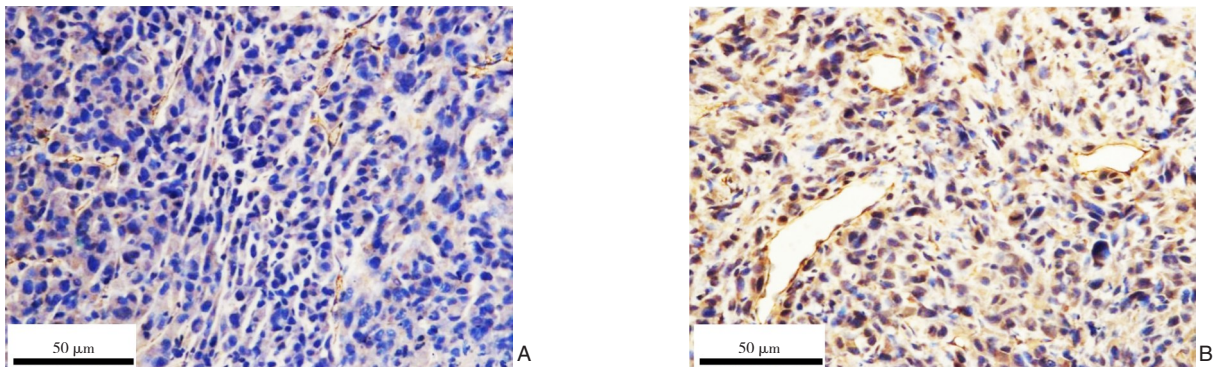


图1 免疫组化检测KPNA2蛋白的表达(×200) A: 癌旁组织; B: 癌组织

Figure 1 Immunohistochemical staining for expression of KPNA2 protein (×200) A: Adjacent tissue; B: Cancer tissue

2.2 各组细胞KPNA2 mRNA及蛋白表达

MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞中, 阴性对照组和ERK抑制剂组KPNA2 mRNA及蛋白表达之间差异无统计学意义(均 *P* > 0.05)。与各自的阴性对照组

和ERK抑制剂组比较, KPNA2敲低组和联合组的KPNA2 mRNA及蛋白表达均明显下调(均 *P* < 0.05)(图2)。

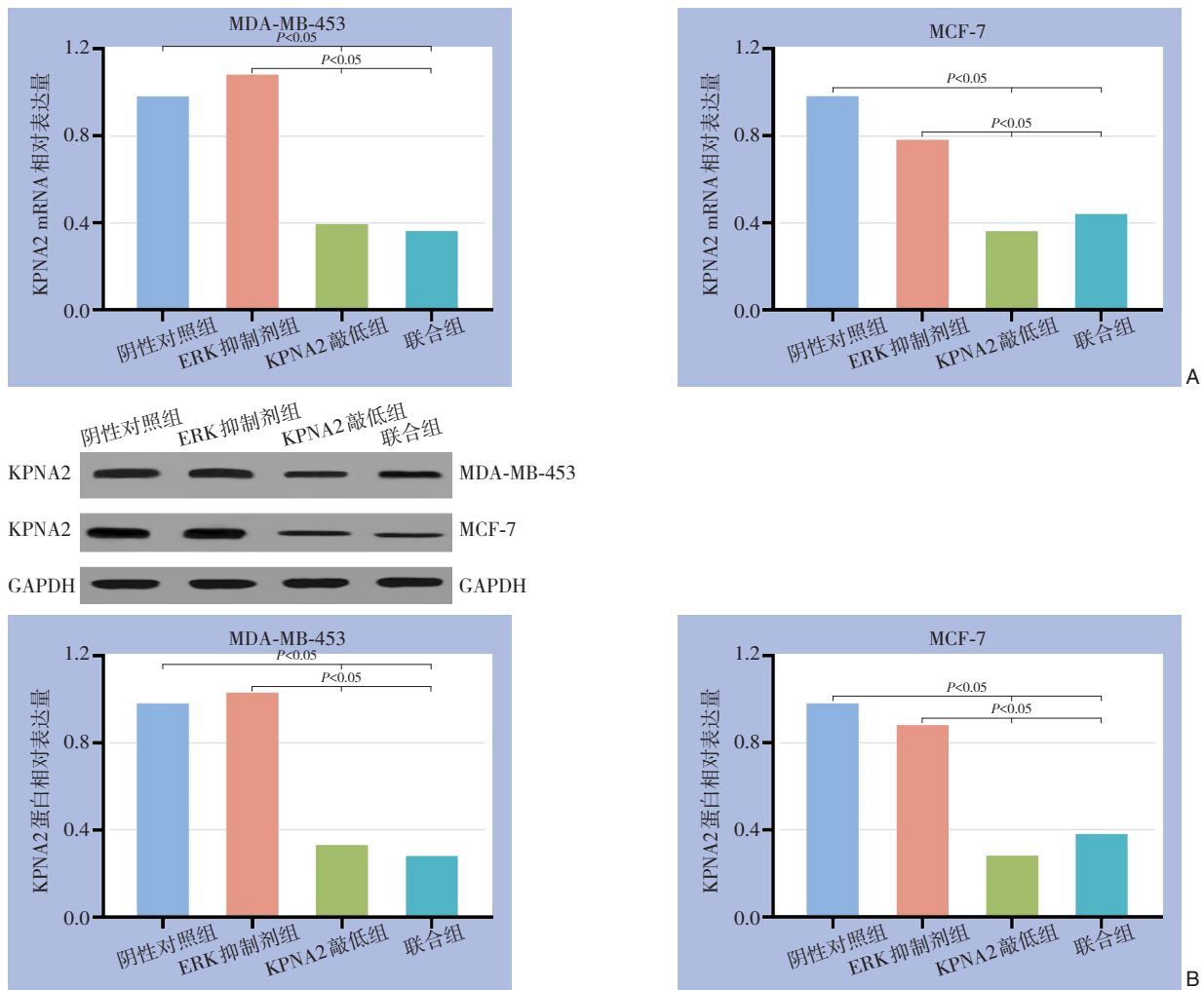


图2 MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞中KPNA2的表达检测 A: mRNA表达; B: 蛋白表达

Figure 2 Detection of KPNA2 expression in MDA-MB-453 and MCF-7 cells A: mRNA expression; B: Protein expression

2.3 各组细胞增殖与凋亡情况

与各自阴性对照组比较, MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞的ERK抑制剂组、KPNA2敲低组和联合组增殖率下降, 凋亡率上升, 其中联合组的变化程度最为明显(均 $P < 0.05$) (图3-4)。

2.4 各组细胞侵袭能力变化

Transwell 实验结果显示, 与各自阴性对照组比较, ERK抑制剂组、KPNA2敲低组和联合组的侵袭细胞计数减少, 而联合组细胞计数结果最低(均 $P < 0.05$) (图5)。

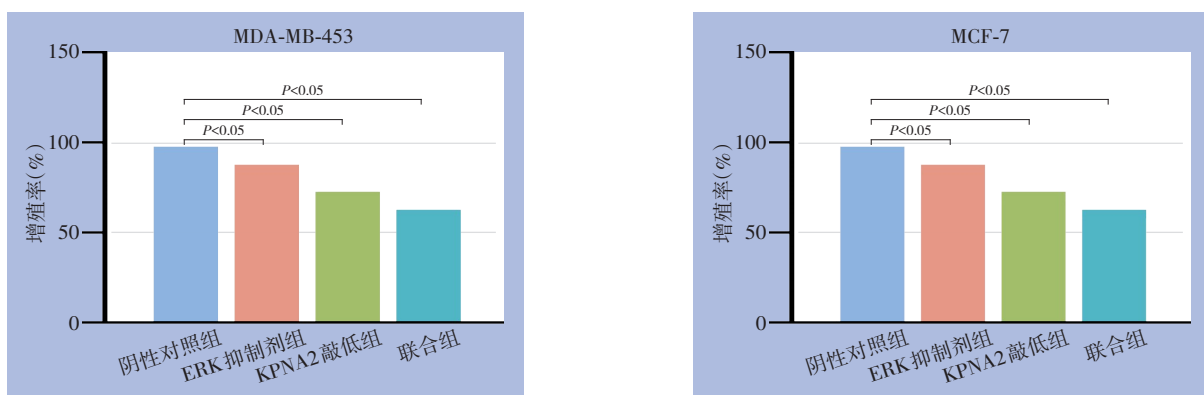


图3 各组MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞增殖率比较

Figure 3 Comparison of proliferation rates among groups of MDA-MB-453 and MCF-7 cells

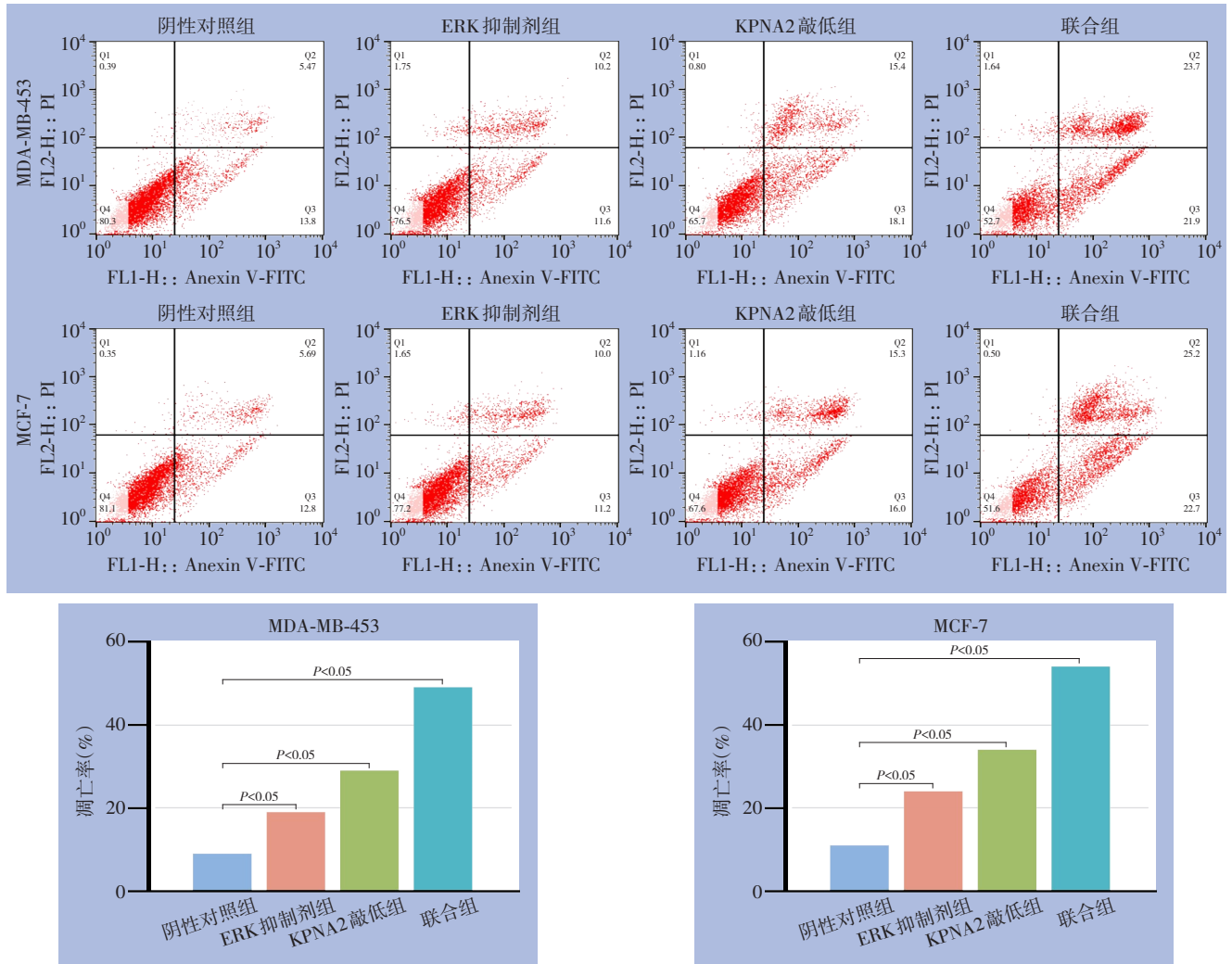


图 4 流式细胞术检测 MDA-MB-453、MCF-7 细胞凋亡情况以及各组凋亡率比较

Figure 4 Detection of apoptosis in MDA-MB-453 and MCF-7 cells by flow cytometry and comparison of apoptosis rates among groups

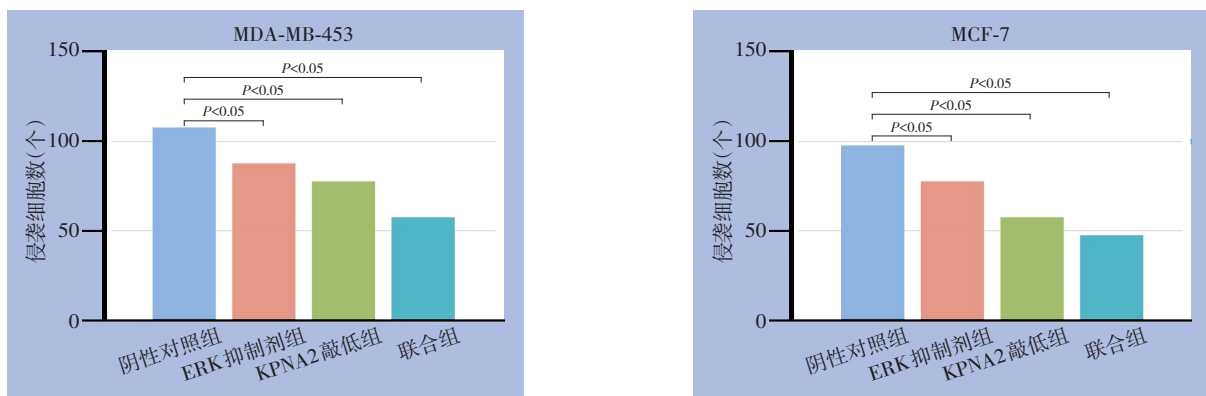


图 5 各组细胞侵袭细胞数比较

Figure 5 Comparison of the number of invading cells in each group

2.5 各组细胞 ERK1/2 通路与凋亡相关蛋白表达变化

MDA-MB-453、MCF-7 细胞各组 ERK1/2 表达无差异 (均 $P > 0.05$), 但与各自阴性对照组比较,

ERK 抑制剂组、KPNA2 敲低组和联合组的 p-ERK1/2 和 C-caspase-3 蛋白表达水平均下调, 其中联合组下调程度最为明显 (均 $P < 0.05$) (图 6) (表 1)。

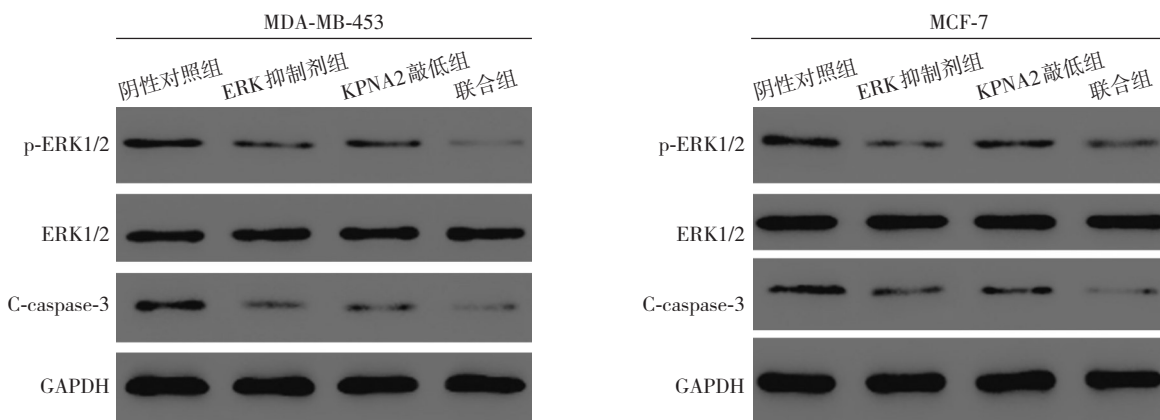


图6 Western blot法检测MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞中ERK1/2、p-ERK1/2、C-caspase-3的表达

Figure 6 Detection of ERK1/2, p-ERK1/2, and C-caspase-3 expressions in MDA-MB-453 and MCF-7 cells by Western blot

表1 各组细胞ERK1/2通路与凋亡相关蛋白相对表达水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of relative expression levels of ERK1/2 pathway and apoptosis-related proteins among groups

组别	MDA-MB-453细胞			MCF-7细胞		
	p-ERK1/2	ERK1/2	C-caspase-3	p-ERK1/2	ERK1/2	C-caspase-3
阴性对照组	0.33±0.07	0.49±0.09	0.28±0.07	0.31±0.07	0.59±0.09	0.24±0.05
ERK抑制剂组	0.22±0.06 ¹⁾	0.51±0.07	0.18±0.04 ¹⁾	0.19±0.06 ¹⁾	0.61±0.11	0.15±0.04 ¹⁾
KPNA2敲低组	0.23±0.05 ¹⁾	0.52±0.09	0.16±0.04 ^{1),2)}	0.23±0.05 ¹⁾	0.57±0.10	0.14±0.04 ¹⁾
联合组	0.11±0.03 ^{1),2),3)}	0.51±0.08	0.09±0.02 ^{1),2),3)}	0.17±0.04 ^{1),2),3)}	0.60±0.08	0.08±0.02 ^{1),2),3)}

注: 1)与阴性对照组比较, $P < 0.05$; 2)与ERK抑制剂组比较, $P < 0.05$; 3)与KPNA2敲低组比较, $P < 0.05$

Note: 1) $P < 0.05$ vs. negative control group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. ERK inhibitor group; 3) $P < 0.05$ vs. KPNA2 knockdown group

3 讨论

探究乳腺癌的驱动基因和分子发病机制对于开发靶向治疗药物有重要意义。如磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶 (phosphatidylinositide 3-kinases, PI3K) 和哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR) 通路乳腺癌中异常激活, 使用PI3K通路抑制剂阿培利司、卡帕塞替尼和mTOR抑制剂依维莫司能够使雌激素受体阳性的晚期乳腺癌患者获益^[17-18]。因此寻找能影响乳腺癌细胞生物学活性的信号通路和关键蛋白有重要的临床应用价值。KPNA2是一种核转运蛋白, 其主要介导分子量较大的蛋白质运输^[19]。有研究^[20]发现, KPNA2能参与细胞增殖、分化、凋亡等生命活动, 且能调节肿瘤相关蛋白, 以参与肿瘤的发生发展过程。KPNA2对乳腺癌易感基因1 (breast cancer susceptibility genes 1, BRCA1) 的核转运有调节作用, 而BRCA1具有较强的细胞周期监控功能和DNA修复功能, 提示KPNA2能参与乳腺癌的发展过程^[21]。本研究中, 乳腺癌组织中KPNA2的表达

水平明显高于癌旁组织, 这与Danko等^[22-23]研究结果基本一致, 提示KPNA2与乳腺癌的发生发展相关。探究抑制KPNA2对ERK1/2的表达和乳腺癌细胞的影响。有研究^[24]显示, 沉默乳腺癌细胞的KPNA2表达, 癌细胞的增殖受到明显抑制。本研究通过抑制KPNA2表达或并使用ERK通路抑制剂U0126, 检测乳腺癌细胞株MDA-MB-453和MCF-7中蛋白和细胞活性变化。细胞增殖和凋亡情况检测显示, ERK抑制剂组、KPNA2敲低组和联合组MDA-MB-453、MCF-7细胞存活率和侵袭能力均低于阴性对照组, 凋亡率均升高。这提示沉默KPNA2能够抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖, 与相关研究一致^[25]。其原因为KPNA2过表达会使促进细胞增殖和分裂的转录因子入核转运, 导致细胞恶性增殖, 另外KPNA2对p53的核运输和定位产生影响^[26-27]。

ERK是Mark家族成员之一, 其对细胞的增殖、分化、凋亡等生物学行为均有明显的调节作用, 其主要通过激活多种转录因子来实现^[28-29]。有研究^[30-31]显示, 将结肠癌细胞行KPNA2转染, 加入U0126能够抑制结肠癌细胞的转移, 而U0126是典

型的MEK/ERK通路抑制剂,提示ERK通路的激活与KPNA2高表达之间存在紧密联系。本研究中对转染KPNA2敲低质粒的乳腺癌细胞联合使用抑制剂U0126发现p-ERK1/2蛋白表达被抑制的效果强于KPNA2敲低组和ERK抑制剂组,可见KPNA2能抑制ERK1/2蛋白表达,进而参与乳腺癌细胞生物学活性的调控。以上结果提示,对于KPNA2高表达的乳腺癌患者,可将KPNA2作为乳腺癌治疗的新靶点,鉴于通过抑制ERK1/2蛋白上游信号通路如大鼠肉瘤癌基因和MEK抑制剂逐渐因二次突变或其他原因出现耐药,开发新的治疗靶点意义重大。

综上所述,乳腺癌组织中KPNA2表达水平异常偏高,下调KPNA2表达或抑制ERK信号通路能减弱乳腺癌细胞的增殖、侵袭活性,促进细胞凋亡,可作为乳腺癌的新治疗靶点。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:冉冉负责实验设计、起草论文和修改论文;寇玲娜负责文章审核、协助文章修改;王浩负责数据获取、整理和分析,刘蔡杨、何幸负责数据分析、整理及作图。

参考文献

- [1] Giaquinto AN, Sung H, Miller KD, et al. Breast Cancer Statistics, 2022[J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2022, 72(6): 524–541. doi: 10.3322/caac.21754.
- [2] Bray F, Laversanne M, Sung H, et al. Global cancer statistics 2022: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries[J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2024, 74(3):229–263. doi:10.3322/caac.21834.
- [3] Jia Y, Wang Q, Liang M, et al. KPNA2 promotes angiogenesis by regulating STAT3 phosphorylation[J]. *J Transl Med*, 2022, 20(1): 627. doi:10.1186/s12967-022-03841-6.
- [4] Alnoumas L, van den Driest L, Apczynski Z, et al. Evaluation of the role of KPNA2 mutations in breast cancer prognosis using bioinformatics datasets[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2022, 22(1): 874. doi: 10.1186/s12885-022-09969-4.
- [5] Ding F, Chen RY, Hou J, et al. Efficacy and prognostic factors of neoadjuvant chemotherapy for triple-negative breast cancer[J]. *World J Clin Cases*, 2022, 10(12):3698–3708. doi:10.12998/wjcc.v10.i12.3698.
- [6] Shi C, Sun L, Liu S, et al. Overexpression of karyopherin subunit alpha 2 (KPNA2) predicts unfavorable prognosis and promotes bladder cancer tumorigenicity via the P53 pathway[J]. *Med Sci Monit*, 2020, 26:e921087. doi:10.12659/MSM.921087.
- [7] Xie S, Jin Y, Wang J, et al. DOCK1 regulates the malignant biological behavior of endometrial cancer through c-Raf/ERK pathway[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2024, 24(1): 296. doi: 10.1186/s12885-024-12030-1.
- [8] Zhang Y, Lu Q, Li N, et al. Sulforaphane suppresses metastasis of triple-negative breast cancer cells by targeting the RAF/MEK/ERK pathway[J]. *NPJ Breast Cancer*, 2022, 8(1): 40. doi: 10.1038/s41523-022-00402-4.
- [9] Lebedev TD, Khabusheva ER, Mareeva SR, et al. Identification of cell type-specific correlations between ERK activity and cell viability upon treatment with ERK1/2 inhibitors[J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2022, 298(8):102226. doi:10.1016/j.jbc.2022.102226.
- [10] Grierson PM, Tan B, Pedersen KS, et al. Phase I study of ulixertinib plus gemcitabine and nab-paclitaxel in patients with metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma[J]. *Oncologist*, 2023, 28(2): e115–e123. doi:10.1093/oncolo/oyac237.
- [11] Andreu Z, Masiá E, Charbonnier D, et al. A rapid, convergent approach to the identification of exosome inhibitors in breast cancer models[J]. *Nanotheranostics*, 2023, 7(1):1–21. doi:10.7150/ntno.73606.
- [12] Ye L, Zhong F, Sun S, et al. Tamoxifen induces ferroptosis in MCF-7 organoid[J]. *J Cancer Res Ther*, 2023, 19(6): 1627–1635. doi: 10.4103/jcrt.jcrt_608_23.
- [13] Xu C, Liu M. Integrative bioinformatics analysis of KPNA2 in six major human cancers[J]. *Open Med*, 2021, 16(1): 498–511. doi: 10.1515/med-2021-0257.
- [14] Sun X, Chen H, You S, et al. AXL upregulates c-Myc expression through AKT and ERK signaling pathways in breast cancers[J]. *Mol Clin Oncol*, 2023, 18(3):22. doi:10.3892/mco.2023.2618.
- [15] Liao WC, Lin TJ, Liu YC, et al. Nuclear accumulation of KPNA2 impacts radioresistance through positive regulation of the PLSCR1-STAT1 loop in lung adenocarcinoma[J]. *Cancer Sci*, 2022, 113(1): 205–220. doi:10.1111/cas.15197.
- [16] Geng X, Qiu X, Gao J, et al. CREB1 regulates KPNA2 by inhibiting mir-495-3p transcription to control melanoma progression: the role of the CREB1/miR-495-3p/KPNA2 axis in melanoma progression[J]. *BMC Mol Cell Biol*, 2022, 23(1):57. doi: 10.1186/s12860-022-00446-1.
- [17] Browne IM, André F, Chandarlapaty S, et al. Optimal targeting of PI3K-AKT and mTOR in advanced oestrogen receptor-positive breast cancer[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2024, 25(4): e139–e151. doi: 10.1016/S1470-2045(23)00676-9.
- [18] Burstein HJ, DeMichele A, Fallowfield L, et al. Endocrine and targeted therapy for hormone receptor-positive, human epidermal

- growth factor receptor 2-negative metastatic breast cancer-capivasertib-fulvestrant: ASCO rapid recommendation update[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2024, 42(12):1450-1453. doi:10.1200/JCO.24.00248.
- [19] Alshareeda AT, Negm OH, Green AR, et al. KPNA2 is a nuclear export protein that contributes to aberrant localisation of key proteins and poor prognosis of breast cancer[J]. *Br J Cancer*, 2015, 112(12):1929-1937. doi:10.1038/bjc.2015.165.
- [20] Zhang W, Huang F, Tang X, et al. The clonal expression genes associated with poor prognosis of liver cancer[J]. *Front Genet*, 2022, 13:808273. doi: 10.3389/fgene.2022.808273.
- [21] 彭星华, 王芳, 史帅, 等. KPNA2在三阴性乳腺癌中的表达特点及其与患者远期预后的关系[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2021, 30(6): 748-752. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.06.017.
- Peng XH, Wang F, Shi S, et al. Expression characteristics of KPNA2 in triple-negative breast cancer and its relationship with long-term prognosis of patients[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2021, 30(6): 748-752. doi: 10.7659/j. issn. 1005-6947.2021.06.017.
- [22] Dankof A, Fritzsche FR, Dahl E, et al. KPNA2 protein expression in invasive breast carcinoma and matched peritumoral ductal carcinoma in situ[J]. *Virchows Arch*, 2007, 451(5):877-881. doi: 10.1007/s00428-007-0513-5.
- [23] Dahl E, Kristiansen G, Gottlob K, et al. Molecular profiling of laser-microdissected matched tumor and normal breast tissue identifies karyopherin alpha2 as a potential novel prognostic marker in breast cancer[J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2006, 12(13):3950-3960. doi:10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-05-2090.
- [24] Tan S, Ding K, Li R, et al. Identification of miR-26 as a key mediator of estrogen stimulated cell proliferation by targeting CHD1, GREB1 and KPNA2[J]. *Breast Cancer Res*, 2014, 16(2): R40. doi:10.1186/bcr3644.
- [25] 赵士锋, 王数, 冯林, 等. Oct-4、SOX2和KPNA2在三阴性乳腺癌中的表达及其临床意义[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2018, 27(5):581-587. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.05.009.
- Zhao SF, Wang S, Feng L, et al. Expressions of Oct-4, SOX2 and KPNA2 in triple-negative breast cancer and their clinical significance[J]. *China Journal of General Surgery*, 2018, 27(5):581-587. doi:10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.05.009.
- [26] 张玲娜, 甘梅富, 周梦雅, 等. 胞核中核转运受体蛋白 Karyopherin alpha 2 水平与胃癌预后的关系研究[J]. *浙江医学*, 2021, 43(10): 1042-1045. doi: 10.12056/j. issn. 1006-2785.2021.43.10.2020-3286.
- Zhang LN, Gan MF, Zhou MY, et al. Effect of Karyopherin alpha 2 expression in nucleus on prognosis of gastric cancer[J]. *Zhejiang Medical Journal*, 2021, 43(10): 1042-1045. doi: 10.12056/j. issn.1006-2785.2021.43.10.2020-3286.
- [27] 牛悦, 石磊, 张霆, 等. 三阴性乳腺癌组织亲嗜性病毒整合位点1和核转运蛋白基因2的表达及与临床病理特征和预后的关系[J]. *中国现代医学杂志*, 2021, 31(5):8-14. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1005-8982.2021.05.002.
- Niu Y, Shi L, Zhang T, et al. Relationship of EVI1 and KPNA2 expression with clinicopathological features and prognosis in triple negative breast cancer[J]. *China Journal of Modern Medicine*, 2021, 31(5):8-14. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1005-8982.2021.05.002.
- [28] Liu M, Goldman G, MacDougall M, et al. BMP signaling pathway in dentin development and diseases[J]. *Cells*, 2022, 11(14):2216. doi:10.3390/cells11142216.
- [29] Wu C, Huang X, Li M, et al. Crosstalk between circRNAs and the PI3K/AKT and/or MEK/ERK signaling pathways in digestive tract malignancy progression[J]. *Future Oncol*, 2022, 18(40):4525-4538. doi:10.2217/fon-2022-0429.
- [30] Takada T, Tsutsumi S, Takahashi R, et al. KPNA2 over-expression is a potential marker of prognosis and therapeutic sensitivity in colorectal cancer patients[J]. *J Surg Oncol*, 2016, 113(2):213-217. doi:10.1002/jso.24114.
- [31] 李倩, 高洁凡, 齐冰丽. 沉默结肠癌转移相关基因KPNA2对卵巢癌细胞增殖、凋亡、侵袭和顺铂敏感性的影响及其机制[J]. *山东医药*, 2018, 58(35):54-57. doi: 10.3969/j. issn. 1002-266X. 2018.35.013.
- Li Q, Gao JF, Qi BL. Effects of silencing metastasis-associated gene KPNA2 on proliferation, apoptosis, invasion, and cisplatin sensitivity of ovarian cancer cells[J]. *Shandong Medical Journal*, 2018, 58(35):54-57. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2018.35.013.

(本文编辑 姜晖)

本文引用格式:冉冉,刘蔡杨,王浩,等.核转运蛋白 $\alpha 2$ 通过ERK信号通路调控乳腺癌细胞生物学行为的研究[J].*中国普通外科杂志*, 2024, 33(6):979-987. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.06.014

Cite this article as: Ran R, Liu CY, Wang H, et al. Regulation of biological behavior in breast cancer cells by karyopherin $\alpha 2$ through the ERK signaling pathway[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2024, 33(6):979-987. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.06.014