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· 基础研究 ·

G 蛋白信号调节蛋白 2 在肝癌组织中的表达及其对细胞增殖和糖酵解的影响

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摘要

背景与目的: 癌基因和肿瘤抑制因子失调是肝癌发生和发展的关键因素。既往研究表明 G 蛋白信号调节蛋白 2 (GPSM2) 在肺癌中起抑癌作用, 而在乳腺癌和胰腺癌中发挥癌基因作用。然而, GPSM2 在肝癌中的表达及其生物学功能尚未见报道。本研究旨在探讨 GPSM2 在肝癌组织中的表达及其对细胞增殖和糖酵解的影响。

方法: 用 qRT-PCR 和 Western blot 分别检测肝癌与癌旁非肿瘤组织中 GPSM2 mRNA 和蛋白表达。分析肝癌组织中 GPSM2 mRNA 表达与患者临床病理特征及预后的关系。用 siRNA 干扰肝癌 Huh7 细胞中 GPSM2 表达后, 分别用 CCK-8 法及相应的试剂盒检测细胞增殖、葡萄糖消耗和乳酸生成的变化, 并用 Western blot 检测糖酵解关键限速酶己糖激酶-2 (HK2)、肝脏磷酸果糖激酶 (PFKL) 和丙酮酸激酶 M2 (PKM2) 蛋白水平的变化。比较 Huh7 细胞在常氧与缺氧环境下 GPSM2 蛋白水平的差异。

结果: GPSM2 在肝癌组织中表达显著高于癌旁非肿瘤组织 (均 $P < 0.000 1$)。临床数据分析提示 GPSM2 mRNA 表达与肿瘤体积、Edmondson-Steiner 分级和 TNM 分期有关 (均 $P < 0.05$)。TCGA 数据显示, GPSM2 mRNA 高表达的肝癌患者总生存率和无病生存率均显著降低 (均 $P < 0.000 1$)。Huh7 细胞中下调 GPSM2 蛋白表达后, 细胞增殖明显抑制、葡萄糖消耗和乳酸生成明显减少, 且 HK2 蛋白水平明显降低 (均 $P < 0.05$)。此外, 缺氧环境下 Huh7 细胞中 GPSM2 蛋白水平较常氧环境下明显上调 ($P < 0.05$)。

结论: GPSM2 在肝癌组织中表达升高, 且与患者的不良预后密切相关。GPSM2 是一个缺氧反应基因, 其可能通过增强 HK2 表达促进肝癌细胞增殖和糖酵解, 提示 GPSM2 是一个潜在的肝癌预后分子标志物和治疗靶点。

关键词

癌, 肝细胞; G 蛋白信号调节蛋白 2; 糖酵解; 细胞增殖

中图分类号: R735.7

Expression of G-protein-signaling modulator 2 in hepatocellular carcinoma and its effects on cell proliferation and glycolysis

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Abstract

Background and Aims: The dysregulation of oncogenes and tumor suppressors is a critical factor for the initiation and progression of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Previous studies demonstrated that G-protein-signaling modulator 2 (GPSM2) functions as a tumor suppressor in lung cancer, while acts as an oncogene in breast cancer and pancreatic cancer. However, the expression of GPSM2 in HCC and its biological functions have not been reported yet. This study aimed to investigate the expression GPSM2 in HCC tissues and its effects on cell proliferation and glycolysis.

Methods: The GPSM2 mRNA and protein expressions in HCC tissues and adjacent non-tumor tissues qRT-PCR and Western blot. The relations of GPSM2 expression in HCC tissues with the clinicopathologic features and prognosis of the patients were analyzed. In HCC Huh7 cells after GPSM2 knockdown by a specific small interfering RNA (siRNA), the changes in cell proliferation as well as the glucose consumption and lactate production were determined by CCK-8 assay and corresponding kits, and the changes in protein levels of the key rate-limiting enzymes of glycolysis hexokinase 2 (HK2), phosphofructokinase, liver type (PFKL) and pyruvate kinase M2 (PKM2) were examined by Western blot. The difference in GPSM2 expression in Huh7 cells between normoxic and hypoxic conditions was compared.

Results: Both GPSM2 mRNA and protein levels in HCC tissue were significantly higher than those in adjacent nontumor tissue (both $P < 0.0001$). Results of clinical data analysis indicated that GPSM2 mRNA expression was significantly associated with tumor sized, Edmondson-Steiner grading and TNM stage (all $P < 0.05$). TCGA data analysis based on the GEPIA platform showed that HCC patients with high GPSM2 mRNA level had a significantly lower overall survival and disease-free survival than those with low GPSM2 mRNA level (both $P < 0.0001$). In Huh7 cells after GPSM2 knockdown, the proliferation was significantly inhibited, and glucose consumption and lactate production were significantly reduced, furthermore, the protein level of HK2 was significantly decreased (all $P < 0.05$). In addition, protein level of GPSM2 was significantly upregulated in hypoxic condition compared with those in normoxic condition ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The GPSM2 expression is increased in HCC tissue, and is closely related to the unfavorable prognosis of the patients. GPSM2 is a hypoxia response gene, which promotes the proliferation and glycolysis of HCC cells probably by enhancing HK2 expression. These results indicate that GPSM2 is a potential prognostic biomarker and therapeutic target for HCC.

Key words

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; G-protein-signaling modulator 2; Glycolysis; Cell Proliferation

CLC number: R735.7

肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC, 简称肝癌) 是最常见的原发性肝癌, 是全球六大常见癌症, 也是导致癌症相关死亡的第三大原因^[1]。近年来随着经济水平的发展, 人们生活方式的改变, 每年约有84万例肝癌新发病例和78万例肝癌相关死亡病例, 其中我国约占50%^[2-3]。尽管肝癌的治疗技术与手段日新月异, 但晚期肝癌的治疗选择仍非常有限。因此开发肝癌早期诊断标志物与探寻新的治疗靶标分子迫在眉睫。

G蛋白信号调节蛋白2 (G-protein-signaling modulator 2, GPSM2), 也称LGN, 是一种可以调节G蛋白活性的蛋白, 在有丝分裂中发挥重要作用^[4-6]。GPSM2的异常表达与多种癌症的发

生发展有关。既往研究发现沉默GPSM2通过诱导Snail表达促进非小细胞肺癌转移^[7]。而在乳腺癌细胞中, GPSM2通过PSD-95/Dlg/ZO-1结合激酶 (PSD-95/Dlg/ZO-1 binding kinase, PBK) 影响癌细胞的分化, 在侵袭性乳腺癌细胞核中检测到GPSM2表达, 则提示患者不良预后^[8-9]。在胰腺癌中过表达GPSM2促进肿瘤细胞迁移能力^[10]。由此可见, GPSM2在人类恶性肿瘤发生发展中发挥重要作用。本研究旨在分析GPSM2在肝癌及癌旁组织中的表达差异及其与患者临床病理特征和生存率的相关性, 通过体外试验验证GPSM2对肝癌细胞增殖和糖酵解的影响, 并初步探索其潜在分子机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床标本

80例肝癌及对应的癌旁(距离肿瘤边缘2 cm)非肿瘤组织来源于2017年1月—2018年12月我院手术切除并病理确诊的标本。所有组织标本离体后液氮快速冷冻,然后长期保存在-80℃冰箱。所有患者均签署了书面知情同意书。本研究由西安交通大学第一附属医院医学伦理委员会批准。

1.2 主要材料

肝癌细胞系Huh7购于中国科学院上海生命科学研究院细胞资源中心,由本实验室保存。Dulbecco的改良Eagle培养基(Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium, DMEM)(Hyclone),胰酶及胎牛血清(Gibco),双抗(Hyclone),X-tremeGENE siRNA Transfection Reagent(Roche),GPSM2抗体(Proteintech),RIPA裂解液、BCA蛋白定量试剂盒、5×蛋白示踪缓冲液(中辉赫彩),TRIzol(Life technologies),SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ II Kit(Takara),己糖激酶-2(hexokinase 2, HK2)、肝脏磷酸果糖激酶(phosphofructokinase, liver type, PFKL)、丙酮酸激酶M2(pyruvate kinase M2, PKM2)抗体(Cell Signaling Technology),缺氧诱导因子1 α (Hypoxia inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)抗体(Abcam),聚偏二氟乙烯(Polyvinylidene fluoride, PVDF)膜、增强化学发光(enhanced chemiluminescent, ECL)试剂(Millipore),GPSM2、 β -肌动蛋白(β -actin)引物(擎科),葡萄糖消耗检测试剂盒、乳酸生成检测试剂盒(Abcam),细胞计数试剂盒-8(Cell Counting Kit-8, CCK-8)(Dojindo)。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 细胞培养 人肝癌细胞Huh7培养于含1%双抗、10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基中,并放置于5%CO₂、37℃培养箱或1%O₂、37℃培养箱中。取生长状态良好且处于对数期的Huh7细胞用于实验。

1.3.2 细胞转染 将处于生长对数期的Huh7细胞计数,以2×10⁶个细胞/孔种于六孔板,待细胞贴壁且细胞融合度约30%~50%后,按照X-tremeGENE siRNA Transfection Reagent的使用说明书,取X-tremeGENE siRNA Transfection Reagent(μ L)与siRNA(μ g)比值为10:2,使用不含血清的DMEM稀释X-tremeGENE siRNA

Transfection Reagent和siRNA复合物进行转染。siRNA购于百奥迈科生物技术有限公司。GPSM2 siRNA:正义链5'-AGU UCA AGU UGG AAC UGA AdTdT-3',反义链5'-UUC AGU UCC AAC UUG AAC UdTdT-3'。对照siRNA:正义链5'-UGC UGA CUC CAA AGC UCU GdTdT-3',反义链5'-CAG AGC UUU GGA GUC AGC AdTdT-3'。

1.3.3 Western blot 用RIPA缓冲液在4℃条件下充分裂解细胞,提取总蛋白质。用BCA法定量蛋白浓度,取适量总蛋白加入5×上样缓冲液后95℃煮沸5 min变性蛋白。将变性的蛋白质在10%SDS聚丙烯酰胺凝胶上进行电泳后转移到PVDF膜上。将膜用10%脱脂牛奶在室温封闭2 h后,膜与一抗(GPSM2: 1:500; β -actin: 1:1 000; HK2: 1:1 000; PKM2: 1:2 000; PFKL: 1:1 000; HIF-1 α : 1:1 000)4℃孵育过夜,将膜与二抗(1:1 000)室温孵育2 h,用ECL发光液显影,最后应用Amersham™ Imager 680凝胶成像仪拍照。

1.3.4 RNA提取及qRT-PCR 将TRIzol加入细胞中或者破碎的组织中以提取总RNA,用nanodrop测定RNA浓度后,取1 μ g总RNA按PrimeScript RT试剂盒说明书将RNA反转录为cDNA。取3 μ L cDNA按照SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ II Kit说明书加入引物进行qRT-PCR。反转录及qRT-PCR在BIO-RAD CFX96上进行。GPSM2正向:5'-AGG CAG CCG TGG ATT TTT ATG A-3';反向:5'-CAC CAC TTT TAT CCC CAA CCT CTC-3'。 β -actin正向:5'-GGA CTT CGA GCA AGA GAT GG-3'反向:5'-AGC ACT GTG TTG GCG TAC AG-3'。

1.3.5 肝癌组织中GPSM2表达的预后意义 在GEPiA(<http://gepia.cancer-pku.cn/detail.php>)网站平台分析TCGA数据库中GPSM2 mRNA表达与肝癌患者总体生存率和无病生存率的相关性。

1.3.6 CCK-8实验 将转染的细胞以1×10³个/100 μ L培养基加入96孔板中,在含5%CO₂、37℃培养箱培育24、48、72 h后,加入CCK-8试剂10 μ L/孔,37℃孵育2 h,酶标仪测量450 nm处的吸光度。

1.3.7 葡萄糖消耗与乳酸生成实验 葡萄糖消耗实验:将转染的细胞以2×10⁴个/孔种在6孔板中,待细胞贴壁后,每孔加入2 mL无血清培养使细胞饥饿过夜。使用PBS洗3次后,加入2-脱氧葡萄糖。按照葡萄糖消耗检测试剂盒说明书制备样品,并测量样品在412 nm的吸光度。乳酸生成实验:将转染的细胞以3×10⁴个/孔种在6孔板中,待细胞

贴壁后,每孔加入2 mL无血清培养,收集24 h后的细胞培养基,离心除去细胞碎片,按照乳酸生成检测试剂盒的说明书加入反应液,检测样品在450 nm处的吸光度。

1.3.8 缺氧模型的建立 将处于生长对数期的Huh7细胞计数,以 5×10^6 个细胞种于皿中,培养基为DMEM高糖培养基加入10%胎牛血清和1%双抗,将细胞放入常氧培养箱,待细胞贴壁后放入缺氧培养箱,48 h后取出进行后续实验。

1.4 统计学处理

实验结果采用GraphPad Prism 8.0软件进行分析,两组计量资料采用非参数Wilcoxon符号秩检验,均数比较采用独立样本 t 检验,各组间比较采用方差分析, $P < 0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 GPSM2在肝癌及癌旁非肿瘤组织中的表达

提取80例肝癌组织和癌旁非肿瘤组织总RNA

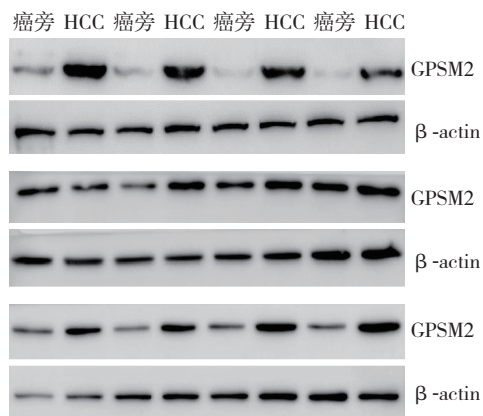


图2 GPSM2蛋白在肝癌及癌旁非肿瘤组织中的表达

Figure 2 The GPSM2 protein levels in HCC and adjacent non-tumor tissues

2.2 肝癌组织中GPSM2 mRNA表达与临床病理特征的关系

根据肝癌组织中GPSM2 mRNA表达中位数(5.48)把所有病例分为低表达组(< 5.48 , $n=40$)和高表达组(≥ 5.48 , $n=40$)。如表1所示,GPSM2 mRNA表达与肝癌患者肿瘤大小($P=0.003$)、Edmondson-Steiner分级($P=0.025$)和TNM分期($P=0.045$)有关,而与年龄、性别、HBV感染、血清AFP水平、肿瘤数、血管侵犯无关(均 $P > 0.05$)。

进行qRT-PCR分析,结果显示肝癌组织中GPSM2 mRNA表达相较于癌旁非肿瘤组织明显升高($P < 0.0001$) (图1)。另外,随机选取20例肝癌组织与对应癌旁组织进行Western blot检测,结果提示GPSM2蛋白水平在肝癌组织中也明显高于癌旁组织($P < 0.0001$) (图2)。

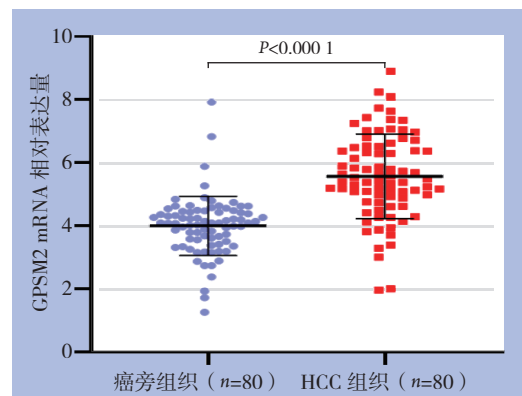
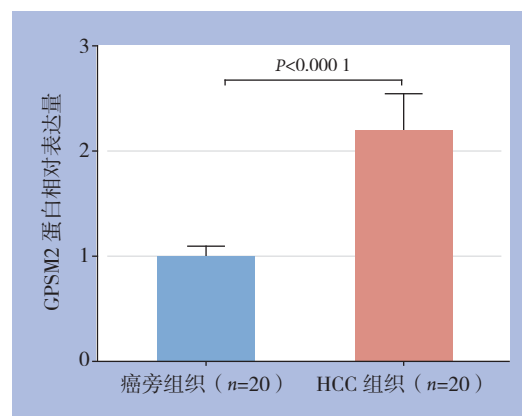


图1 GPSM2 mRNA在肝癌及癌旁非肿瘤组织中的表达

Figure 1 The expression of GPSM2 mRNA in HCC and adjacent non-tumor tissues



2.3 肝癌组织中GPSM2 mRNA表达与患者生存率的关系

在GEPIA (<http://gepia.cancer-pku.cn/detail.php>)网站平台基于TCGA数据分析肝癌组织中GPSM2 mRNA表达与患者预后的相关性,结果显示GPSM2 mRNA高表达的肝癌患者总生存率和无病生存率均明显低于GPSM2 mRNA低表达肝癌患者(均 $P < 0.0001$) (图3)。

表 1 GPSM2 mRNA 表达与肝癌患者临床病理特征的关系 [n=40, n (%)]

Table 1 Relations of GPSM2 mRNA expression with clinicopathologic features of HCC patients [n=40, n (%)]

因素	例数 (n)	低表达	高表达	P	因素	例数 (n)	低表达	高表达	P
年龄 (岁)					肿瘤数				
< 50	29	14 (35.0)	15 (37.5)	0.816	1	66	35 (87.5)	31 (77.5)	0.239
≥ 50	51	26 (65.0)	25 (62.5)		≥ 2	14	5 (12.5)	9 (22.5)	
性别					血管侵犯				
男	63	30 (75.0)	33 (82.5)	0.412	否	42	24 (60.0)	18 (45.0)	0.179
女	17	10 (25.0)	7 (17.5)		是	38	16 (40.0)	22 (55.0)	
HBV 感染					Edmondson-Steiner 分级				
否	18	12 (30.0)	6 (15.0)	0.108	I+II	44	27 (67.5)	17 (42.5)	0.025
是	62	28 (70.0)	34 (85.0)		III+IV	36	13 (32.5)	23 (57.5)	
血清 AFP 水平 (ng/mL)					TNM 分期				
< 20	25	16 (40.0)	9 (22.5)	0.091	I+II	65	36 (90.0)	29 (72.5)	0.045
≥ 20	55	24 (60.0)	31 (77.5)		III+IV	15	4 (10.0)	11 (27.5)	
肿瘤大小 (cm)									
< 5	33	23 (57.5)	10 (25.0)	0.003					
≥ 5	47	17 (42.5)	30 (75.0)						

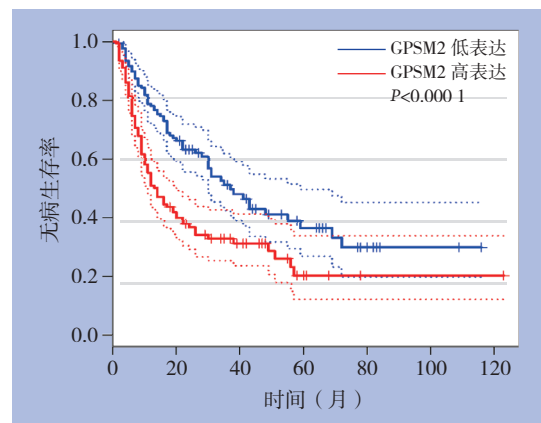
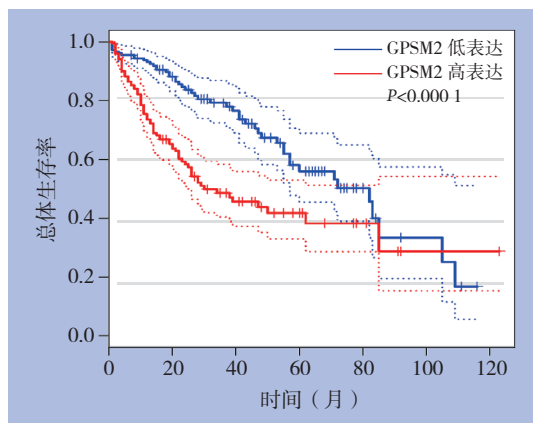


图 3 GPSM2 mRNA 高表达与低表达肝癌患者生存分析 A: 总生存率曲线; B: 无病生存率曲线

Figure 3 Survival analysis of HCC patients with high or low expression of GPSM2 mRNA A: Overall survival curves; B: Disease-free survival curves

2.4 干扰 GPSM2 对肝癌细胞增殖和糖酵解的影响

在 Huh7 细胞中瞬时转染 GPSM2 siRNA 和对照组 siRNA, 转染 48 h 后 Western blot 检测发现干扰组 GPSM2 蛋白水平明显降低 (P < 0.05) (图 4)。应用 CCK-8 检测细胞增殖能力变化, 结果显示干

扰 GPSM2 明显抑制 Huh7 细胞增殖能力 (P < 0.05) (图 5)。另外, 检测结果发现干扰 GPSM2 明显抑制 Huh7 细胞葡萄糖消耗和乳酸生成 (P < 0.05) (图 6)。

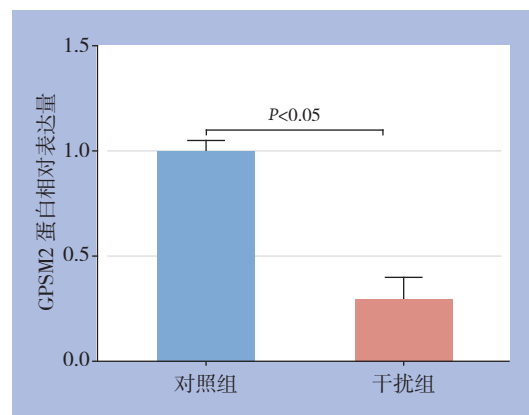
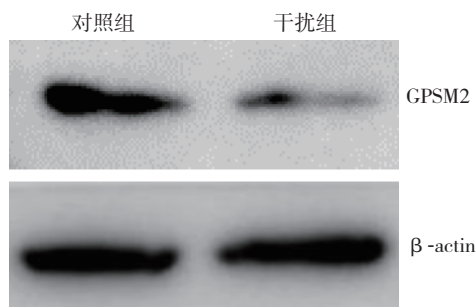


图 4 GPSM2 siRNA 在 Huh7 细胞中的干扰效果

Figure 4 The knockdown efficiency of GPSM2 siRNA in Huh7 cells

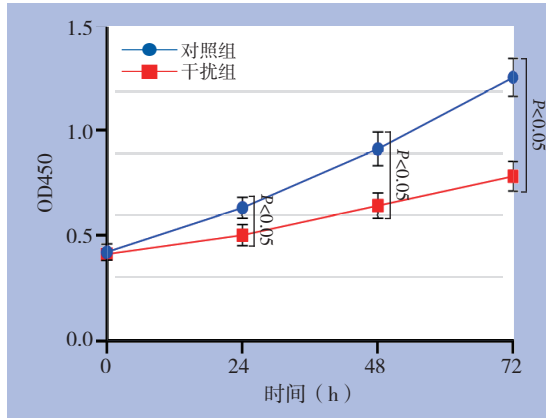


图 5 干扰 GPSM2 对 Huh7 细胞增殖能力的影响

Figure 5 Effect of GPSM2 silencing on the proliferation of Huh7 cells

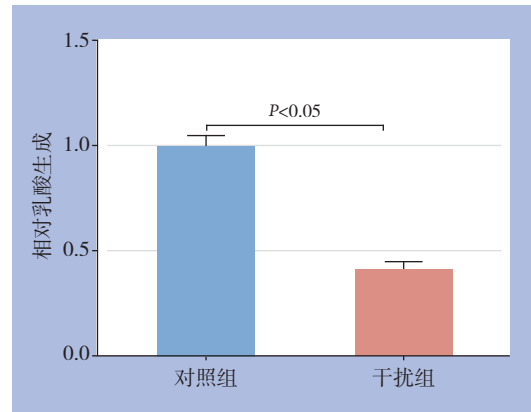
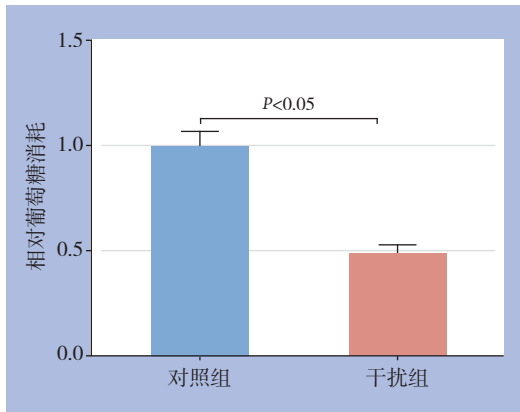


图 6 干扰 GPSM2 对 Huh7 细胞葡萄糖消耗和乳酸生成的影响

Figure 6 Effects of GPSM2 silencing on the glucose consumption and lactate production of Huh7 cells

2.5 干扰 GPSM2 对肝癌细胞中糖酵解关键限速酶蛋白水平的影响

糖酵解过程受到 3 个关键限速酶调控，包括 HK2、PFKL 和 PKM2。应用 Western blot 检测干扰

GPSM2 对 Huh7 细胞中 HK2、PFKL 和 PKM2 蛋白水平的影响。结果发现干扰 GPSM2 明显减少 HK2 蛋白水平 ($P < 0.05$)，而不影响 PFKL 和 PKM2 蛋白水平 (图 7)。

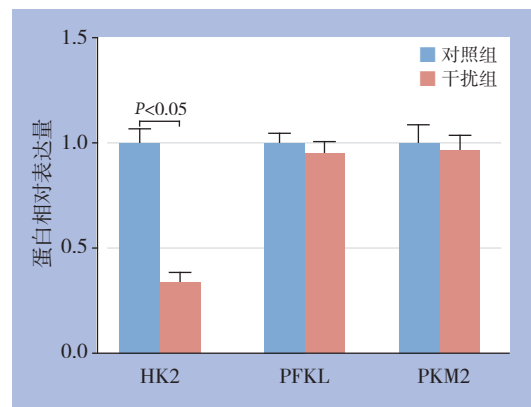
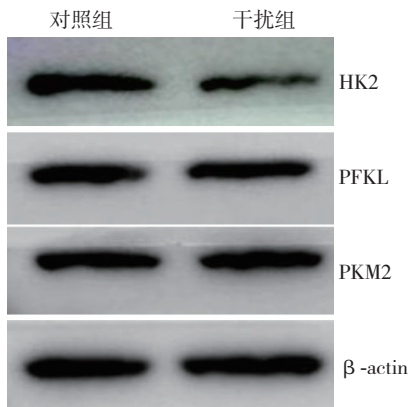


图 7 干扰 GPSM2 对 Huh7 细胞中 HK2、PFKL 和 PKM2 蛋白表达的影响

Figure 7 Effects of GPSM2 silencing on HK2, PFKL, and PKM2 protein expressions in Huh7 cells

2.6 缺氧诱导肝癌细胞中GPSM2表达

缺氧微环境是肝癌细胞糖酵解的关键驱动因素,故进一步研究缺氧是否诱导肝癌细胞中GPSM2表达。将Huh7细胞在缺氧培养箱中培养

48 h后,Western blot检测HIF-1 α 和GPSM2蛋白水平。结果显示缺氧导致Huh7细胞中HIF-1 α 蛋白明显蓄积,同时缺氧导致GPSM2蛋白水平明显上调($P<0.05$) (图8)。

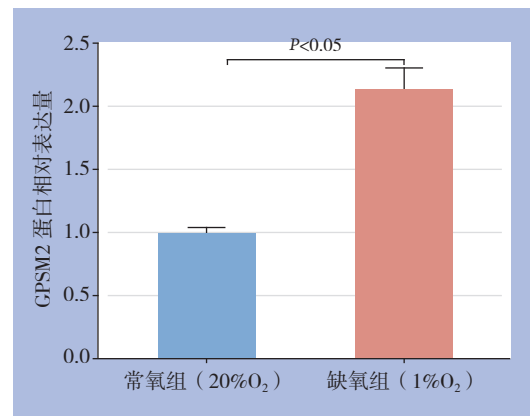
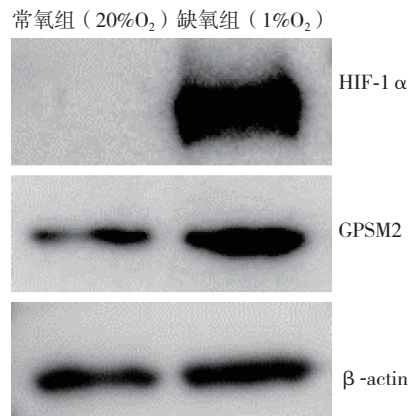


图8 缺氧对Huh7细胞中HIF-1 α 和GPSM2蛋白表达的影响

Figure 8 Effects of hypoxia on HIF-1 α and GPSM2 protein expression in Huh7 cells

3 讨论

肝癌是世界范围内最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,每年中国有超过30万人死于肝癌,约占全世界肝癌相关死亡人数的一半^[11]。肝癌生长、转移及免疫逃逸的分子机制复杂,是目前研究的热点及难点^[12-14]。深入研究参与肝癌恶性进展的关键分子及调控网络,对探寻抗肝癌的新生物学靶点及靶向治疗方案、提高肝癌治疗效果及改善患者的预后具有重要意义。

缺氧是包括肝癌在内的许多实体肿瘤的常见特征,与肿瘤进展及不良预后密切相关^[15-17]。HIF-1是由 α 亚基和 β 亚基组成的异二聚体^[18]。在缺氧条件下,稳定了HIF-1 α 亚基,从而在核中与HIF-1 β 组成稳定的HIF-1转录复合体,进而结合到目的基因启动子区域缺氧反应元件(hypoxia-response element, HRE),诱发基因转录^[18]。HIF-1靶基因参与了肝癌的许多细胞过程,包括糖酵解、增殖、干性、耐药性、免疫逃逸、血管生成和转移^[19-20]。越来越多的癌基因被证实是HIF-1的靶基因,在肝癌的进展中发挥重要作用。本课题组既往研究发现,在肝癌中缺氧诱导的HIF-1通过与血管扩张刺激磷蛋白(vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein, VASP)启动子区域的HRE结合,在转录水平上调控VASP的表达,继而VASP通过激活Akt和ERK通路促进肝癌侵袭和转移^[21]。

缺氧诱导的TUFT1通过激活Ca²⁺/PI3K/Akt通路促进肝癌生长和转移^[22]。Fibulin-5通过下调基质金属蛋白酶7(matrix metalloproteinase 7, MMP-7)表达抑制肝癌细胞迁移和侵袭^[23]。本研究证实在缺氧条件下肝癌细胞中GPSM2蛋白表达显著升高。在肝癌临床样本中,GPSM2 mRNA和蛋白表达均显著高于对应癌旁非肿瘤组织,临床数据分析提示GPSM2 mRNA高表达与肝癌患者恶性临床病理特征(肿瘤体积 ≥ 5 cm、高Edmondson-Steiner分级和高TNM分期)以及不良预后密切相关。以上结果表明GPSM2在肝癌进展中可能作为癌基因发挥作用,其可能是HIF-1的潜在靶基因。

有氧糖酵解,也称为Warburg效应,是有别于正常细胞而存在于癌细胞中的一种葡萄糖代谢现象,表现为葡萄糖主要被加工成乳酸^[24-25]。虽然在ATP生成方面效率较低,但糖酵解可以增加生物合成,抑制细胞凋亡,并产生信号代谢物,以增强癌细胞在艰难条件下的存活^[26-29]。在既往的研究中发现GPSM2可以通过激活PI3K/AKT通路促进肝癌生长和转移^[30]。本研究进一步研究了GPSM2对肝癌细胞糖酵解的影响。通过siRNA干扰Huh细胞中GPSM2表达,我们发现肝癌细胞增殖、葡萄糖消耗以及乳酸生成均显著减少。进一步研究发现干扰GPSM2可以降低糖酵解限速酶HK2表达,以上结果提示GPSM2可能通过调控HK2影响肝癌细胞糖酵解。既往研究^[30]发现,在肝癌细胞中GPSM2

激活PI3K/Akt信号通路。而研究已经证实PI3K/Akt信号通路通过调控HK2表达促进肝癌细胞糖酵解^[31]。因此,笔者推测GPSM2可能通过激活PI3K/Akt信号通路促进HK2表达。

综上所述,本研究的临床数据发现肝癌组织中GPSM2表达上调并与不良预后相关,GPSM2可能通过增强HK2表达促进肝癌细胞增殖和糖酵解。另外,本研究证实GPSM2是一个缺氧反应基因,其可能介导缺氧诱导的肝癌细胞糖酵解。

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