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· 基础研究 ·

miR-650靶向PRDX2调控幽门螺旋杆菌对胃癌细胞氧化应激的机制研究

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摘要

背景与目的: 幽门螺旋杆菌 (HP) 在人类胃部的定植是引起胃癌发生较明确的危险因素, 且研究发现, HP感染后胃癌细胞的氧化应激水平有明显改变, 但机制尚未明确。因此, 本研究探讨HP引起胃癌细胞氧化应激的潜在机制和作用。

方法: 用HP感染胃癌细胞SNU-1后, 分别用DCF-DA荧光法和CCK-8法检测的活性氧 (ROS) 水平和增殖能力的变化; 用高通量测序和siRNA筛选鉴定HP感染后引起SNU-1细胞氧化应激增强的关键基因, 随后通过miRDB在线分析和荧光素酶报告系统鉴定引起胃癌细胞SNU-1氧化应激的关键上游miRNA, 同时结合功能获得与功能缺失实验验证。

结果: SNU-1细胞感染HP后, ROS水平升高, 增殖能力增强, 但同时使用氧化应激抑制剂乙酰半胱氨酸处理, SNU-1细胞的以上变化被取消 (均 $P>0.05$)。siRNA筛选结果发现, 敲低过氧化氢酶2 (PRDX2) 时HP感染的SNU-1细胞ROS水平升高, 增殖能力增强, 而过表达PRDX2后则相反 (均 $P<0.05$)。同时Western blot验证显示, HP感染后SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的表达下调。HP感染后, SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的启动子活性没有变化 ($P>0.05$), 但PRDX2的mRNA水平下降 ($P<0.05$)。分析结果显示, HP感染的SNU-1细胞中miR-650的表达水平上升 ($P<0.05$), 且miR-650靶向PRDX2 mRNA的3'端非编码区。验证结果显示, SNU-1细胞过表达miR-650后, PRDX2的表达下调、ROS水平升高、增殖能力增强, 敲低miR-650后则呈反向变化 (均 $P<0.05$); HP感染的SNU-1细胞同时敲低miR-650或同时过表达PRDX2, 细胞的增殖能力无明显变化 (均 $P>0.05$)。

结论: HP感染增加胃癌细胞氧化应激水平的机制和作用可能是其上调miR-650的表达, 后者靶向PRDX2 mRNA的3'端非编码区抑制PRDX2 mRNA与蛋白表达, 导致ROS水平升高, 从而促进胃癌细胞的增殖。

关键词

胃肿瘤; 幽门螺杆菌; 氧化性应激; 细胞增殖; 硫氧还原蛋白过氧化物酶类; 微RNAs

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Mechanism of miR-650 targeting PRDX2 to regulate oxidative stress in gastric cancer cells with *Helicobacter pylori* infection

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Abstract

Background and Aims: The colonization of *Helicobacter pylori* (HP) in the human stomach is a recognized risk factor for the occurrence of gastric cancer. Study also found that the oxidative stress is significantly changed in gastric cancer cells after HP infection, while the mechanism is not entirely elucidated. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the potential mechanism and role of HP-induced oxidative stress in gastric cancer cells.

Methods: In gastric cancer SNU-1 cells after HP infection, the changes in production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and proliferation ability were detected by DCF-DA fluorescence and CCK-8 assay. The key genes inducing oxidative stress in SNU-1 cells after HP infection were identified by high-throughput sequencing and siRNA screening, and then the key upstream miRNAs causing oxidative stress in SNU-1 cells were identified using miRDB online analysis tools and luciferase reporter assay, in combination with gain- and loss-of-function experiments for validation.

Results: In SNU-1 cells after HP infection, the ROS level was increased and the proliferation ability was enhanced, but these changes were abolished by simultaneous treatment with the ROS inhibitor acetylcysteine (all $P>0.05$). The results of siRNA screening found that the ROS level was increased and the proliferation ability was enhanced in SNU-1 cells with HP infection after peroxiredoxin 2 (PRDX2) knock-down and the opposite changes were found after PRDX2 overexpression (all $P<0.05$). Meanwhile, Western blot validation showed that PRDX2 was down-regulated in SNU-1 cells after HP infection. The promoter activity of PRDX2 in SNU-1 cells did not change after HP infection ($P>0.05$), but the mRNA level of PRDX2 was decreased ($P<0.05$). Results of analysis showed that the expression level of miR-650 in SNU-1 cells with HP infection was increased ($P<0.05$), and miR-650 targeted at the 3' non-coding region of the PRDX2 mRNA. Results of validation showed that the PRDX2 expression was down-regulated, the ROS level was increased and the proliferation ability was enhanced in SNU-1 cells after overexpression of miR-650, and the opposite changes were seen after miR-650 knockdown (all $P<0.05$); the proliferation ability had no significant change in SNU-1 cells with HP infection and simultaneous miR-650 knockdown or simultaneous PRDX2 overexpression (both $P>0.05$).

Conclusion: The mechanism and action of HP infection in gastric cancer cells is possibly that it up-regulates the expression of miR-650, and the latter suppresses the mRNA and protein expressions of PRDX2 by binding its 3' non-coding region, and then causes the increase of ROS level, thereby promotes the proliferation of gastric cancer cells.

Key words

Stomach Neoplasms; Helicobacter Pylori; Oxidative Stress; Cell Proliferation; Peroxiredoxins; MicroRNAs

CLC number: R735.2

幽门螺旋杆菌 (*Helicobacter pylori*, HP) 是一种革兰氏阴性细菌, 感染了世界上大约一半的人口, 在发展中国家可能达到 70%, 在发达国家可能达到 20%~30%^[1]。HP 感染被认为是引起胃炎和胃癌的主要危险因素^[2]。虽然大多数 HP 感染的个体只会发生慢性胃炎, 但一小部分慢性感染人群会发生胃腺癌^[3]。HP 感染引起胃黏膜的一系列改变, 从浅表性胃炎开始, 可发展为慢性胃炎、萎缩性胃炎、肠上皮化生、异型增生, 最后发展为胃癌^[4]。有研究^[5]发现, HP 感染后, 胃癌细胞的氧

化应激水平和增殖水平均有改变, 但机制尚未明确。基于此, 本研究将以胃癌细胞 SNU-1 为研究对象, 旨在探讨 HP 引起胃癌细胞氧化应激的潜在机制和作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

乙酰半胱氨酸 (acetylcysteine) 购自 Selleck 公司 (货号: S1623)。胃癌细胞 SNU-1 购自普诺赛公

司(货号:CL-0474)。HP、约氏乳酸杆菌(*Lactobacillus johnsonii*)、鼠乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus murinus*)、副血链球菌(*Streptococcus parasanguinis*)购自ATCC公司(货号:43504、11506、35020、15911)。siRNA、过氧化氢酶2(peroxiredoxin 2, PRDX2)过表达质粒、miRNA模拟物和miRNA抑制物均购自吉玛基因。布鲁氏肉汤购自广州拓山生物科技有限公司(货号:211088)。甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶(glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH)抗体购自北京义翘神州科技股份有限公司(货号:10094-MM09-200)。PRDX2抗体购自杭州华安生物技术有限公司(货号:EM1701-72)。TRIzol试剂购自北京奇松生物科技有限公司(货号:BQS116748-100ml)。RealHelix™ qPCR试剂盒购自重庆唯尚立德生物科技有限公司(货号:LS-0064)。活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)衍生的荧光生成探针2', 7'-二氯二氢荧光素二醋酸酯(2', 7'-dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate, DCF-DA)由北京擎科合成。细胞计数试剂(Cell Counting Kit-8, CCK-8)购自深圳市益百顺科技有限公司(货号:CA1210-500T)。荧光素酶底物购自上海源叶生物科技有限公司(货号:S10221-5mg)。Wilkins-Chalgren购自深圳市益百顺科技有限公司(货号:LA4400-250g)。Mueller-Hinton琼脂平板购自青岛海博生物公司(货号:HB6232)。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 细胞培养与处理 SNU-1细胞在补充有10%v/v FBS和100 U/mL青霉素和100 μg/mL链霉素的DMEM培养基中,在37℃和5%CO₂的湿润气氛下培养。氧化应激抑制剂乙酰半胱氨酸的处理终浓度为5 μmol/L。根据制造商的说明书,转染siRNA、PRDX2过表达质粒、miRNA模拟物和miRNA抑制物。在siRNA敲低筛选中,每种siRNA转染的终浓度为1 μL,转染后24 h进行氧化应激水平的检测。其中siPRDX2导向链(guide strand):5'-UCA CUA UUC AGC UUC UAG GUG-3';过客链(passenger strand):5'-CCU AGA AGC UGA AUA GUG ACC-3'。

1.2.2 氧化应激水平的检测 使用ROS衍生的荧光生成探针DCF-DA监测感染HP的SNU-1细胞中ROS的积累。用PBS冲洗处理过的细胞并加载10 μmol/L的DCF-DA。在37℃下孵化30 min后,在荧光显微镜下检查细胞,激发波长为488 nm,发

射波长为530 nm。

1.2.3 胃癌细胞增殖水平的检测 将SNU-1细胞接种于96孔板中,每孔板上涂有10 μL CCK-8,并进行特殊处理,在加湿的CO₂培养箱中37℃孵育4 h。然后,在590 nm波长下测量吸光度。

1.2.4 Western blot HP感染后,用1×裂解缓冲液[100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 150 mmol/L NaCl, 5 mmol/L EDTA (pH 8.0), 1% Triton X-100, 10%甘油,蛋白酶抑制剂鸡尾酒片,和1% PMSF]裂解细胞。使用Bio-Rad公司的蛋白质检测染料,用Bradford方法测量蛋白质浓度。在一些实验中,根据其他程序制备细胞膜和核蛋白。溶解后的蛋白质进行十二烷基硫酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳。此后,分离的蛋白质被转移到聚偏二氟乙烯膜上。用GAPDH抗体和PRDX2抗体分别对膜进行探测。

1.2.5 RNA抽取与实时荧光定量PCR 用TRIzol试剂从不同处理的SNU-1细胞中分离出的总RNA用于互补DNA(cDNA)的合成。逆转录PCR按照标准程序进行的。使用RealHelix™ qPCR试剂盒和Applied Biosystem 7500快速实时PCR系统进行qPCR。根据比较阈值周期方法,以GAPDH为内部对照,确定相对RNA表达水平。

1.2.6 荧光素酶报告实验 荧光素酶报告质粒包含PRDX2的野生型或突变型3'UTR。使用荧光素酶报告基因系统分析荧光素酶活性前,将miRN-650模拟物或阴性对照和荧光素酶报告基因共转染至SNU-1细胞(1×10⁴) 48 h。将含PRDX2启动子的质粒和对照转染至SNU-1细胞(1×10⁴) 48 h。使用荧光素酶底物检测荧光素酶活性。

1.2.7 高通量测序 HP感染后的SNU-1细胞,使用TRIzol从细胞中提取总RNA,并通过Qiagen RNeasy柱纯化和富集用于基因表达谱分析。分别通过NanoDrop分光光度计和Agilent 2100 Bioanalyzer评估提取的RNA的数量和完整性。根据标准Illumina TruSeq RNA库制备试剂盒规程,使用2 μg总RNA作为起始原料,生成用于测序的RNA库。用高灵敏度DNA试剂盒定性地控制生成的文库,并使用SYBR Green qPCR方案和与衔接子序列互补的特异性引物,通过实时分析进行定量分析。基于qPCR定量,将文库标准化为1 nmol/L,并使用0.1 N NaOH变性。变性模板的簇扩增是根据制造商的规程进行的。在Genome Analyzer IIx上以配对末端模式进行测序,从每侧51 bp进行测序。对于Illumina平台生

成的每个样本，都执行了质量控制的预处理步骤，以评估序列数据的质量并丢弃低质量的读数。

1.2.8 细菌的培养与感染 *HP* 43504 株生长在 Wilkins-Chalgren 琼脂平板上培养，辅以羊血 (10%v/v) 和抗生素 (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的万古霉素。2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的头孢磺胺，5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的三甲氧苄啶和 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 的安福霉素 B)，并置于 5% O_2 、10% CO_2 和 85% N_2 的气氛中生长 48 h^[6]。约氏乳酸杆菌、鼠乳杆菌、副血链球菌在 Mueller-Hinton 琼脂平板上培养，辅以去纤化羊血和红细胞提取物，并置于 5% O_2 、10% CO_2 和 85% N_2 的气氛中生长 48 h^[7-8]。将在含有 10% FBS 的布鲁氏肉汤中收获的 *HP*、约氏乳酸杆菌、鼠乳杆菌、副血链球菌以 100 的感染倍数 (MOI) 注入 SNU-1 细胞中以感染细胞^[9]。

1.3 统计学处理

所有数据统计分析均使用 SPSS 软件 (版本 22.0)

进行，所有条形图中的数据以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)，数据符合正态分布的计量资料，两组间采用 *t* 检验，组间多重比较采用 *q* 检验， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 *HP* 通过 ROS 促进胃癌细胞增殖

约氏乳酸杆菌、鼠乳杆菌、副血链球菌是胃内正常定植菌^[10-12]，它们均仅能略微上升 SNU-1 细胞的 ROS 水平 (均 $P > 0.05$)；*HP* 感染后，SNU-1 细胞的 ROS 水平明显上升 ($P < 0.05$) (图 1A)。*HP* 感染后，SNU-1 细胞的增殖能力明显增强 ($P < 0.05$)，但是感染的同时使用氧化应激抑制剂乙酰半胱氨酸处理，SNU-1 细胞的增殖水平与 ROS 水平均无明显变化 (均 $P > 0.05$) (图 1B-C)。

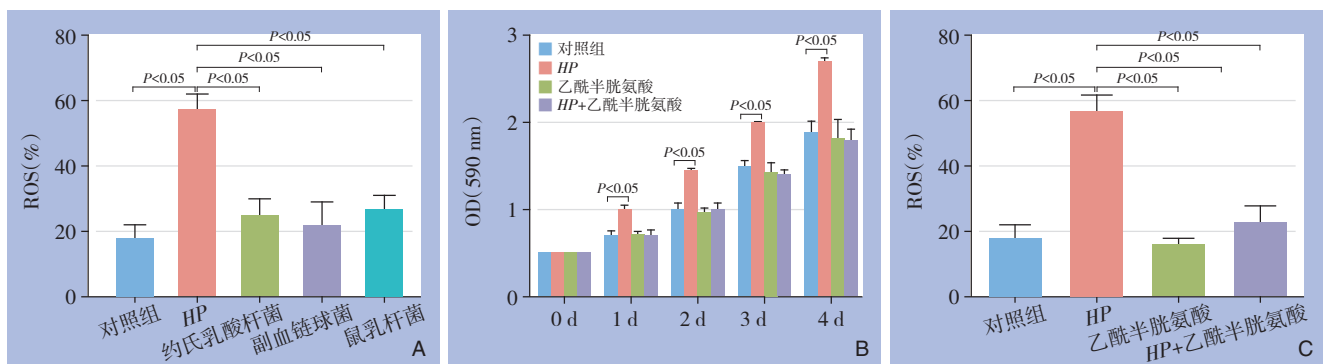


图 1 *HP* 通过 ROS 促进胃癌细胞增殖 A: *HP* 与其他胃内正常定植菌感染后 SNU-1 细胞的增殖水平; B-C: *HP* 感染或不感染, 以及 *HP* 感染同时加或不加乙酰半胱氨酸处理的 SNU-1 细胞的增殖情况与相应的 ROS 水平

Figure 1 *HP* promotes proliferation of gastric cancer cells via ROS A: Proliferation of the SNU-1 cells after infection with *HP* and other normal bacteria colonized in the stomach; B-C: Proliferation abilities and ROS levels in SNU-1 cells with and without *HP* infection, or with *HP* infection and simultaneous or without acetylcysteine treatment

2.2 *HP* 通过 PRDX2 调控 ROS 产生

HP 感染后，通过高通量测序发现 SNU-1 细胞的多个基因被调控；同时，氧化应激抑制剂 acetylcysteine 处理后，SNU-1 细胞中有多个基因的表达水平又回到未感染状态 (图 2A)；使用 siRNA 敲低上述基因后，发现敲低 PRDX2 时 *HP* 感染后 ROS 水平上升 ($P < 0.05$) (图 2B)；过表达 PRDX2

后，SNU-1 细胞的 ROS 水平下降 ($P < 0.05$) (图 2C)。敲低 PRDX2 后，SNU-1 细胞的增殖能力增强 ($P < 0.05$)；过表达 PRDX2 后，SNU-1 细胞的增殖水平降低 ($P < 0.05$) (图 2D)。同时，Western blot 验证，*HP* 感染后 SNU-1 细胞中 PRDX2 的表达水平下降 (图 2E)。

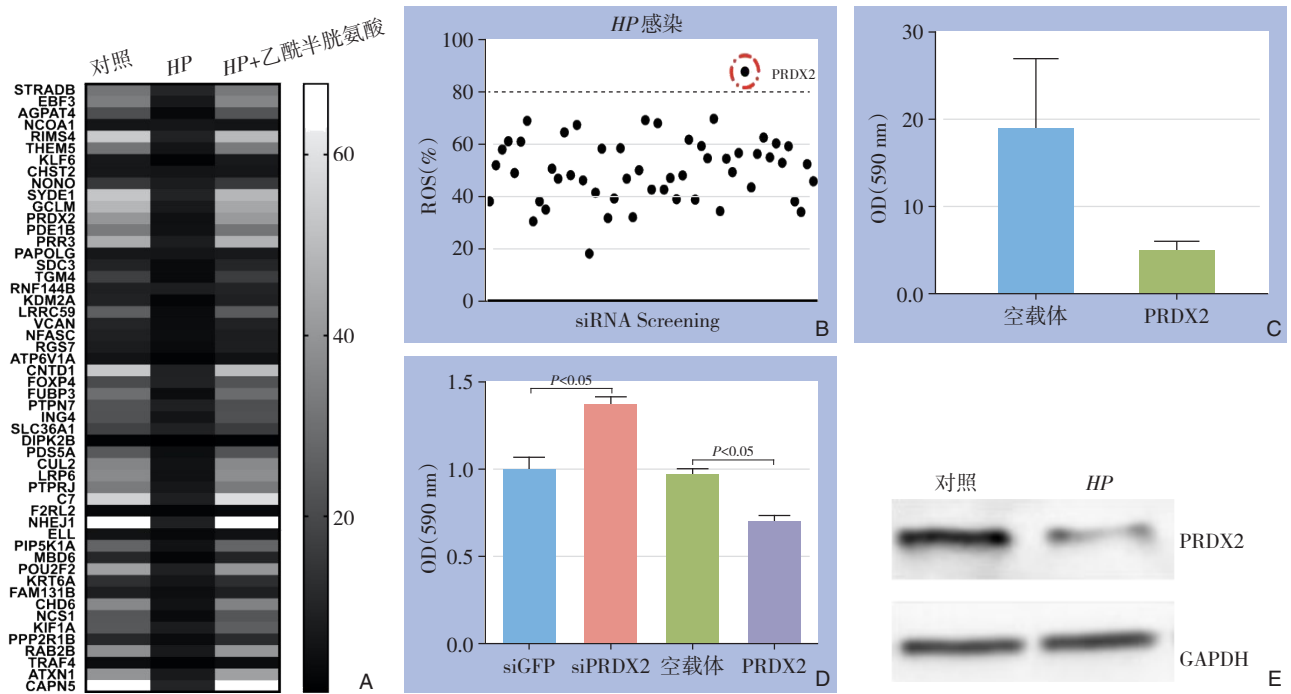


图2 HP通过PRDX2调控ROS产生 A: 高通量测序检测HP感染或不感染, 以及HP感染同时加乙酰半胱氨酸处理的SNU-1细胞中基因的转录水平; B: HP感染后, siRNA敲低筛选影响SNU-1细胞ROS水平的基因; C: HP感染的SNU-1细胞过表达PRDX2后的ROS水平; D: HP感染的SNU-1细胞过表达或敲低PRDX2后的增殖情况; E: HP感染的SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的蛋白表达水平

Figure 2 HP regulates ROS production via PRDX2 A: Transcript levels of genes in SNU-1 cells with and without HP infection, or with HP infection and simultaneous or without acetylcysteine treatment detected by high-throughput sequencing; B: SiRNA knockdown screening for genes affecting the ROS production in SNU-1 cells with HP infection; C: ROS levels in SNU-1 cells with HP infection after overexpression of PRDX2; D: Proliferation abilities in SNU-1 cells with HP infection after overexpression or knockdown of PRDX2; E: Protein expression levels of PRDX2 in SNU-1 cells after HP infection

2.3 miR-650靶向PRDX2调控ROS产生

HP感染后, SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的启动子活性没有变化 ($P>0.05$) (图3A), 但PRDX2的mRNA水平下降 ($P<0.05$) (图3B)。miRDB在线分析预测PRDX2的潜在miRNA, 发现HP感染的SNU-1细胞中miR-650的表达水平上升 ($P<0.05$) (图3C)。过表达miR-650后, SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的表达水平下降 ($P<0.05$); 敲低miR-650后, SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的表达水平上升 ($P<0.05$) (图3D-F)。此外, miR-650靶向PRDX2 mRNA的3'端非编码

区 (图3G)。过表达miR-650后, SNU-1细胞的ROS水平上升 ($P<0.05$); 敲低miR-650后, SNU-1细胞的ROS水平下降 ($P<0.05$) (图3H)。过表达miR-650后, SNU-1细胞的增殖能力增强 ($P<0.05$); 敲低miR-650后, SNU-1细胞的增殖能力降低 ($P<0.05$) (图3I)。HP感染的同时敲低miR-650, SNU-1细胞的增殖能力无明显变化 ($P>0.05$); HP感染的同时过表达PRDX2, SNU-1细胞的增殖能力无明显变化 ($P>0.05$) (图3J)。

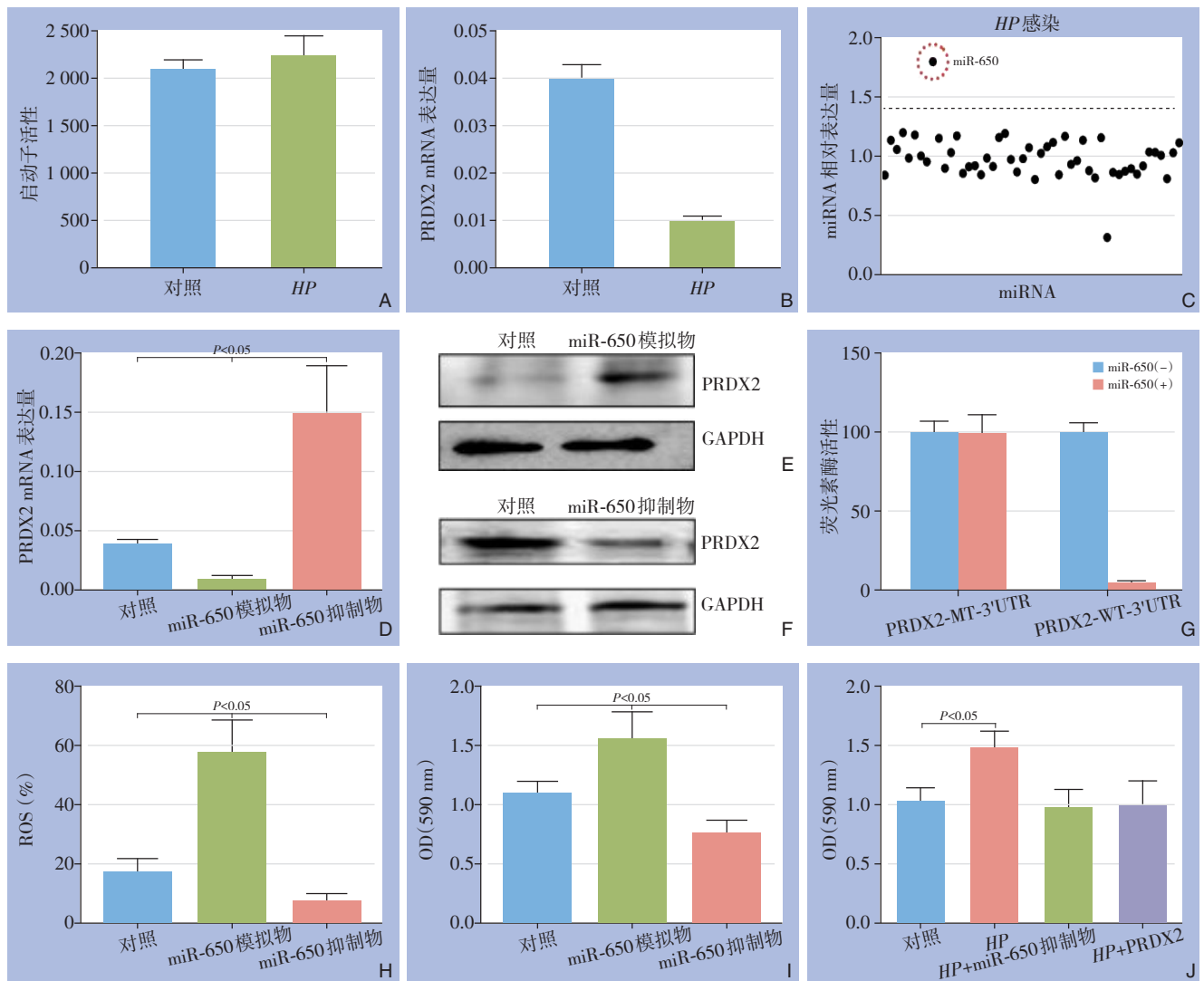


图3 miR-650 靶向 PRDX2 调控 ROS 产生 A: *HP* 感染的 SNU-1 细胞中 PRDX2 的启动子活性水平; B: *HP* 感染的 SNU-1 细胞中 PRDX2 的 mRNA 水平; C: miRNA 过表达筛选影响 *HP* 感染的 SNU-1 细胞 ROS 水平的 miRNA; D: 过表达或敲低 miR-650 后, SNU-1 细胞中 PRDX2 的 mRNA 水平; E: 敲低 miR-650 后, SNU-1 细胞中 PRDX2 的蛋白水平; F: 过表达 miR-650 后, SNU-1 细胞中 PRDX2 的蛋白水平; G: 荧光素酶报告实验检测 miR-650 靶向 PRDX2 mRNA 的 3' 端非编码区; H: 过表达或敲低 miR-650 后, SNU-1 细胞的 ROS 水平; I: 过表达或敲低 miR-650 后, SNU-1 细胞的增殖情况; J: *HP* 感染或不感染, 以及 *HP* 感染同时敲低 miR-650 或过表达 PRDX2 后, SNU-1 细胞的增殖情况

Figure 3 MiR-650 targets PRDX2 to regulate ROS production A: Levels of promoter activity of PRDX2 in SNU-1 cells after *HP* infection; B: mRNA levels of PRDX2 in SNU-1 cells after *HP* infection; C: MiRNA overexpression screening the miRNAs affecting the ROS production in SNU-1 cells with *HP* infection; D: PRDX2 mRNA levels in SNU-1 cells after overexpression or knockdown of miR-650; E: PRDX2 Protein levels in SNU-1 cells after knockdown of miR-650; F: PRDX2 protein levels in SNU-1 cells after overexpression of miR-650; G: MiR-650 targeting at the 3' non-coding region of PRDX2 mRNA evidenced by luciferase reporter assay; H: ROS levels in SNU-1 cells after overexpression or knockdown of miR-650; I: Proliferation abilities in SNU-1 cells after overexpression or knockdown of miR-650; J: Proliferation abilities in SNU-1 cells with and without *HP* infection, or with *HP* infection and simultaneous knockdown of miR-650 or overexpression of PRDX2

3 讨论

胃癌是全球第四大最常见的癌症和第三大癌症相关死亡原因^[13-15]。*HP* 感染是胃癌发生的最重要的危险因素之一^[16-18]。*HP* 感染影响约 44 亿人,

它是全球最常见的感染之一^[19]。一旦感染了 *HP*, 胃上皮是宿主和细菌的主要界面^[20]。*HP* 感染在胃黏膜的定植引发慢性炎症反应, 导致胃炎的发展, 可进展为一个多步骤的胃肿瘤发生级联, 称为 Correa 级联^[21]。这种慢性促炎环境与 ROS 水平的增

加、氧化性DNA损伤以及胃癌发生中致癌信号通路的激活有关^[22-24]。在本研究中,发现HP感染后,SNU-1细胞的ROS水平上升,细胞的增殖能力增强,但是感染的同时使用氧化应激抑制剂acetylcysteine处理,SNU-1细胞的增殖能力无显著变化。因此,HP引起的氧化应激水平的增加可以促进胃癌细胞增殖,进一步加剧肿瘤发展。

PRDX2是一种典型的抗氧化酶,属于过氧化物还蛋白家族,在清除H₂O₂和ROS水平方面发挥重要作用,从而保护细胞免受氧化应激的影响^[25-27]。在正常生理条件下,ROS水平受到严格控制,以维持必要的生物学功能和正常的细胞内稳态。氧化还原生理平衡的中断导致ROS的过度积累和DNA损伤的积累^[28]。PRDX2蛋白在哺乳动物细胞中表达丰富,在维持氧化还原平衡和延长细胞寿命方面起着至关重要的作用^[29]。还原的PRDX蛋白被ROS和H₂O₂氧化形成氧化的PRDX,这是利用半胱氨酸残基的硫醇亚基消除ROS水平的关键步骤^[30]。与其他PRDX家族成员相比,PRDX2是PRDX中最有效的ROS和H₂O₂清除蛋白之一,可保护细胞免受氧化应激^[31]。敲低PRDX2时HP感染后ROS水平上升,过表达PRDX2后,SNU-1细胞的ROS水平下降;敲低PRDX2后,SNU-1细胞的增殖能力升高,过表达PRDX2后,SNU-1细胞的增殖水平下降。因此,PRDX2可作为肿瘤发生的抑制因子。

HP感染后,SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的启动子活性没有变化,但是,PRDX2的mRNA水平下降。因此,HP感染对PRDX2的表达调控是处于mRNA水平。miRNA是一种小的(19~24 nt)内源性非编码RNA,通过互补碱基配对与靶mRNA的3'非编码区(3'UTR)结合,负调控基因表达。在本研究中,过表达miR-650后,SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的表达水平下降,敲低miR-650后,SNU-1细胞中PRDX2的表达水平上升。此外,miR-650靶向PRDX2 mRNA的3'端非编码区。过表达miR-650后,SNU-1细胞的ROS水平上升,敲低miR-650后,SNU-1细胞的ROS水平下降;过表达miR-650后,SNU-1细胞的增殖能力上升,敲低miR-650后,SNU-1细胞的增殖能力下降。此外,HP感染的同时敲低miR-650,SNU-1细胞的增殖能力无显著变化,HP感染的同时过表达PRDX2,SNU-1细胞的增殖能力无显著变化。因此,miR-650/PRDX2轴在HP感染引起的胃癌进展中可能起到重要作用。

综上所述,HP感染胃癌细胞后,胃癌细胞中

miR-650的表达水平上升,靶向PRDX2 mRNA的3'端非编码区的miR-650增多,因此PRDX2的mRNA水平和蛋白水平下降,随后胃癌细胞的氧化应激水平上升,导致胃癌细胞的增殖能力增强。

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