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hCaMK II Na对结肠肿瘤分泌免疫抑制因子的抑制作用 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

探讨钙离子/钙调素依赖性蛋白激酶II抑制蛋白 α (human calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II inhibitory alpha, hCaMK II Na)对结肠肿瘤细胞分泌免疫抑制因子的影响及其作用机制。方法: 将hCaMK II Na基因表达载体 (pK II Na) 或siRNA (si-K II Na) 转染至结肠肿瘤细胞 (LoVo细胞、SW620细胞和HT29细胞), 形成过表达或干扰表达细胞。RT-PCR检测结肠癌LoVo细胞过表达hCaMK II α 后白细胞介素-8 (interleukin-8, IL-8)、白细胞介素-10 (interleukin-10, IL-10) 和血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial cell growth factor, VEGF) mRNA表达水平, ELISA法检测转染pK II Na或si-K II Na对SW620和LoVo细胞中VEGF、PGE2、IL-8和IL-10分泌的影响。为观测细胞外调节蛋白激酶1/2 (extracellular regulated protein kinases, ERK1/2) 在hCaMK II Na介导的细胞因子调控中的作用, 利用U0126抑制HT-29细胞中ERK1/2活性后, 检测hCaMK II Na表达下调对VEGF和IL-8分泌的影响。结果: hCaMK II 可显著抑制结肠癌LoVo细胞中VEGF、IL-8和IL-10 mRNA水平的表达; 可抑制SW620和LoVo细胞中IL-8和VEGF蛋白的分泌, 但对PGE2和IL-10的分泌没有影响。相应地, 利用RNA干扰技术下调hCaMK II Na表达可显著上调HT29细胞中IL-8和VEGF的分泌; 并且发现MEK1/2活性的抑制可完全阻断hCaMK II Na对IL-8的影响, 但只能部分阻断对VEGF的影响。结论: hCaMK II Na通过抑制ERK活性下调结肠肿瘤细胞VEGF和IL-8的分泌, 在结肠肿瘤免疫逃逸中起到负调控作用。

关键词: [钙离子/钙调素依赖性蛋白激酶II抑制蛋白](#) [结肠肿瘤](#) [LoVo细胞](#) [SW620细胞](#) [HT29细胞](#) [VEGF](#) [IL-8](#) [IL-10](#)

The inhibitory effect of hCaMK II Na on the production of immunosuppressive factors in colon cancer cells in vitro [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

To investigate the effect of (human calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II inhibitory alpha (hCaMK II N- α) on the production of immunosuppressive factors in colon cancer cells and the mechanisms underlying the effect in vitro. Methods: Overexpression and silencing of the hCaMK II N- α gene in human colon adenocarcinoma (LoVo, SW620 and HT29) cells were achieved by transfection with a hCaMK II N- α -expressing plasmid (pK II N- α) and an siRNA (si-K II N- α) vector, respectively. Messenger RNA levels of interleukin-8 (IL-8), interleukin-10 (IL-10) and vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) in LoVo cells transfected with pK II N- were analyzed by RT-PCR. Protein levels of IL-8, IL-10 and VEGF in SW620 and LoVo cells transfected with pK II N- and in HT29 cells transfected with si-K II N- were determined by ELISA. The differences in IL-8 and VEGF protein levels in HT29 cells transfected with pKIN- α in the presence or absence of U0126 (10 M), a selective ERK1/2 inhibitor, were analyzed to elucidate the role of ERK1/2 in hCaMK II N- α -mediated IL-8 and VEGF production. Results: Overexpression of hCaMK II N- significantly decreased the mRNA abundance and protein levels of VEGF and IL-8 ($P < 0.05$) but not PGE2 ($P > 0.01$). Silencing of hCaMK II N- by siRNA significantly increased the secretion of VEGF and IL-8 in HT29 cells, but had no effect on the secretion of PGE2 and IL-10. U0126 treatment resulted in a complete reversion of increased IL-8 secretion but only a partial reversion of increased VEGF secretion in HT29 cells overexpressing hCaMK II - α . Conclusion: Our observations suggest that hCaMK II - may inhibit the secretion of VEGF and IL-8 and thus down-regulate the immune response in rectal tumor cells through an ERK signaling pathway-dependent mechanism.

Keywords: [human calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II inhibitory alpha \(hCaMK II Na\)](#) [colon carcinoma](#) [LoVo cell](#) [SW620 cell](#) [H29 cell](#) [VEGF](#) [IL-8](#) [IL-10](#)

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