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摘要:

目的: 初步探讨舒尼替尼诱导高、低表达ABCG2(ATP binding cassette superfamily G member 2)分子的耐药鼻咽癌CNE2/DDP细胞(简称ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP细胞、ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞)中NKG2D配体(natural killer group 2 member D ligands, NKG2DLs)表达的分子机制。方法: Caspase 8活化试剂盒和线粒体膜电位法分别检测NK细胞处理后ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP细胞和ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞caspase 8活化水平和线粒体膜电位。RT-PCR检测舒尼替尼处理前后两种CNE2/DDP细胞DNA损伤修复系统相关信号分子mRNA的表达。结果: CNE2/DDP细胞+NK细胞组中两种CNE2/DDP细胞caspase 8活性均明显增强; 舒尼替尼处理后的ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP细胞+NK细胞组和ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP细胞+NK细胞组中caspase 8的活性是处理前的2~2.5倍(P < 0.01)。舒尼替尼预处理后, CNE2/DDP细胞和NK细胞共培养体系中两种CNE2/DDP细胞的线粒体膜电位分别为(76.58±2.32)%和(73.11±1.93)%, 较舒尼替尼处理前明显降低(P < 0.05)。舒尼替尼可上调两种CNE2/DDP细胞中ATR、CHK1和CHK2 mRNA的表达, 并诱导P53和NF-κB mRNA的表达。结论: 舒尼替尼可能通过激活DNA损伤修复系统相关信号分子和NF-κB的表达, 诱导耐药鼻咽癌CNE2/DDP细胞NKG2DLs的表达, 同时经由死亡受体信号通路和线粒体信号通路增强NK细胞诱导的肿瘤细胞凋亡。

关键词: [舒尼替尼](#) [鼻咽肿瘤](#) [NKG2D配体](#) [自然杀伤细胞](#) [DNA损伤](#)

Mechanism of sunitinib inducing NKG2DLs expressions in multidrug resistant nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE2/DDP cells [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Objective: To investigate the mechanism by which sunitinib induces up regulation of NKG2D ligands(NKG2DLs) expressions in nasopharyngeal carcinoma CNE2/DDP cells with high or low ABCG2 expression (ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells or ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells). Methods: Caspase 8 activity and mitochondrial membrane potential were detected by caspase 8 activity kit and mitochondrial membrane potential assay kit in ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells or ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells after co cultured with NK cells. Expressions of signal molecules involved in DNA damage and repair system were detected by RT-PCR in ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells and ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells before and after sunitinib treatment. Results: Caspase 8 activities in ABCG2 high CNE2/DDP cells and ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells were significantly increased after co cultured with in NK cells. After treatment with sunitinib, caspase 8 activities in the co culture system were 1-1.5 times higher than those in the untreated ABCG2 high and ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells (P < 0.01). Sunitinib inhibited mitochondrial membrane potentials of ABCG2 high and ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells in NK cell co culture systems, with the potentials in two kinds of sunitinib treated CNE2/DDP cells decreased to (76.58±2.32)% and (73.11±1.93)%, respectively, which were markedly lower than those in the untreated ABCG2 high and ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells (P < 0.05). Sunitinib could increase mRNA expressions of ATR, CHK1 and CHK2 in ABCG2 high and ABCG2 low CNE2/DDP cells, and induce P53 and NF-κB mRNA expressions. Conclusion: Sunitinib can up regulate NKG2DLs expressions in CNE2/DDP cells by activating signaling molecules related to DNA damage and repair system and NF-κB, and enhance NK cell induced apoptosis of tumor cells through death receptor and mitochondrial pathways.

Keywords: [sunitinib](#) [nasopharyngeal neoplasms](#) [natural killer groups 2 member D ligand \(NKG2DL\)](#) [natural killer cell](#) [DNA damage](#)