

论著

pcDNA3.1(+)-MER-Syk(L) 载体构建及其对乳腺癌细胞增殖的影响

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摘要 目的: 探讨乳腺癌细胞内4-OHT对MER-Syk(L)细胞定位的影响及对乳腺癌细胞增殖功能的影响。方法: 采用不表达Syk的乳腺癌细胞系MDA-MB-231, 建立稳定表达融合蛋白MER-Syk(L)的细胞株; 蛋白质印迹和免疫荧光染色技术检测4-OHT处理前后融合蛋白MER-Syk(L)在细胞内的位置; 二苯基溴化四氮唑蓝(MTT)法分析处理前后稳态细胞的增殖能力。结果: (1) 无4-OHT的处理, 融合蛋白MER-Syk(L)、MER-Syk(S)和MER均位于MDA-MB-231细胞浆内; 4-OHT的作用下, 融合蛋白MER-Syk(L)部分移位到细胞核内, 而MER-Syk(S)和MER仍然位于细胞浆内; (2) MDA-MB-231细胞核内的MER-Syk(L)蛋白能够抑制细胞的增殖和生长, 而细胞浆内的MER-Syk(L)、MER-Syk(S)和MER蛋白对细胞增殖和生长功能没有影响。结论: 4-OHT可使融合蛋白MER-Syk(L)移位到MDA-MB-231细胞核内, 从而抑制细胞的增殖。

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Construction of recombination vector of pcDNA3.1(+)-MER-Syk(L) and the effect of Syk(L) on the proliferation of breast cancer cells

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Abstract

AIM: To explore the effect of 4-hydroxytamoxifen (4-OHT) on MER-Syk(L) cellular localization and the function of Syk(L) on cell proliferation in breast cancer cells. METHODS: pcDNA3.1(+)-MER-Syk(L) vector was constructed and the cell line MDA-MB-231, which expressed MER-Syk(L) stably, was established. Western blotting and immunofluorescence techniques were used to detect localization of MER-Syk(L) fusion protein in MDA-MB-231 cells cultured with or without 4-OHT. MTT assay was used to explore the proliferation ability of MDA-MB-231 stable cells. RESULTS: (1) MER-Syk(L) fusion protein, not MER-Syk(S) and MER protein, translocated from cytoplasm to nucleus in the presence of 4-OHT. (2) Nuclear not cytoplasmic MER-Syk(L) fusion protein inhibited MDA-MB-231 stable cell growth. (3) With or without the treatment of 4-OHT, MER-Syk(S) and MER protein always located in cytoplasm and did not suppress cell growth. CONCLUSION: With 4-OHT, MER-Syk(L) fusion protein translocates to nucleus and inhibits cell growth.

Key words [Spleen tyrosine kinase](#) [Nuclear translocation](#) [Tamoxifen](#) [Receptors](#) [estrogen](#) [Breast neoplasms](#)

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