

TRAIL 诱导肝癌细胞系 SMMC - 7721 的凋亡作用

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Role of TRAIL in inducing apoptosis of SMMC-7721 cells

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Abstract

AIM: To observe the role of TRAIL in inducing apoptosis of SMMC-7721 cells.

METHODS: The survival fraction of SMMC-7721 cells was measured by MTT assay; Apoptosis rate was determined by TUNEL method and the ultramicrostructure of apoptotic cells induced by TRAIL was observed by electron-microscopy.

RESULTS: The role of TRAIL in survival fraction and apoptosis rate demonstrated a good relationship and the typic structure of apoptotic cells was found in some cells treated by TRAIL.

CONCLUSION: TRAIL can induce apoptosis in SMMC-7721 cells.

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摘要

目的: 观察TRAIL诱导肝癌SMMC-7721细胞凋亡的作用。

方法: 采用MTT法检测细胞存活分数; TUNEL法检测细胞

凋亡率; 流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡和细胞周期; 电镜观察凋亡细胞超微结构。

结果: TRAIL 对 SMMC-7721 细胞的存活分数和凋亡率的影响呈典型的量效关系, 经 TRAIL 作用后的细胞, 流式细胞仪检测呈标准的亚二倍峰, 电镜观察发现经TRAIL作用的部分细胞具有凋亡细胞的典型形态特征。

结论: TRAIL 可诱导 SMMC-7721 细胞凋亡。

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0 引言

肿瘤坏死因子相关的凋亡诱导配体(TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand, TRAIL)基因是 Wiley 小组于 1995 年最早克隆和命名的, 为 TNF 家族成员^[1]。近年来, 人们发现其可以诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡, 对正常细胞的影响却很少, 因而受到了国内外学者的广泛重视^[1, 2]。在本文中, 我们研究了 TRAIL 诱导肝癌 SMMC-7721 细胞凋亡的作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 可溶性 TRAIL 蛋白(氨基酸 114-281, 带六聚组氨酸尾)由本实验室生产; MTT 购自上海生物工程技术公司; TUNEL 原位凋亡检测试剂盒购自罗氏公司; RPMI1640 培养基购自 Sigma 公司; 肝癌细胞株 SMMC-7721 由本实验室保种。

1.2 方法 细胞培养: SMMC-7721 细胞培养于含 100 mL/L 灭活的小牛血清、100 kU/L 青霉素和链霉素的 RPMI1640 的培养液中, 培养条件为 37 °C, 50 mL/L CO₂, 饱和湿度, 每 2-3 d 用 2.5 g/L 胰酶消化, 以 1:3-1:5 传代。MTT 法测细胞存活分数^[3]: 以 2.5 g/L 胰蛋白酶消化细胞, 用含 50 mL/L 小牛血清的 RPMI1640 配成单个细胞悬液, 按每孔 3×10^3 个细胞接种于 96 孔板, 每孔终体积为 200 μL, CO₂ 孵箱内培养 2-3 d 后按 50 μg/L, 150 μg/L, 500 μg/L, 1 500 μg/L, 5 000 μg/L 的剂量分别给予 TRAIL, 对照组给予同体积的 PBS, 药物作用 24 h。测值前 4 h 每孔加 20 μL 5 g/L MTT, 孵育后吸去孔内上清, 每孔加 150 μL DMSO, 振荡 10 min, 酶联免疫检测仪测 A₅₇₀ 值。细胞存活分数(survival fraction)= 实验组 A₅₇₀/对照组 A₅₇₀ × 100 %。实验重复 3 次, 取平均值。

TUNEL法检测TRAIL对SMMC-7721细胞凋亡率的影响:将无菌的盖玻片置于六孔板中,每孔一片。取对数生长期细胞以2.5 g/L胰蛋白酶消化细胞,用含100 mL/L小牛血清的RPMI1640细胞培养液配成单个细胞悬液,稀释成 $5\times10^8/\text{L}$ 。取0.5 mL滴于盖玻片上,37℃、50 mL/L CO₂、饱和湿度下孵育2 h后,每孔加培养液2 mL,次日,每孔加入不同浓度(剂量同MTT法)的TRAIL,24 h后,按TUNEL试剂盒说明操作,DAB显色后,高倍镜(400×)下随机数200个细胞,记下凋亡细胞数和未凋亡细胞数,共数5个视野。细胞凋亡率(apoptosis rate)=凋亡细胞数/(凋亡细胞数+未凋亡细胞数)×100%。流式细胞仪测定TRAIL对SMMC-7721细胞的凋亡率和细胞周期的影响:按0 μg/L(对照组)、200 μg/L(T1组)、400 μg/L(T2组)给予TRAIL,24 h后收集不同浓度药物处理组的细胞,PBS漂洗2次,750 mL/L冷乙醇固定24 h,PI染色后,用流式细胞仪检测细胞周期和凋亡率。电镜:待SMMC-7721细胞长至对数生长期,取两瓶细胞,分别加100 μg/L的TRAIL和同体积的PBS,作用24 h后,常规胰酶消化细胞,PBS洗2次,30 g/L的戊二醛固定后送检。

2 结果

2.1 TRAIL对肝癌SMMC-7721细胞存活分数的影响
TRAIL作用于肝癌SMMC-7721细胞24 h,细胞的存活分数从50 μg/L的89.1%降至5 000 μg/L 27.2%,存在较好的量效关系。

2.2 TRAIL对肝癌SMMC-7721细胞凋亡率的影响
TRAIL能明显诱导SMMC-7721细胞凋亡,存在较好的量效关系,见图1。

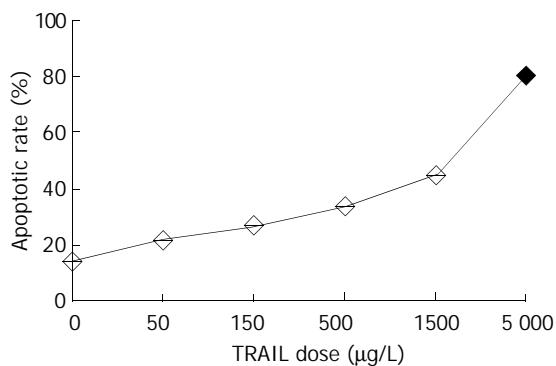


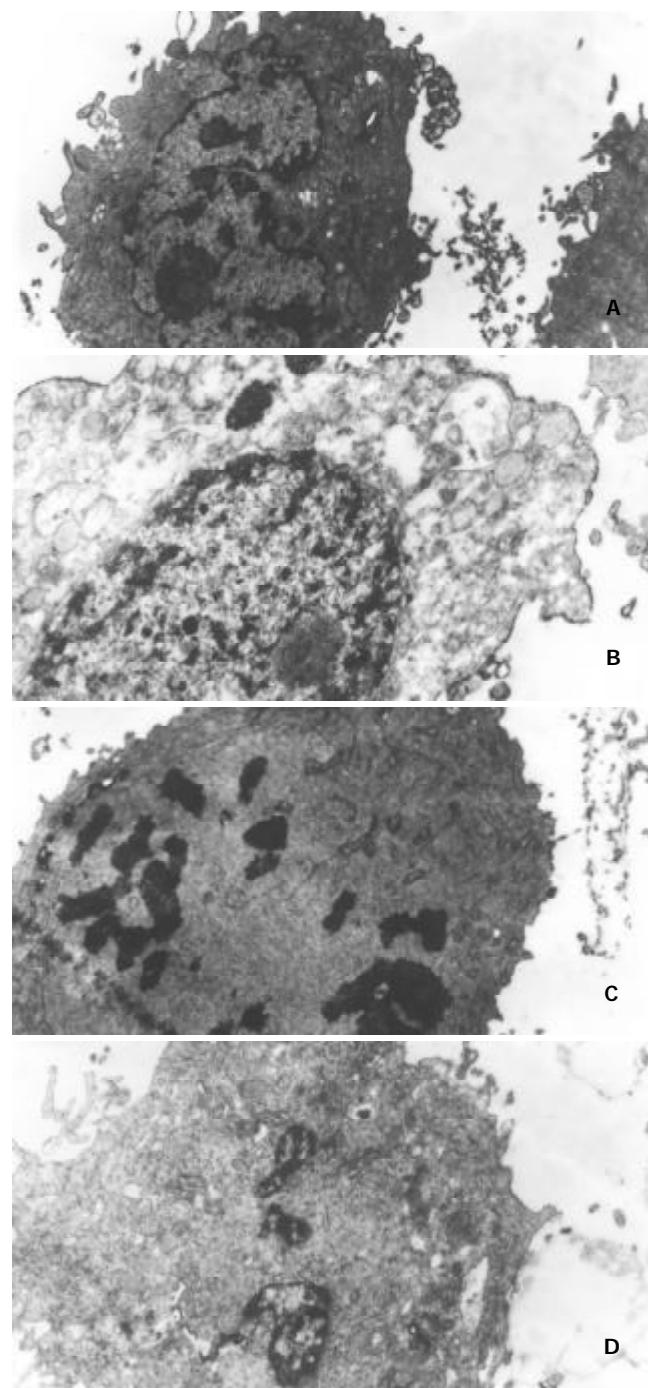
图1 TRAIL对肝癌SMMC-7721细胞凋亡率的影响。

2.3 TRAIL对SMMC-7721细胞的凋亡率和细胞周期的影响 400 μg/L的TRAIL作用于SMMC-7721细胞,可见明显的亚二倍峰形成,TRAIL还可使S期细胞的比例增加,G₂M期细胞的比例减少,结果见表1。

2.4 电镜 未经处理的SMMC-7721细胞,胞膜微绒毛和伪足多见,核大、核内有多个核仁(图1A)。经TRAIL作用后的细胞,胞膜微绒毛和伪足减少,线粒体空泡化(图1B),核浓缩、碎裂(图1C),凋亡小体形成(图1D)。

表1 TRAIL对SMMC-7721细胞细胞周期和凋亡率的影响

分组	TRAIL 剂量(μg/L)	细胞周期			凋亡率(%)
		G ₀ /G ₁	S	G ₂ M	
对照组	0	0.39	0.08	0.53	0.72
T1组	200	0.47	0.28	0.25	19.31
T2组	400	0.30	0.45	0.25	23.83



A 未处理细胞,胞膜微绒毛和伪足多见,核大、核内有多个核仁。
B 经TRAIL作用后的细胞线粒体空泡化。
C 经TRAIL作用后的细胞,胞膜微绒毛和伪足减少,核浓缩、碎裂。
D 经TRAIL作用后的细胞,胞膜微绒毛和伪足减少,凋亡小体形成。

3 讨论

TRAIL是TNF家族成员,有五种受体即DR4, DR5, DcR1, DcR2和OPG。TRAIL与DcR1, DcR2和OPG结

合不能诱导细胞凋亡, 但与 DR4, DR5 结合可导致细胞凋亡^[4-20]。我们以前曾证实 TRAIL 对结肠癌细胞系 SW480 有杀伤作用^[21]。本研究我们发现 TRAIL 可以诱导 SMMC-7721 细胞凋亡。经 TRAIL 作用后的 SMMC-7721 细胞经流式细胞仪检测, 出现典型的亚二倍峰, 该峰的出现是凋亡的特征之一^[22]。此外, 我们的电镜结果发现, 经 TRAIL 作用后的细胞, 胞膜微绒毛和伪足减少, 核浓缩、碎裂, 凋亡小体形成, 具有凋亡细胞的典型形态特征。因此, 我们有充足的证据表明 TRAIL 是通过诱导细胞凋亡的方式起抗肿瘤作用的。TRAIL 诱导的细胞凋亡涉及线粒体膜电位的改变, 线粒体释放细胞色素 C^[8-10, 23-26], 而我们用电镜观察到经 TRAIL 作用后的 SMMC-7721 细胞线粒体空泡化, 这种功能和形态的变化有可能存在一定的联系。流式细胞仪的结果表明 TRAIL 可使 SMMC-7721 细胞 G₂M 期细胞的比例减少, 证实 TRAIL 可能有抑制细胞增生的作用, S 期为细胞的 DNA 合成期, TRAIL 为什么使 SMMC-7721 细胞 S 期细胞的比例增加, 值得进一步研究。

早期的研究发现 TRAIL 诱导细胞凋亡有很高的选择性, 即仅诱导被病毒感染的细胞、转化细胞和肿瘤细胞凋亡, 对正常细胞的影响很小^[1, 2]。最近人们发现 TRAIL 可诱导正常肝细胞凋亡, 但 caspase-9 的抑制剂 Z-LEHD-FMK 可以保护正常人的肝细胞, 而不影响 TRAIL 对一些肿瘤细胞的杀伤作用, 可能与 TRAIL 诱导不同的细胞凋亡存在不同的传导通路有关^[27]。我们发现 TRAIL 可诱导肝癌细胞凋亡, 并提示可能与线粒体通路有关。

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