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• 研究快报 BRIEF REPORT •

## 胃癌细胞 PTEN 甲基化与其表达的相关性

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Relationship between PTEN methylation and its mRNA expression in human gastric cancer cells *in vitro*

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### Abstract

**AIM:** To investigate the relationship between the methylation status of the 5' CpG island of PTEN promoter region

and the mRNA expression of PTEN gene in gastric cancer cell lines *in vitro*.

**METHODS:** The methylation status of PTEN promoter region and expression of PTEN mRNA in gastric cancer cell lines SGC-7901 (moderately differentiated), BGC-823 (lowly differentiated), MGC-803 (lowly differentiated), HGC-27 (non-differentiated) were measured by methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction (MSP) and semi-quantitative reverse transcription PCR, respectively.

**RESULTS:** The methylation of PTEN gene in promoter region was found in HGC-27, MGC-803, and BGC-823 cells, but not in SGC-7901 ones. HGC-27 cells had the highest methylation level of PTEN gene ( $138.217 \pm 7.898$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), then MGC-803 and BGC-823 cells, and no significant difference was found between MGC and BGC ( $P > 0.05$ ). SGC-7901 cells had the highest expression of PTEN mRNA ( $0.336 \pm 0.079$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), then BGC-823, MGC-803 and HGC-27 (lowest,  $0.113 \pm 0.047$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), and there was no significant difference between BGC and MGC ( $P > 0.05$ ). The expression of PTEN mRNA decreased gradually following the increase of the level of PTEN methylation. In addition,

PTEN methylation status and the expression of PTEN mRNA were correlated with the differentiation level of the cancer cells.

**CONCLUSION:** Hypermethylation may be the main cause that leads to the decrease of the PTEN mRNA expression in gastric cancer, and also it may be the major mechanism that contributes to tumorigenesis and the progression of gastric carcinoma.

**Key Words:** PTEN gene; Gastric carcinoma; Methylation-specific polymerase chain reaction

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## 摘要

**目的:** 探讨胃癌细胞PTEN基因启动子区域甲基化与其mRNA表达的关系。

**方法:** 采用甲基化特异性PCR法(MSP)检测四种胃癌细胞系SGC-7901(中度分化)、BGC-823(低度分化细胞)、MGC-803(低度分化细胞)、HGC-27中PTEN基因甲基化状态, RT-PCR检测四种胃癌细胞系PTEN表达水平(未分化)。

**结果:** HGC-27、MGC-803、BGC-823细胞系可检测到PTEN基因启动子的甲基化, SGC-7901细胞未检测到甲基化, 甲基化水平的顺序依次为: HGC-27最高( $138.217 \pm 7.898$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), MGC-803、BGC-823次之( $P > 0.05$ )。PTEN mRNA表达水平的依次顺序为: SGC-7901最高( $0.336 \pm 0.079$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), BGC-823、MGC-803次之( $P > 0.05$ ), HGC-27表达水平最低( $0.113 \pm 0.047$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), 其表达水平随着其启动子区甲基化水平增高而降低。PTEN mRNA表达及其启动子甲基化水平还与胃癌细胞分化程度相关。

**结论:** 胃癌细胞PTEN基因启动子区域出现异常甲基化, 可能是导致其mRNA表达异常的主要原因, 也可能是导致胃癌发生、发展的重要机制之一。

**关键词:** PTEN基因; 胃癌细胞; 甲基化特异的PCR

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## 0 引言

10号染色体缺失的磷酸酶及张力蛋白同源物基因(PTEN)是近年来发现的一种新的抑癌基因, 定位于染色体10q23.3<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 具有双重特异性磷酸酶活性, 在细胞的生长发育、凋亡、移动、信号传递等方面起着重要的调控作用。该基因功能的缺失导致其磷酸酶活性剧降, 细胞恶性

增殖能力增强、细胞游走性增加并抑制细胞凋亡。胃癌的发生、发展是一个多步骤、多阶段且有序的过程, 主要是癌基因功能增强、抑癌基因及DNA修复基因突变或功能缺失所致。许多研究证实, PTEN基因在胃癌中失活及表达异常, 并与其发生发展密切相关。DNA甲基化是基因表达的一个重要调节者, PTEN基因由于高甲基化而失活在人类的大肠癌、成胶质细胞瘤、子宫内膜癌、乳腺癌、非小细胞肺癌、星形细胞瘤、卵巢癌等病中都有报道<sup>[4-10]</sup>。因此, 目前认为除了编码区突变外, 启动子区发生甲基化也是导致抑癌基因功能缺失的机制之一。我们采用敏感的甲基化特异性PCR法(MSP)和RT-PCR检测胃癌细胞PTEN启动子区域CpG岛甲基化状态及其表达水平, 以探讨PTEN甲基化改变、PTEN表达异常与胃癌发生、发展的关系, 为胃癌的发生、发展机制提供分子生物学依据, 并为胃癌防治提供新的思路。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

1.1.1 细胞系 SGC-7901、BGC-823、MGC-803、HGC-27细胞由本室保存。其中, SGC-7901为中度分化细胞, BGC-823、MGC-803为低度分化细胞, HGC-27为未分化细胞。

1.1.2 主要试剂 RPMI 1640培养基购自Gibco公司, MMLV逆转录酶购自Promega公司, Taq酶购自Biostar公司。PTEN甲基化和未甲基化二套引物和内参引物由上海生物工程技术有限公司合成。亚硫酸氢钠、氢醌均购自Sigma公司, Wizard DNA clean up system购自Promega公司, Sss-I酶购自New England Biolabs公司, 蛋白酶K、Rnase A、平衡酚、异丙醇、乙酸钠、碘化钠等均购自武汉生命技术有限公司。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 SGC-7901、BGC-823、MGC-803、HGC-27细胞接种于含10 mL/L小牛血清(56℃灭活30 min)、 $100 \times 10^3$  U/L青霉素及 $100 \times 10^3$  U/L链霉素的pH7.2的RPMI 1640培养液中, 在37℃、50 mL/L的CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱中培养。

1.2.2 RT-PCR检测胃癌细胞PTEN mRNA表达水平 Trizol试剂提取细胞总RNA, 用紫外可见分光光度仪检测RNA的纯度及浓度, 每种取总RNA 1 μg用MMLV逆转录酶进行逆转录, PCR扩增PTEN, 同时扩增β-actin作为内参。PTEN引物序列: 上游引物: 5' ACCAGTGGCACTGTTGT TTCAC3'; 下游引物: 5' TTCCTCTGGTCCTGGTATGAA G3'; 产物长度289 bp。内参照β-actin引物系列: 上游引物: 5' CGAGCGGAAATCGTGC GTGACATTAAGGAGA3'; 下游引物: 5' CGTCATACTCCTGCTTGCTGATCCACA TCTGC3'; 产物长度479 bp。PTEN PCR反应条件: 94℃ 3 min预变性后开始20个循环: 94℃ 30 s、54℃ 30 s、72℃ 45 s, 最后于72℃延伸7 min, β-actin PCR反应条件: 94℃ 3 min预变性后开始循环: 94℃ 40 s、56℃ 45 s,



研究证实,在人类的胃癌中也普遍存在PTEN失活现象及表达的异常<sup>[17-20]</sup>,并且其失活与胃癌的发生、发展密切相关<sup>[21,22]</sup>。目前认为,突变、缺失及异常甲基化是导致PTEN基因失活的主要机制<sup>[21,23-27]</sup>。但研究表明,PTEN基因的突变、缺失在胃癌的发生、发展中不起主要作用<sup>[28,29]</sup>,因此其启动子CpG岛区域甲基化状况与胃癌发生、发展的关系就成为瞩目的焦点。在本实验中四种胃癌细胞系中有三种可检测到PTEN启动子区CpG岛的甲基化状态,并且胃癌细胞PTEN基因CpG岛甲基化水平与细胞分化程度相关,说明PTEN发生甲基化参与了胃癌的进展,这也表明启动子甲基化与胃癌的发生、发展关系密切。

PTEN蛋白没有SH2结构,也没有跨膜信号,它是定位于细胞质的一种磷酸酶,其5'端非翻译区含有多个CpG岛,因此有学者推测,细胞可以通过甲基化而下调PTEN的mRNA表达量,从而在RNA水平调控PTEN蛋白表达量。本实验结果显示,在三种胃癌细胞系中都检测到PTEN启动子区CpG岛的甲基化状态,且细胞甲基化水平越高,其mRNA表达水平越低,后者的表达水平随着前者甲基化的增高而降低,这表明PTEN启动子甲基化与其mRNA表达量密切相关。据此我们推测,在胃癌细胞中,PTEN启动子区CpG岛发生甲基化将直接导致其mRNA表达减少或无表达,进而使其蛋白表达异常,以致该基因失活,这也与国外学者Kang *et al*<sup>[21]</sup>的报道相一致;PTEN因甲基化而失活后将导致与肿瘤发生、发展相关的一系列生物学行为的改变,例如细胞增殖与凋亡失调,肿瘤侵袭转移能力增强等,从而也说明PTEN基因甲基化在胃癌的发生、发展中同样起着至关重要的作用。但Sato *et al*<sup>[29]</sup>也对胃癌PTEN基因甲基化状态进行了检测,结果显示:PTEN作为抑制基因,并未参与胃癌的发生、发展,这可能是由于PTEN基因启动子区富含的CpG岛并未全部发生甲基化,且所设计的引物并未能针对已发生甲基化的区域扩增,故仅仅只扩增出未甲基化产物。

另外我们发现,PTEN甲基化及其mRNA表达与细胞分化程度相关,即PTEN甲基化水平高且其mRNA表达水平低的细胞分化程度低。一般来说,细胞分化程度越低,其恶性程度就越高,病人预后越差,因此我们可以通过对上述两个指标的检测来达到预测肿瘤恶性程度及预后的目的。还有研究提示<sup>[12]</sup>,胃癌中PTEN基因异常甲基化可能与EB病毒感染有关,因EB病毒感染阳性胃癌中PTEN启动子甲基化率为76.2%(16/21),而EB病毒阴性胃癌者仅为25%(14/56)。故此我们展望能够通过清除EB病毒的策略来防止PTEN基因发生异常甲基化,从而达到预防与治疗肿瘤的目的。

我们通过对PTEN基因甲基化状态及其表达的研究,表明PTEN基因启动子区域出现异常甲基化,可能是导致PTEN基因mRNA表达异常的主要原因,也可能是导致该基因失活的重要机制之一,这将有助于揭示胃癌的发

生、发展机制,也为肿瘤的防治提供了新的思路。另外对PTEN表达及其甲基化状态的检测也将有助于判断肿瘤的恶性程度和预后。以上结果仅从基因水平分析PTEN在胃癌发生发展中的异常改变,其参与肿瘤发生发展的机制还有待于进一步研究。

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• 研究快报 BRIEF REPORT •

## 潘托拉唑对胃黏膜损伤保护作用及其机制

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Protective effect of pantoprazole on gastric mucosal lesions in rats and

its mechanism

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