

miR-21与肾癌转移的相关性及其对肾癌细胞侵袭能力的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨miR-21与肾癌转移的相关性,及miR-21对肾癌Caki-1细胞侵袭能力的影响。方法:实时PCR检测原发未转移肾癌和原发伴转移肾癌组织中miR-21的表达。将miR-21的前体pre-miR-21和抑制物anti-miR-21分别转染肾癌Caki-1细胞,实时PCR验证转染效果,然后检测转染后细胞的侵袭能力。结果:与原发未转移肾癌相比,原发伴转移肾癌组织中miR-21的表达显著上调;pre-miR-21和anti-miR-21转染后能够显著升高和降低Caki-1细胞miR-21的表达量;pre-miR-21组穿透滤膜的细胞数明显增加,而anti-miR-21组穿透滤膜的细胞数明显减少。结论:miR-21与肾癌的侵袭转移相关,miR-21能够促进肾癌细胞侵袭,在肾癌中具有促进转移的作用。

关键词 肾癌 转移 microRNA miR-21

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Relationship between miR-21 and renal cancer metastasis and influence of miR-21 on the invasion ability of renal cancer cell

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Abstract Objective: The present study aims to investigate the relationship between miR-21 and renal cancer metastasis as well as the influence of miR-21 on the invasiveness ability of renal cancer Caki-1 cells. **Methods:** Real-time PCR was performed to detect miR-21 in primary renal cancer without and with metastasis. Pre-miR-21 and anti-miR-21 were transfected to Caki-1 cells, respectively, and real-time PCR was used to detect transfection effects. Finally, invasiveness changes in Caki-1 cells were detected after transfection. **Results:** miR-21 expression in primary renal cancer with metastasis was much higher than that in primary renal cancer without metastasis. After transfection, pre-miR-21 and anti-miR-21 significantly increased and decreased the miR-21 expression in Caki-1 cells, respectively. The transmembrane cells of the pre-miR-21 group increased significantly, whereas those of the anti-miR-21 group decreased significantly. **Conclusion:** miR-21 and renal cancer metastasis are related. miR-21 advances renal cancer cell invasion and metastasis.

Keywords: renal cancer, metastasis, microRNA, miR-21

肾癌是泌尿系统中最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,仅次于膀胱肿瘤,约占肾脏恶性肿瘤的85%。既往肾癌就诊时20%~35%已有转移,6%~15%是因为转移症状而就诊^[1],因此加强对肾癌转移的分子机制的研究尤为重要。microRNAs(miRNAs)是近年来发现的一类长度为19~25个核苷酸的非编码小分子RNA,主要通过与靶基因mRNA 3'非翻译区(3'untranslation region, 3'UTR)的完全或不完全配对,引起mRNA降解或翻译抑制,从而在转录后水平调控基因的表达^[2]。miRNAs能够通过调节下游基因的表达和功能从而参与调控个体发育、细胞凋亡、增殖及分化等生命活

动^[3~4]。本研究拟应用实时PCR检测miR-21基因在肾癌中的表达,探讨miR-21与肾癌转移的相关性,及其表达改变对肾癌Caki-1细胞侵袭能力的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料和试剂

所有组织标本均来源于2007年5月~2011年7月中国医科大学附属盛京医院泌尿外科收治的96例患者,包括65例原发未转移肾癌和31例原发伴转移肾癌。患者年龄47~63岁,行经腹腔根治性肾切除术,经病理诊断证实为肾透明细胞癌,均未接受放疗和化疗,未转移肾癌均为肿瘤局限于肾脏的T_{2a}期肾

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癌患者,转移性肾癌均为T_{3b}期与T_{3c}期肾癌患者,肿瘤均侵及下腔静脉。组织标本切除后浸入RNAlater溶液中,放入-80℃冰箱中保存。人肾癌细胞系Caki-1购自中国科学院上海生命科学研究院细胞资源中心。miRNA分离试剂盒及miRNA检测试剂盒All-in-OneTM miRNA qRT-PCR Detection Kit购自Genecopoeia公司,pre-miR-21、anti-miR-21及control miRNA购自Ambion公司,转染试剂Transmessenger购自Qiagen公司,Transwell小室购自Coster公司,人工基质Matrigel购自BD公司,引物由北京三博远志公司合成。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 miR-21的表达检测 应用Amblon公司的mirVanaTM miRNA isolation试剂盒分离组织中的总microRNA,具体按照使用说明书操作。应用Amblon公司的All-in-OneTM miRNA qRT-PCR Detection Kit对获取的microRNA的3'进行加“Poly A”处理,然后将Poly A化的RNA进行反转录反应,具体按照使用说明书操作。以U6为内参基因,按照试剂盒说明书扩增miR-21基因。miR-21引物,上游:5'-GTGCAGG GTCCGAGGT-3';下游:5'-GCCGCTAGCTTATCAGA CTGATGT-3';U6引,上游:5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCA CA-3';下游:5'-AACGCTTCACGAATTGCGT-3'。应用ABI公司的7500 Real-time PCR仪,7500 Software v2.0软件。实验获得数据采用比较CT值法(2^{-ΔΔCT}法)进行相对定量分析。计算公式:1)改变的倍数=2^{-ΔΔCT};2)ΔΔCT=ΔCT_{肿瘤组}-ΔCT_{癌旁组};3)ΔCT=CT_{靶基因}-CT_{内参}。结果为相对于对照组实验组中靶基因的表达相对于内参的改变倍数。

1.2.2 细胞转染 收获处于对数生长期的Caki-1细胞,以5×10⁴个细胞/孔转种于6孔培养板中,37℃,5%CO₂环境中培养24h,细胞长至80%融合。按说明书操作,microRNA(每孔1 μg,6孔板)通过Enhancer R试剂浓缩并与4 μL TransMessenger形成复合物。转染复合物稀释到900 μL无抗生素培养基中培养中,与细胞混合;2h后PBS洗1次,然后用正常培养基培养。在转染后24h进行体外细胞侵袭实验。

1.2.3 实验分组 以未转染的Caki-1细胞为空白对照组(C1);以转染control miRNA的Caki-1细胞为阴性对照组(m-C2);以转染pre-miR-21的Caki-1细胞为pre-miR-21组(pre-miR-21);以转染anti-miR-21的Caki-1细胞为anti-miR-21组(anti-miR-21)。

1.2.4 体外细胞侵袭实验 将待检测细胞加入含人工基质Matrigel的Transwell小室中,每组设3个复孔。培养12 h后取出滤膜固定、染色。随机于显微镜下取上、下、左、右、中心5个视野,计数穿膜细胞

数,取每个视野的平均数表示肿瘤细胞的侵袭能力。

1.3 统计学分析

每组实验重复3次,计量资料结果以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示。采用SPSS13.0软件对组间差异进行单因素方差分析和t检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 实时PCR检测肾癌组织中miR-21的表达

通过引物溶解曲线分析,miR-21基因扩增成功。Real-time PCR结果显示,miR-21在原发未转移肾癌组织和原发伴转移肾癌组织中的ΔCT分别为6.318±0.487与5.451±0.457,ΔΔCT为-0.843,原发伴转移肾癌组织中miR-21较原发未转移肾癌组织明显上调,为原发未转移肾癌组织中miR-21表达量的179.4%;而原发未转移肾癌组织和原发伴转移肾癌组织中miR-21的表达,分别为癌旁正常组织中miR-21的表达的155.3%和278.6%(图1),差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。通过Pearson相关分析,miR-21表达和肾癌侵袭的相关系数为0.624,结果表明在miR-21的表达与肾癌的转移明显正相关。

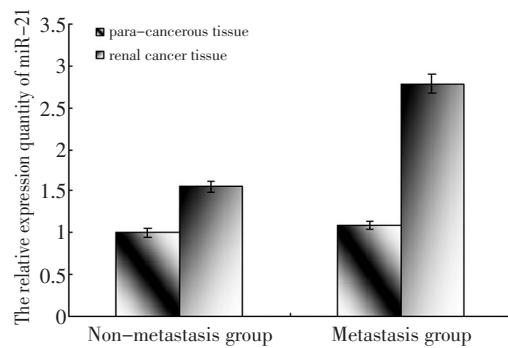


图1 荧光定量PCR法检测肾癌组织和相应癌旁正常组织中miR-21基因的表达(n=3)

Figure 1 miR-21 expression in renal cancer and paracancerous tissue, which was detected by using real-time PCR (n=3)

2.2 实时PCR检测转然后Caki-1细胞中miR-21的表达

Real-time PCR结果显示,空白对照组、阴性对照组、pre-miR-21组和anti-miR-21组的ΔCT分别为5.714±0.487、5.637±0.457、4.529±0.487和6.806±0.457。与对照组相比,pre-miR-21组中miR-21的表达量显著增加,为对照组表达量的227.3%,而anti-miR-21组中miR-21的表达量显著降低,为对照组表达量的46.9%,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。

2.3 体外细胞侵袭实验

空白对照组、阴性对照组、pre-miR-21组和anti-miR-21组都有细胞穿透滤膜,细胞数分别为18.3±2.7、19.4±2.2、31.7±3.1和11.61±1.8(图2,3),空白和阴性对照组穿透滤膜的细胞数没有明显差异($P>0.05$),pre-miR-21组穿透滤膜的细胞数明显增

加,而anti-miR-21组穿透滤膜的细胞数明显减少,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

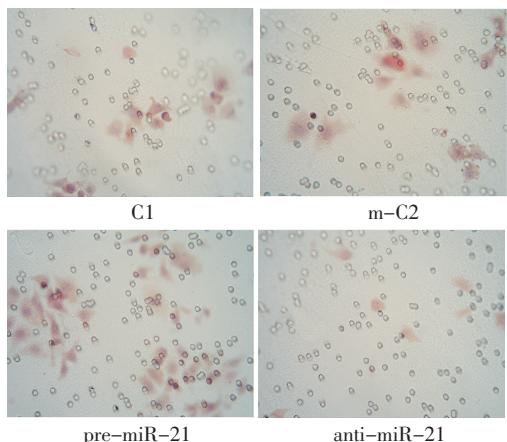


图2 体外细胞侵袭实验检测转染后Caki-1细胞侵袭能力的变化(×400)

Figure 2 Change in the invasion ability of Caki-1 cells obtained through *in vitro* cell invasion experiment after transfection (×400)

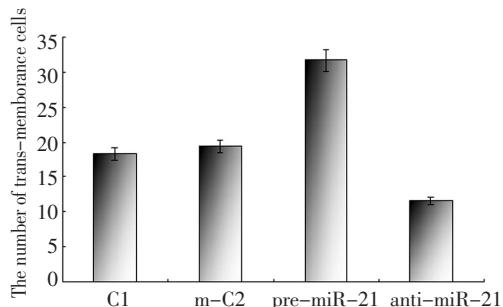


图3 体外侵袭实验检测转染后Caki-1细胞的穿膜细胞数

Figure 3 Transmembrane cell number of Caki-1 cells obtained through *in vitro* cell invasion experiment after transfection

3 讨论

miRNA是近年来发现的一类长度仅为18~25个核苷酸的内源性非编码小RNA,成熟miRNA的5'非翻译区的2~7个核苷酸的“种子序列”可以与靶mRNA的3'-非翻译区互补结合,在转录后水平上抑制靶基因的表达。1993年,首个microRNA lin-4被发现,从此揭开了对microRNA研究的序幕^[5]。miRNA在肿瘤中发挥着相当于癌基因或抑癌基因的作用,调节着肿瘤细胞的多种重要生物学行为。近年来,miRNAs已经迅速发展为肿瘤等疾病潜在的重要分子标志物^[6-8]。

miR-21定位于17q23.1,具有癌基因特性的miR-21在胰腺癌、食管癌、肺癌及结肠癌等恶性肿瘤中高表达^[9-13],并通过抑制凋亡而与肿瘤的发生及进展有关^[14]。miR-21在胰腺癌组织中的表达显著高于正常胰腺,其高表达与胰腺癌不良预后有关^[15]。

为了明确miR-21与肾癌转移的相关性,本研究应用荧光定量PCR法检测发现,miR-21在原发伴转

移肾癌组织中的表达较原发未转移肾癌明显上调。说明miR-21与肾癌的转移具有相关性,miR-21因可能作为一个肿瘤转移促进基因在肾癌的转移中发挥一定的作用。本研究将miR-21的前体pre-miR-21和抑制物anti-miR-21分别转染了肾癌Caki-1细胞,然后检测了转染后细胞的侵袭能力,结果发现与对照组相比,pre-miR-21组穿透滤膜的细胞数明显增加,而anti-miR-21组穿透滤膜的细胞数明显减少。进一步证实了miR-21能够促进肾癌细胞侵袭,在肾癌中发挥转移促进基因的作用,抑制其表达能够显著抑制肾癌细胞侵袭。

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