

Apogossypolone 联合神经酰胺诱导鼻咽癌 CNE-2 细胞凋亡与自噬*

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摘要 目的:探讨棉酚衍生物 Apogossypolone(ApoG2)联合神经酰胺体外抑制鼻咽癌 CNE-2 细胞增殖,并初步探讨其可能机制。**方法:**CCK-8 测定不同浓度 ApoG2 和神经酰胺单药毒性及联合应用对 CNE-2 细胞的抑制作用,计算 CDI 判定药物联合效果。Hoechst33258 染色观察细胞凋亡,吖啶橙(AO)染色、透射电镜观察自噬形态学变化,FCM 检测凋亡率与自噬荧光强度。Western Blot 检测 Bcl-2、Beclin1 蛋白表达。**结果:**CCK-8 检测发现 ApoG2 和神经酰胺单独应用时,随药物浓度增加,对 CNE-2 细胞生长的抑制作用也增加;低浓度两药联合作用能协同增强单药抑制鼻咽癌细胞 CNE-2 细胞生长(CDI<1)。Hoechst33258 染色显示联合用药后出现更多的核固缩和碎裂等凋亡现象;吖啶橙染色显示联合用药后产生更多的亮红色酸性自噬泡。透射电镜观察到联合用药后细胞内大空泡及膜性双层结构增多。FCM 检测联合用药组细胞凋亡率和自噬率均较单独处理组升高,差异具有统计学意义($F_{凋亡}=106.72, P_{凋亡}<0.001, F_{自噬}=140.77, P_{自噬}<0.001$)。Western Blot 检测发现联合用药组 Bcl-2 蛋白表达较单药处理组降低($F=111.071, P<0.001$), Beclin1 蛋白表达较单独处理组升高($F=62.271, P<0.001$)。**结论:**低浓度 ApoG2 与神经酰胺联合共同诱导细胞凋亡与自噬,协同抑制鼻咽癌细胞生长,其作用机制可能与下调 Bcl-2 和上调 Beclin1 的表达有关。

关键词 鼻咽癌 Apogossypolone 神经酰胺 凋亡 自噬

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Inhibitory action of apogossypolone combined with ceramide on the induction of apoptosis and autophagy in nasopharyngeal carcinoma cell line CNE-2

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Abstract Objective: This study investigates the in vitro inhibitory action of apogossypolone, a gossypol derivative (ApoG2), combined with ceramide on cell proliferation in human nasopharyngeal cancer cell line CNE-2. The possible mechanism of this technique is also evaluated in this study. **Methods:** ApoG2 and ceramide of different concentrations were applied, individually or simultaneously, to human nasopharyngeal cancer CNE-2 cells. The cell counting kit-8 (CCK-8) method was used to determine the cytotoxicity and assay the synergetic effect by calculating the value of the coefficient of drug interaction (CDI). Hoechst-33258 staining was conducted to observe morphological changes in the cell nucleus. Acridine-orange (AO) staining and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) were employed to observe the morphological alterations in autophagic cells. The apoptosis rate and fluorescence intensity of autophagy were determined by flow cytometry (FCM). The expressions of Bcl-2 and Beclin1 proteins were analyzed by Western blot. **Results:** The CCK-8 assay showed that the inhibitory action of ApoG2 and ceramide was enhanced with increasing drug concentrations, considering the drugs were used alone. With the conjunctive use of ApoG2 and ceramide both under low concentrations, the action would be synergistic (CDI<1). Compared with the control group, Hoechst-33258 staining demonstrated the occurrence of apoptosis in the CNE-2 cells treated with ApoG2 or ceramide, or both. However, the morphological changes in the nuclear condensation and fragmentation in CNE-2 cells treated by both drugs were most significant. AO staining revealed more bright red acidic vesicular organelles in the combination group. An increase in the number of large vacuoles and double-layered membrane structure was observed under TEM in the combination group. Compared with the other groups, the FCM assay showed increased apoptosis rate and fluorescence intensity of autophagy when treated with both drugs. The differences were statistically significant between the single and combined application groups ($F_{apoptosis}=106.72, P_{apoptosis}=0.000; F_{apoptosis}=140.77, P_{apoptosis}=0.000$). Western blot analysis showed that Bcl-2 protein expression was downregulated with statistically significant differences between the two groups ($F=111.071, P<0.001$). By contrast, Beclin1 expression increased in the combined therapy group compared with the other groups. Statistically significant differences were found among

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the groups ($F=62.271, P<0.001$). **Conclusion:** The combined application of ApoG2 and ceramide at lower concentrations promotes apoptosis and autophagy, and synergistically inhibits the proliferation of human nasopharyngeal carcinoma cells. Such effects may be related to the downregulation of Bcl-2 expression and the upregulation of Beclin1 expression.

Keywords: nasopharyngeal carcinoma, apogossypolone, ceramide, apoptosis, autophagy

鼻咽癌在我国两广地区高发,初诊时晚期患者约占70%以上^[1]。早期采用单纯放疗,晚期采用放化联合治疗^[2]。放射治疗失败的原因主要是远处转移和局部复发^[3]。Apogossypolone(ApoG2)是棉酚的一种新型衍生物,作为一种Bcl-2小分子抑制剂,毒副作用小,患者耐受性好,对胰腺癌^[4]、前列腺癌^[5]、乳腺癌^[6]等多种肿瘤有抑制作用。神经酰胺是细胞膜神经鞘磷脂水解产生的一种脂质分子,在促进细胞死亡中有重要的生物学活性。ApoG2和神经酰胺毒副作用均较小,两者联合应用在国内鲜见报道。本研究主要探讨两种靶向药物ApoG2联合神经酰胺体外作用对人鼻咽癌CNE-2细胞生长抑制,并初步探讨其可能机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料与主要试剂

鼻咽癌CNE-2细胞株由南方医科大学肿瘤研究所冻存。ApoG2由美国密歇根大学医学院肿瘤中心徐梁教授惠赠。神经酰胺(N-acetyl-D-sphingosine, ceramide)购于Sigma公司。

1.2 CCK-8检测药物对细胞的生长抑制作用

按每孔 5×10^3 个细胞接种于96孔培养板,培养箱中培养24 h,弃废液,设ApoG2、神经酰胺药物浓度均为5、10、20、40、60、80 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,两药联合作用时保持两药终浓度不变;对照组为0.1%DMSO培养液,空白对照组不加细胞悬液只加培养液,每组4个平行孔,加培养液100 μL 。继续培养48 h,弃废液,每孔加100 μL 新培养液及CCK-8液10 μL ,继续孵育1 h。酶标仪检测450 nm波长下各孔OD值,实验重复3次,分别计算各组的增殖抑制率,抑制率(%)= $1 - (\text{OD}_{\text{实验组}} - \text{OD}_{\text{空白组}}) / (\text{OD}_{\text{对照组}} - \text{OD}_{\text{空白组}}) \times 100\%$ 。CDI^[7]= $AB / (A \times B)$ 。AB为联合作用组吸光度值与对照组吸光度的比值;A、B是单药作用组的吸光度值与对照组吸光度的比值。当CDI<1时,两药有协同作用;CDI=1时两药作用相加;CDI>1时,两药拮抗。

1.3 Hoechst33258染色观察细胞凋亡及吖啶橙(AO)染色、透射电镜观察细胞自噬形态学变化

消化传代细胞,待细胞生长至50%~70%时,分为对照组(0.1%DMSO),ApoG2药物组(20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),神经酰胺药物组(20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),联合用药组(ApoG2、神经酰胺均为20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)。培养48h后弃废液,加Hoechst 33258染色液,避光染色5 min,荧光显微镜下

观察细胞凋亡形态。

按上述分组处理细胞,加终浓度为1 mg/L的AO避光作用15 min,PBS洗涤3遍,荧光显微镜下观察细胞自噬形态。收集按上述分组处理的细胞 1×10^6 个,离心,去上清,固定,送电镜室进行常规切片,透射电镜下观察细胞超微结构。

1.4 FCM检测细胞凋亡率及自噬荧光强度

按上述分组处理细胞,各收集 5×10^5 个细胞,加入400 μL 的Binding Buffer及5 μL Annexin V-FITC混匀后,再加入5 μL 碘化丙啶(propidium iodide,PI)混匀;避光反应10 min,上机检测细胞凋亡率。细胞分组处理后,各收集 5×10^5 个细胞,加1mg/L的吖啶橙避光作用15 min,PBS洗涤3次,上机检测自噬荧光强度,用FL1-Height和FL3-Height荧光通道分别代表绿色荧光和红色荧光,实验重复3次。

1.5 Western Blot检测Bcl-2、Beclin1蛋白表达

按上述分组处理细胞。收集总蛋白,BCA法测蛋白浓度,12%SDS-PAGE胶上电泳,15V、60 min半干转膜仪转至PVDF,5%脱脂牛奶封闭1 h。洗膜后,加入Bcl-2多克隆抗体(1:500稀释)、Beclin1多克隆抗体(1:500稀释)4℃过夜。洗膜后,二抗(1:2 000稀释)孵育1 h。加化学发光剂ECL,暗室曝光,显影、定影后扫描,用Image J图像分析系统分析结果。蛋白的相对表达量为目的蛋白与内参 β -actin的灰度值之比。实验重复3次。

1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 13.0统计学软件进行数据处理,计量数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间差异采用单因素方差分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CCK-8检测药物对细胞的生长抑制作用

ApoG2与神经酰胺单独作用CNE-2细胞48h,计算各浓度抑制率及CDI(表1),差异具有统计学意义($F_{\text{ApoG2}}=611.533, P_{\text{ApoG2}}<0.001$; $F_{\text{ceramide}}=495.730, P_{\text{ceramide}}<0.001$),联合用药组抑制率随着两者药物浓度的增加逐渐增加,两者之间存在交互效应($F=13.290, P<0.001$)。当药物浓度低于40 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,CDI<1,两者发挥协同效应;当药物浓度为60、80 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 时,CDI>1,两药作用相加甚至拮抗。作用48h后ApoG2与神经酰胺IC₅₀值分别为49.20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 和62.04 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。

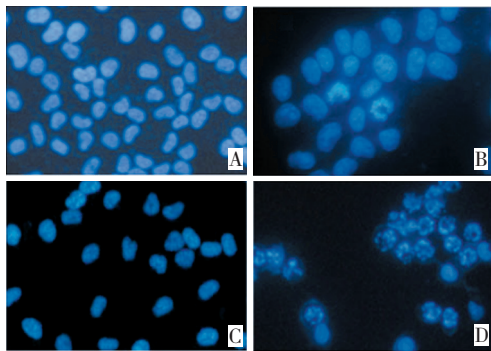
表1 ApoG2与神经酰胺对CNE-2细胞的抑制率及联合作用CDI值

Table 1 Inhibitory actions and CDI in combined therapy of ApoG2 and ceramide for CNE-2 cells

Concentration ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	Inhibition rate in ApoG2 group (%)	Inhibition rate in ceramide group (%)	Inhibition rate in combination group (%)	CDI
0	0.00 \pm 5.90	0.00 \pm 5.12	-1.29 \pm 2.64	—
5	11.37 \pm 5.32	8.44 \pm 2.75	16.67 \pm 1.84	0.98 \pm 0.05
10	18.82 \pm 3.05	17.31 \pm 2.49	32.01 \pm 2.04	0.97 \pm 0.03
20	27.06 \pm 4.39	25.53 \pm 3.88	50.84 \pm 2.51	0.96 \pm 0.04
40	43.68 \pm 2.81	36.02 \pm 3.56	73.71 \pm 1.25	0.92 \pm 0.04
60	64.72 \pm 2.27	48.73 \pm 3.31	87.58 \pm 1.66	1.06 \pm 0.06
80	79.20 \pm 3.19	69.33 \pm 4.42	93.95 \pm 4.07	1.51 \pm 0.18

2.2 CNE-2细胞凋亡及自噬形态学变化

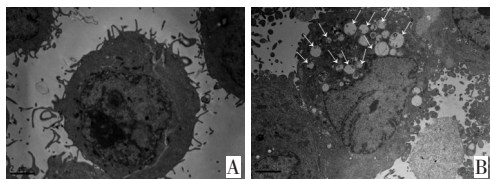
Hoechst 33258染色:对照组、神经酰胺组细胞染色质均匀,核形态规则,ApoG2组及联合用药组可见染色质凝集和碎裂等凋亡特征,且联合用药组明显较ApoG2组多(图1)。



A: control group; B: ApoG2 group; C: ceramide group; D: combination group

图1 Hoechst33258染色观察细胞凋亡($\times 400$)Figure 1 Hoechst-33258 staining for determining apoptosis ($\times 400$)

AO荧光染色:对照组细胞核与胞浆呈亮绿色荧光,ApoG2组、神经酰胺组及联合用药组胞浆或胞核染成亮红色荧光,为酸性自噬泡,且联合用药组较ApoG2组及神经酰胺组增多。透射电镜观察:与对照组相比,联合用药组细胞体内大空泡增多,有膜性双层结构的自噬小体形成(图2B箭头所示)。



A: control group; B: combination group

图2 透射电镜观察细胞超微结构($\times 5\ 800$)Figure 2 Ultrastructure of CNE-2 cells observed under TEM ($\times 5\ 800$)

2.3 FCM检测凋亡率及自噬荧光强度

本实验凋亡率用右上象限与右下象限之和表示。吖啶橙能使酸性滤泡染成亮红色荧光,细胞质及核仁

染成亮绿色和暗红色荧光。亮红色荧光强度与酸性滤泡的酸度及容积成正比。自噬荧光强度采用左上象限与右上象限之和表示。FCM检测凋亡率、自噬荧光强度结果(表2),凋亡率组间差异具有统计学意义($F=106.72, P<0.001$),联合用药组与其他三组比较差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),两药联合凋亡率更高。自噬荧光强度组间均数差异具有统计学意义($F=140.77, P<0.001$),联合用药组与其他三组比较差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),两药联合自噬荧光强度更高。

表2 ApoG2和神经酰胺对CNE-2细胞凋亡率和自噬荧光强度的影响

Table 2 Effects of the combined therapy of ApoG2 and ceramide on the apoptosis and autophagy of CNE-2 cells

Groups	Apoptotic rate (%)	Autophagy rate (%)
Control	3.85 \pm 0.40	1.56 \pm 0.63
ApoG2	9.52 \pm 0.78	14.16 \pm 2.80
Ceramide	5.78 \pm 0.45	19.54 \pm 4.18
Combination	22.05 \pm 2.56*	49.54 \pm 3.09*

* $P<0.05$, the combination group vs. control, ApoG2 or ceramide group

2.4 Western blot检测Bcl-2、Beclin1蛋白表达情况

Western blot检测显示,Bcl-2蛋白相对表达量,组间均数差异具有统计学意义($F=111.071, P<0.001$),联合用药组与其他三组比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),联合用药组Bcl-2蛋白的表达量更低。Beclin1蛋白相对表达量,组间均数差异具有统计学意义($F=62.271, P<0.001$),联合用药组与其他三组比较差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),联合用药组Beclin1蛋白的表达量更高。

3 讨论

ApoG2是去除两个醛基后合成的新型棉酚衍生物,是一种更新、更有效、毒副作用小的Bcl-2小分子抑制剂,能够诱导多种细胞凋亡^[4,8]。近来研究表明能诱导肿瘤细胞发生自噬^[5]。本组前期的研究也证明棉酚能诱导乳腺癌细胞发生凋亡与自噬^[6]。近来研究表明神经酰胺(ceramide)能通过上调Beclin-1诱导乳腺癌细胞

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