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红景天苷通过调控miR-1343-3p/SOX18信号轴抑制胃癌细胞增殖*

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【摘要】 目的 研究红景天苷通过上调miR-1343-3p抑制胃癌细胞增殖的分子作用机制。方法 通过RNA数据库筛选与miR-1343-3p相关,且在红景天苷作用人胃癌细胞后表达水平显著变化的肿瘤增殖相关mRNA;基因比对及RNA结合蛋白免疫共沉淀分析miR-1343-3p与SOX18的关联性;免疫细胞化学法检测SOX18蛋白的定位;CCK-8检测红景天苷对人胃癌细胞(MGC-803、AGS)增殖的影响;将人胃癌细胞分为空白对照组和低、高剂量红景天苷组,实时荧光定量PCR(qPCR)检测miR-1343-3p和SOX18 mRNA的表达,蛋白质免疫印迹法检测SOX18蛋白表达;miR-1343-3p模拟物(miR-1343-3p mimic)、miR-1343-3p抑制剂(miR-1343-3p inhibitor)分别经Lipofectamine™ 2000脂质体共转染胃癌细胞,qPCR检测miR-1343-3p和SOX18 mRNA的表达,蛋白质免疫印迹法检测SOX18蛋白表达。结果 生物信息学分析筛选获得miR-1343-3p下游mRNA为SOX18,基因比对验证了两者之间具有明确的结合位点, RNA结合蛋白免疫共沉淀验证了两者间存在靶向关系($P<0.05$);免疫细胞化学实验显示SOX18蛋白在核表达;CCK-8实验证明红景天苷明显抑制胃癌细胞的增殖且与作用时间和药物浓度呈现一定的依赖性;与空白对照组相比,红景天苷作用后胃癌细胞中SOX18 mRNA和蛋白表达均减少($P<0.05$), miR-1343-3p表达增加($P<0.05$);与Control组相比, miR-1343-3p mimic组胃癌细胞中miR-1343-3p的表达升高、SOX18 mRNA和蛋白表达降低, miR-1343-3p inhibitor组胃癌细胞中miR-1343-3p的表达降低、SOX18 mRNA和蛋白表达升高(均 $P<0.05$)。结论 红景天苷可能通过调控miR-1343-3p/SOX18信号轴抑制胃癌细胞增殖,这些调节因子有望成为胃癌新的潜在治疗靶点或生物标志物。

【关键词】 胃癌 红景天苷 miR-1343-3p SOX18

Salidroside Inhibits the Proliferation of Gastric Cancer Cells by Regulating the miR-1343-3p/SOX18 Signaling Axis

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the molecular mechanism by which salidroside inhibits the proliferation of gastric cancer (GC) cells through upregulation of miR-1343-3p. **Methods** RNA databases were used to screen for mRNAs associated with tumor proliferation and with miR-1343-3p, and exhibiting significant changes in their expression levels after salidroside treatment of human GC cells. Gene matching and immunoprecipitation of RNA-binding proteins were conducted to analyze the association between miR-1343-3p and SOX18. Immunocytochemistry was performed to determine the localization of SOX18 protein. The effect of salidroside on the proliferation of human GC cells (MGC-803 and AGS) was determined by CCK-8 assay. Human GC cells were divided into a blank control group and low- and high-dose salidroside groups. The expression of miR-1343-3p and SOX18 mRNA was measured by real-time quantitative fluorescence PCR (qPCR). The protein expression of SOX18 was measured by Western blot. GC cells were co-transfected with miR-1343-3p mimic and miR-1343-3p inhibitor, respectively, via Lipofectamine™ 2000 liposomes. The expression of miR-1343-3p and SOX18 mRNA was measured by qPCR, and the protein expression of SOX18 was measured by Western blot. **Results** Through bioinformatic analysis, SOX18 was identified as a downstream target of miR-1343-3p. Gene alignment confirmed the presence of specific binding sites between the two genes, and immunoprecipitation of RNA-

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binding proteins validated the targeting relationship between them ($P < 0.05$). Immunocytochemistry demonstrated the nuclear localization of SOX18 protein. CCK-8 assay findings demonstrated that salidroside significantly inhibited the proliferation of GC cells in a time- and dose-dependent manner. Compared with the blank control group, salidroside-treated GC cells showed decreased expression of both SOX18 mRNA and protein ($P < 0.05$) and an increased miR-1343-3p expression ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the control group, GC cells in the miR-1343-3p mimic group exhibited increased expression of miR-1343-3p and decreased expression of SOX18 mRNA and protein. In contrast, GC cells in the miR-1343-3p inhibitor group showed decreased expression of miR-1343-3p and increased expression of SOX18 mRNA and protein (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Salidroside may inhibit the proliferation of GC cells by regulating the miR-1343-3p/SOX18 signaling axis and these regulators may present new potential therapeutic targets or biomarkers for gastric cancer.

[Key words] Gastric cancer Salidroside miR-1343-3p SOX18

胃癌(gastric cancer, GC)是一种死亡率高, 预后差的恶性肿瘤^[1]。近年来, 随着分子靶向药物治疗的出现, GC的治疗前景发生了显著变化, 但其发病隐匿、多数患者确诊晚, 导致预后不佳。因此, 需研究更多治疗靶点与生物标志物, 研发新的治疗方案及药物, 减少化疗副作用、提升疗效、改善患者预后。

藏药红景天的提取物红景天苷是一种具有多效应多靶点的生物调节剂, 已被证实可以抑制GC的增殖、侵袭及迁移, 从而影响GC进展^[2-3]。微小RNA(microRNA, miRNA)是由21~22个核苷酸组成的高度保守、内源性、小的非编码单链RNA, 通过碱基间的互补配对机制调控基因表达, 从而导致信使RNA(messenger RNA, mRNA)的降解、翻译抑制, 影响癌症发生发展^[4]。尽管众多研究已经分析了miRNA在GC中的角色, 但目前对其确切功能和作用机理的了解仍然有限, 这影响了临床治疗的成效。本课题组前期研究表明, 红景天苷可以通过上调肿瘤抑制因子miR-1343-3p的表达, 从而下调丝裂原激活激酶激酶6(mitogen activated protein kinase kinase 6, MAP3K6)和基质金属蛋白酶24(membrane matrix metalloproteinase 24, MMP24)信号分子的表达, 抑制GC的生长^[5]。因此, 基于miR-1343-3p在红景天苷作用后显著高表达这一发现, 深入探讨miR-1343-3p在GC中的功能与机制对于理解GC的发生发展及寻找新的靶mRNA治疗靶点具有重要意义。

近期研究发现, SOX家族蛋白在肿瘤生成与进展过程中扮演关键调控角色。如miR-338-3p和miR-520f-3p在GC细胞中分别下调SRY盒转录因子5(SRY box transcription factor 5, SOX5)和SRY盒转录因子9(SRY box transcription factor 9, SOX9)的表达, 从而阻断Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路, 发挥抑瘤作用^[6-7]。SRY盒转录因子18(SRY box transcription factor 18, SOX18)是一种细胞核蛋白, 在多种癌症中被认为是一个促癌基因, 其可通过促进增殖、转移和淋巴管生成在癌症中表现出致癌特性^[8]。

虽然SOX18在GC中高表达^[9], 但其通过红景天苷调控miR-1343-3p/SOX18信号轴对GC的影响尚未得到探索。基于此, 本研究以miR-1343-3p为切入点, 揭示红景天苷通过其抑制GC发生发展的相关分子机制, 旨在为治疗GC提供新的思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

人GC细胞株MGC-803(icell-h141)购自南京拜睿生物科技有限公司; 人GC细胞株AGS(TCH-C124)、Hams F12K基础培养基(GUMD-B307)和中国血源预筛选胎牛血清(FBP-C520*)购自苏州海星生物科技有限公司; 红景天苷(SS8080)为北京索莱宝科技有限公司产品; 胎牛血清(11011-8611)为浙江天杭生物科技股份有限公司产品; RPMI-1640培养基(C11875500BT)和Opti-MEM(31985062)为美国Gibco公司产品; RIP Assay Kit(Protein A/G琼脂糖)(P1801S)为上海碧云天生物技术有限公司产品; CCK-8试剂盒(AR1160)、Anti-GAPDH Antibody(BM3874)和Anti-SOX18 Antibody(A04004-2)为武汉博士德生物工程公司产品; Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L(HRP)(ab6721)为英国Abcam公司产品; SPARKsript I All-in-one RT SuperMix for qPCR(with gDNA Eraser)(AG0305)、2 \times SYBR Green qPCR Mix(With ROX)(AH0104)和SPARKScript II miRNA 1st strand cDNA synthesis kit(By stem-loop)(AG0502)为山东思科捷生物技术有限公司产品; LipofectamineTM 2000(11668019)转染试剂为美国Invitrogen公司产品; miR-1343-3p mimic、miR-1343-3p inhibitor和miR-1343-3p NC(BAMK1343)为中国百奥迈科生物技术有限公司产品; qPCR引物为中国生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司产品。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 筛选受miR-1343-3p调控的肿瘤增殖相关mRNA

在课题组前期以MGC-803胃癌细胞建立的RNA数据

库中,结合miR-1343-3p和靶mRNA的差异表达结果及靶向关系,根据相关系数 < -0.7 且 $P < 0.05$ 筛选出表达量呈负相关的miR-1343-3p和肿瘤增殖相关靶mRNA对(数据库建立、分组、高通量测序等方法详见课题组前期工作^[5]),并通过Pearson相关性和基因比对评估其关联性。

1.2.2 细胞培养及溶液配制

人GC细胞株MGC-803使用含10%灭活的胎牛血清、1%青霉素/链霉素的RPMI-1640培养基;AGS使用含10%中国血源预筛选胎牛血清、1%青霉素/链霉素的Hams F12K基础培养基,培养于37℃、体积分数为5%CO₂细胞培养箱中,当细胞生长至约80%~90%密度时,使用0.25%胰酶对其进行消化传代,所有实验操作均在细胞传代8代以内完成。

将红景天苷以0.05、0.1、0.5、1、2、4、8 μmol/mL的浓度溶解于RPMI-1640培养基中,用于后续MGC-803细胞实验。

将红景天苷以10、20、40、80 μmol/L的浓度溶解于Hams F12K基础培养基中,用于后续AGS细胞实验。

1.2.3 免疫细胞化学检测SOX18蛋白定位

收集生长密度80%~90%的MGC-803细胞,24孔板每孔中的无菌圆形细胞爬片上均匀接种密度为 0.5×10^5 的细胞,待细胞生长密度至50%~70%时,继续培养48 h。48 h后弃上清,首先用体积分数为4%多聚甲醛室温固定30 min;然后依次加入0.5% Triton X-100通透液室温通透30 min,内源性过氧化物酶阻断液避光孵育10 min,含10%二抗宿主血清的PBST溶液37℃封闭1 h,一抗4℃孵育过夜(稀释比例为1:200),二抗室温避光孵育1 h(稀释比例为1:2000),DAB试剂显色5 min,苏木素复染20 s,85%、95%、100%无水乙醇梯度脱水各1 min,脱水后使用中性树胶封片,显微镜下拍照,ImageJ软件分析图片。

1.2.4 RNA结合蛋白免疫共沉淀(RNA immunoprecipitation, RIP)实验检测miR-1343-3p和SOX18之间的关系

设目的蛋白抗体IP组及阴性对照IgG组,两组分别加入适量Protein A/G Agarose后NT2 Wash Buffer洗涤数次,4℃,1000×g离心1 min,弃上清后加入适量NT2 Wash Buffer重悬,分别加入一抗SOX18及兔IgG(各4 μg),室温孵育30 min,4℃,1000×g离心1 min,弃上清,得到预结合Protein A/G Agarose。收集适量生长密度80%~90%的GC细胞,加入Lysis Buffer冰上孵育15 min裂解细胞后,4℃,12000×g离心10 min,取适量上清作为Input用于后续检测,其余上清分别加入到上述预结合Protein A/G Agarose中,4℃摇床孵育4 h后4℃、1000×g离心1 min,弃

上清。NT2 Wash Buffer再次洗涤Protein A/G Agarose数次,4℃,1000×g离心1 min,弃上清后加入适量Elution Buffer,混匀后55℃孵育30 min。孵育完成后按照Trizol说明书进行总RNA提取。提取完成后首先使用逆转录试剂盒将RNA逆转录为cDNA,其次按照实时荧光定量PCR(real-time quantitative fluorescence PCR, qPCR)说明书扩增miR-1343-3p基因片段,检测基因表达量。miR-1343-3p逆转录反应条件:25℃ 5 min,50℃ 15 min,85℃ 5 min,4℃ 3 min;qPCR反应条件:94℃ 3 min,94℃ 10 s,60℃ 30 s,40个循环;熔解曲线使用仪器默认熔解曲线采集程序。使用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 法计算RIP中miR-1343-3p相当于阴性对照的富集倍数。引物序列见表1。

表1 qPCR引物序列
Table 1 qPCR primer sequences

Gene	Primer sequences (5'→3')
miR-1343-3p	F: CGCGGCCTAATGCTAATTGTGA R: AGTGCAGGGTCCGAGGTATT
SOX18	F: ACCTCACCGAGTTCGACCAGTAC R: GAGATCAGGCTGCTCTCTCTGG
U6	F: GCTTCGGCAGCACATATACTAAAAT R: CGCTTCACGAATTTGCGTGTGCAT
GAPDH	F: TGACATCAAGAAGGTGGTGAAGCAG R: GTGTCGCTGTTGAAGTCAGAGGAG

SOX18: SRY box transcription factor 18.

1.2.5 CCK-8细胞毒性实验

收集生长密度80%~90%的GC细胞,96孔板中每孔均匀接种100 μL密度为 0.25×10^4 的细胞,待细胞贴壁后加入1.2.2中各浓度红景天苷(未加红景天苷组为空白对照组),继续培养24 h和48 h后加入CCK-8试剂,检测不同药物浓度处理后的GC细胞增殖能力。待CCK-8孵育0.5~4 h后,酶标仪测定450 nm处吸光值,计算并绘图。细胞活力(%)=[(实验组_{吸光值} - 空白对照组_{吸光值}) / (对照组_{吸光值} - 空白对照组_{吸光值})] × 100%。

1.2.6 qPCR检测miR-1343-3p和SOX18的表达

按照空白对照组、低剂量红景天苷组(MGC-803细胞药物浓度为4 μmol/mL,AGS细胞药物浓度为20 μmol/L)和高剂量红景天苷组(MGC-803细胞药物浓度为8 μmol/mL,AGS细胞药物浓度为80 μmol/L)进行分组,收集生长密度80%~90%的GC细胞在6孔板中培养,待细胞贴壁后加入红景天苷继续培养48 h。RNA收集方法同1.2.4,U6和GAPDH分别作为miR-1343-3p和SOX18的内参。miR-1343-3p的逆转录和qPCR反应条件同1.2.4,SOX18逆转录反应条件:50℃ 15 min,85℃ 5 s,4℃ 3 min;qPCR反应条件:94℃ 3 min,94℃ 10 s,60℃ 30 s,40个循环;使用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 法计算各基因相对表达量。引

物序列见表1。

1.2.7 蛋白质免疫印迹法检测SOX18蛋白表达

按照空白对照组、低剂量红景天苷组(MGC-803细胞药物浓度为4 μmol/mL, AGS细胞药物浓度为20 μmol/L)和高剂量红景天苷组(MGC-803细胞药物浓度为8 μmol/mL, AGS细胞药物浓度为80 μmol/L)进行分组, 收集生长密度80%~90%的GC细胞在6孔板中培养, 待细胞贴壁后加入红景天苷继续培养48 h。48 h后首先加入RIPA裂解液充分裂解细胞, 裂解后4 ℃、14000 r/min离心5 min, 取上清至新的EP管中, 使用BCA法测定蛋白浓度。蛋白样品依次进行SDS-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳, PVDF膜转膜, 5% BSA溶液封闭2 h, 一抗4 ℃孵育过夜(稀释比例1:1000), 二抗室温孵育2 h(稀释比例1:10000), 特超敏ECL化学发光液A和B以1:1比例混匀后滴加至膜上在成像仪中显影, 并采集图像。GAPDH用作标准化对照, Image J分析SOX18蛋白质丰度。

1.2.8 细胞转染

miR-1343-3p mimic分组: Control、NC mimic、miR-1343-3p mimic。miR-1343-3p inhibitor分组: Control、NC inhibitor、miR-1343-3p inhibitor、红景天苷、红景天苷+NC inhibitor、红景天苷+miR-1343-3p inhibitor。引物序列见表2。

表 2 细胞转染引物序列

Table 2 Cell transfection primer sequences

Gene	Primer sequences (5'→3')
miR-1343-3p mimic	Sense: CUCCUGGGGCCGACUCUCGCUU Antisense: AAGCGAGAGUGCGGGCCAGGAG
NC mimic	Sense: UCACAACCUCCUAGAAAGAGUAGA Antisense: UCUACUCUUUCUAGGAGGUUGUGA
miR-1343-3p inhibitor	Antisense: AAGCGAGAGUGCGGGCCAGGAG
NC inhibitor	Antisense: UCUACUCUUUCUAGGAGGUUGUGA

分别收集生长密度80%~90%的MGC-803和AGS细胞, 24孔板每孔均匀接种密度为 1×10^5 的细胞于400 μL无抗培养基中, 待细胞贴壁后加入红景天苷(MGC-803细胞药物浓度为8 μmol/mL, AGS细胞药物浓度为80 μmol/L), 继续培养细胞生长密度至50%~70%时进行转染, 模拟物转染细胞时miR-1343-3p mimic和NC mimic终浓度均为50 nmol/L, 抑制物转染细胞时miR-1343-3p inhibitor和NC inhibitor终浓度均为100 nmol/L。先用Opti-MEM稀释Lipofectamine™ 2000称为A液, 混匀后室温静置5 min; 再用Opti-MEM分别稀释miR-1343-3p mimic、miR-1343-

3p inhibitor、NC mimic和NC inhibitor称为B液, 混匀A液和各组B液后室温静置20 min。转染组每孔加入转染复合物(A液+B液)和RPMI-1640, 对照组同步换液RPMI-1640; 转染4 h后更换无抗完全培养基, 24 h后进行总RNA提取, 48 h后进行蛋白提取, 并使用CCK-8检测GC细胞增殖情况, qPCR和蛋白质免疫印迹法检测转染效率和相关分子(miR-1343-3p和SOX18)表达情况。

1.2.9 统计学方法

采用GraphPad Prism9.5软件、SPSS软件和R v4.2.1分析实验数据和绘图。实验结果以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 两组数据间的比较采用t检验, 多组间的差异比较采用单因素方差分析, 组间两两比较采用Dunnett t检验, $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 miR-1343-3p负调控SOX18

根据miRNA-mRNA靶向分析预测结果, 在29个被miR-1343-3p负性调控的mRNA中, 与肿瘤细胞生长和淋巴管生成密切相关的mRNA基因SOX18显著下调达2倍以上(图1A)。根据Pearson相关性结果(图1B), SOX18与

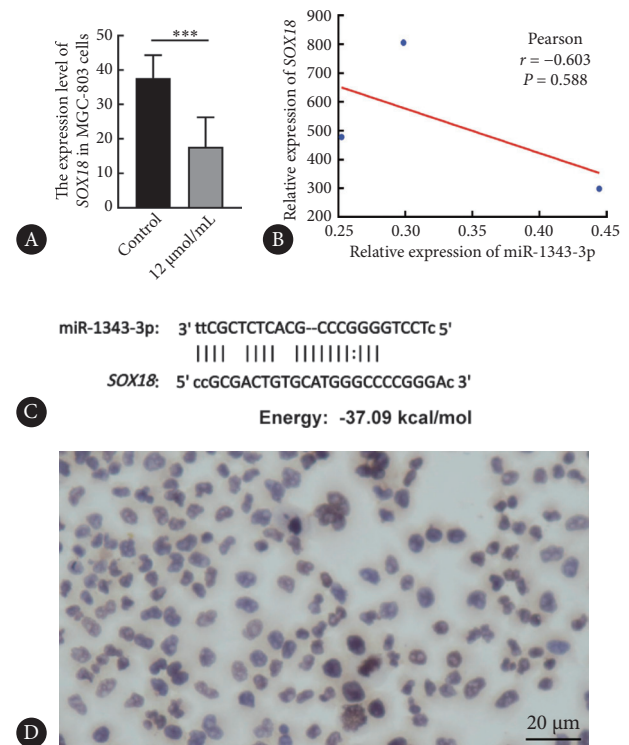


图 1 SOX18在MGC-803细胞中的表达情况

Fig 1 Expression of SOX18 in MGC-803 cells

A, High-throughput sequencing was performed to identify changes in SOX18 in MGC-803 cells following treatment with salidroside (***) $P < 0.05$, $n = 3$). B, Pearson correlation was used to assess the association between SOX18 and miR-1343-3p in MGC-803 cells ($n = 3$). C, Gene comparison analysis. D, Examination of SOX18 protein localization by immunocytochemistry.

miR-1343-3p的相关系数为 $r = -0.603 (P = 0.588)$,未达到显著性阈值,但基因比对分析SOX18与miR-1343-3p之间的结合能为 -37.09 kcal/mol ,因此,SOX18与miR-1343-3p具有明确的结合位点且属于强结合(图1C)。免疫细胞化学实验显示细胞核染成深浅不一的棕褐色,提示SOX18在核表达(图1D)。

2.2 miR-1343-3p与SOX18相互作用

为证明miR-1343-3p与SOX18之间存在相互作用关系,根据RIP实验结果,与IgG组相比,MGC-803和AGS细胞中SOX18免疫沉淀样品中的miR-1343-3p均显著富集($P < 0.001$),因此miR-1343-3p与SOX18之间存在相互作用(图2)。

2.3 红景天苷抑制GC细胞的增殖

以0.05、0.1、0.5、1、2、4、8 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ 浓度的红景天苷处理MGC-803细胞,以10、20、40、80 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的红景天苷处理AGS细胞,均作用24 h和48 h。根据CCK-8检测结果显示,与空白对照组相比,在MGC-803细胞中,浓度为4、8 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ 的红景天苷作用24 h,浓度为0.05、0.1、0.5、1、2、4、8 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ 的红景天苷作用48 h时,GC细胞增殖受

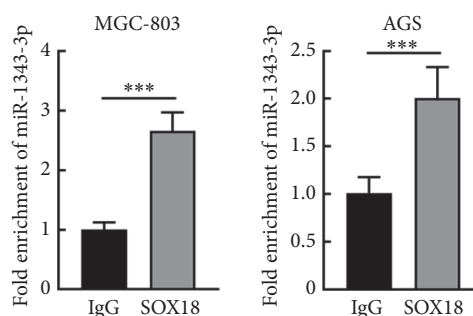


图 2 RIP实验检测SOX18与miR-1343-3p的互作关系

Fig 2 RNA immunoprecipitation assay was conducted to investigate the interaction between SOX18 and miR-1343-3p

*** $P < 0.001$, $n = 3$.

到抑制,且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);在AGS细胞中,浓度为10、20、40、80 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的红景天苷作用24 h和48 h后GC细胞增殖均受到抑制,且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(图3)。根据用药后GC细胞活力下降50%左右为参照标准,选择4、8 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$ 浓度(MGC-803细胞)和20、80 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (AGS细胞)浓度的低、高剂量红景天苷作用GC细胞48 h作为后续部分实验的条件。

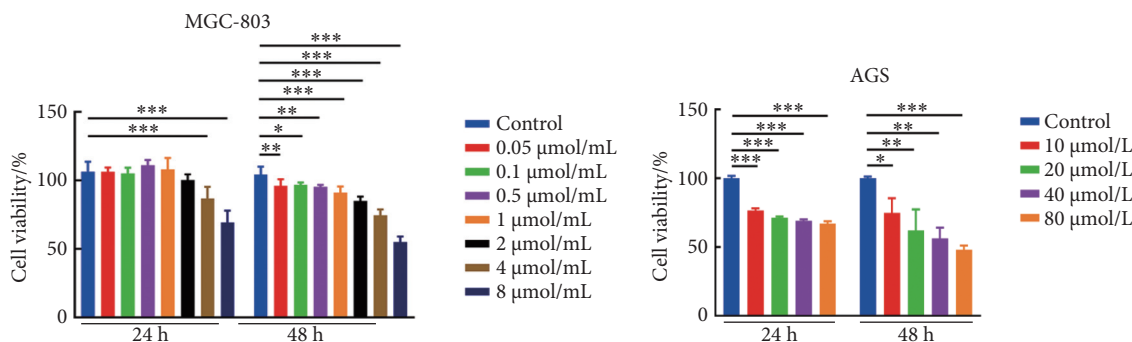


图 3 CCK-8检测不同浓度红景天苷对GC细胞增殖的影响

Fig 3 The effect of different concentrations of salidroside on the proliferation of GC cells was measured by CCK-8 assay

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, $n = 3$.

2.4 红景天苷上调miR-1343-3p表达,下调SOX18表达

qPCR结果(图4)表明,与空白对照组相比,红景天苷作用GC细胞后SOX18基因表达水平下调,而miR-1343-3p表达水平上调。蛋白质免疫印迹结果(图5)表明,与空白对照组相比,红景天苷作用GC细胞后SOX18蛋白水平下降。综上,红景天苷可上调GC细胞中miR-1343-3p的表达,下调GC细胞中SOX18的表达。

2.5 过表达/沉默miR-1343-3p对SOX18表达和GC细胞增殖的影响

设计miR-1343-3p mimic转染GC细胞,qPCR结果(图6)表明,与NC mimic组相比,miR-1343-3p mimic组miR-1343-3p表达水平明显上调,证明转染成功;与Control

组相比,miR-1343-3p mimic组miR-1343-3p表达水平上调,SOX18表达水平下调。蛋白质免疫印迹结果(图7)表明,与Control组相比,miR-1343-3p mimic转染GC细胞后SOX18蛋白水平下降。

设计miR-1343-3p inhibitor转染GC细胞,qPCR结果(图8)表明,与NC inhibitor组和红景天苷+NC inhibitor相比,miR-1343-3p inhibitor组和红景天苷+miR-1343-3p inhibitor组miR-1343-3p表达水平均明显下调,证明转染成功。与Control组相比,GC细胞转染miR-1343-3p inhibitor后miR-1343-3p表达水平均下调,SOX18表达水平均上调;与红景天苷处理组相比,红景天苷+miR-1343-3p inhibitor明显下调红景天苷处理GC细胞后所致的miR-

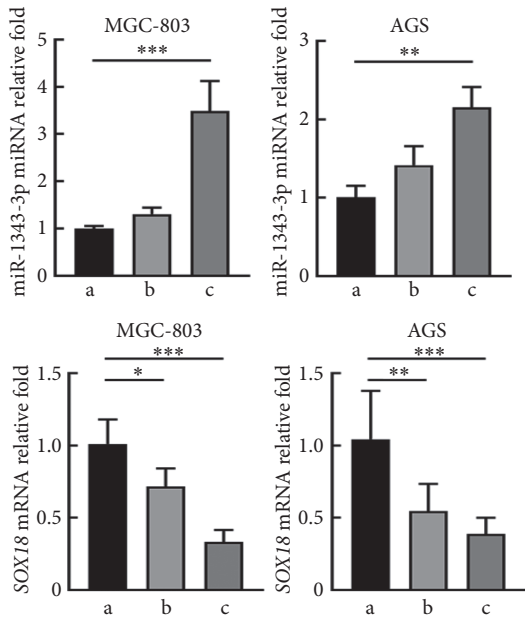


图 4 qPCR检测不同浓度红景天苷作用GC细胞后miR-1343-3p和SOX18的表达
 Fig 4 qPCR was performed to determine the expression of miR-1343-3p and SOX18 after GC were treated with salidroside at different concentrations

a: Control; b: Low dose; c: High dose. For MGC-803, the low dose is 4 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$, while the high dose is 8 $\mu\text{mol/mL}$; for AGS, the low dose is 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, while the high dose is 80 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. $n = 3$.

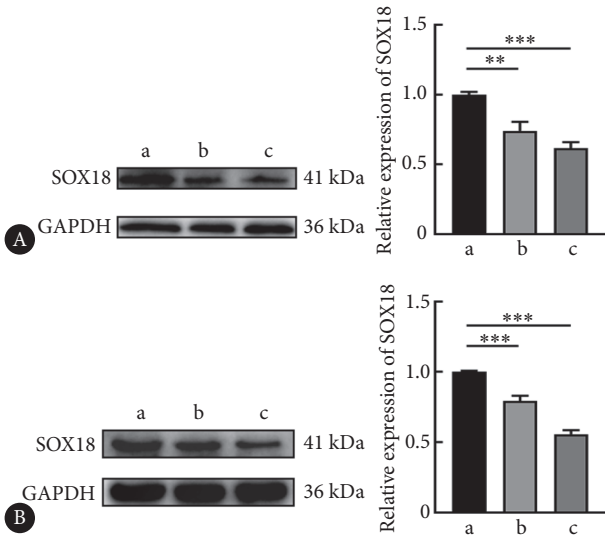


图 5 蛋白质免疫印迹法检测SOX18蛋白表达

Fig 5 Determination of SOX18 protein expression by Western blot

A, MGC-803; B, AGS. The letters a-c denote the same as those in Fig 4. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. $n = 3$.

1343-3p高表达, 上调红景天苷处理GC细胞后所致的SOX18低表达。蛋白质免疫印迹结果(图9)表明, 与Control组相比, miR-1343-3p inhibitor组SOX18蛋白水平均升高, 与红景天苷处理组相比, 红景天苷+miR-1343-3p

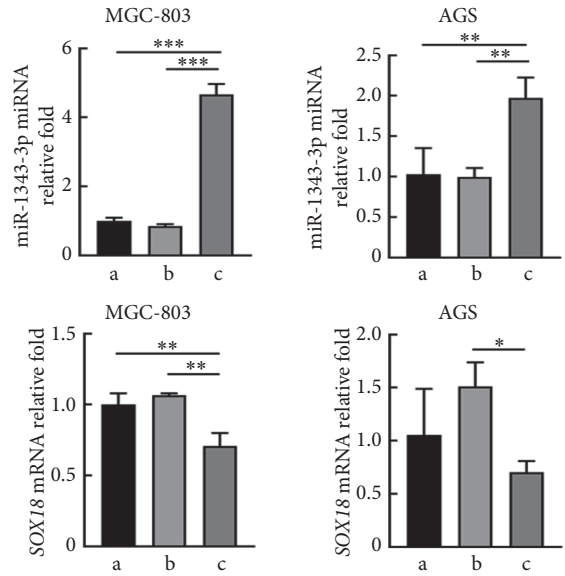


图 6 qPCR检测miR-1343-3p mimic转染后miR-1343-3p和SOX18的表达
 Fig 6 qPCR was performed to assess the expression of miR-1343-3p and SOX18 after miR-1343-3p mimic transfection

a: Control; b: NC mimic; c: miR-1343-3p mimic. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. $n = 3$.

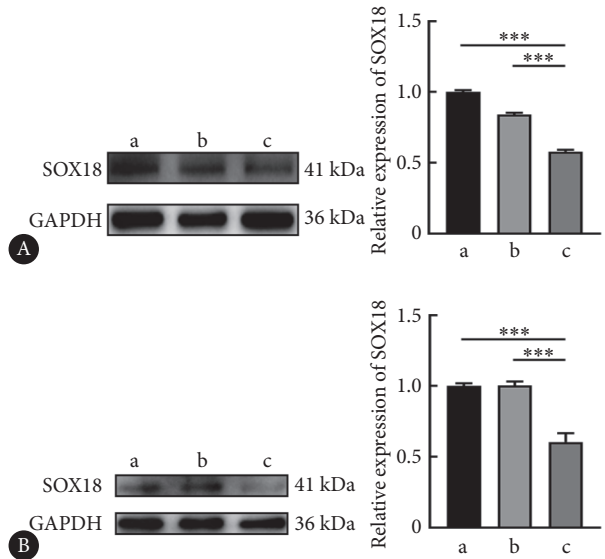


图 7 蛋白质免疫印迹法检测miR-1343-3p mimic转染后SOX18蛋白的表达
 Fig 7 The expression of SOX18 protein after miR-1343-3p mimic transfection was assessed by Western blot

A, MGC-803; B, AGS. The letters a-c denote the same as those in Fig 6. *** $P < 0.001$. $n = 3$.

inhibitor明显上调了红景天苷处理GC细胞后所致的SOX18蛋白低表达。

CCK-8实验结果(图10)表明, 与Control相比, miR-1343-3p过表达抑制GC细胞增殖。反之, 敲低miR-1343-3p则增强了GC细胞的增殖活力。红景天苷虽能抑制胃癌细胞增殖, 但这种抑制效应在转染miR-1343-3p inhibitor

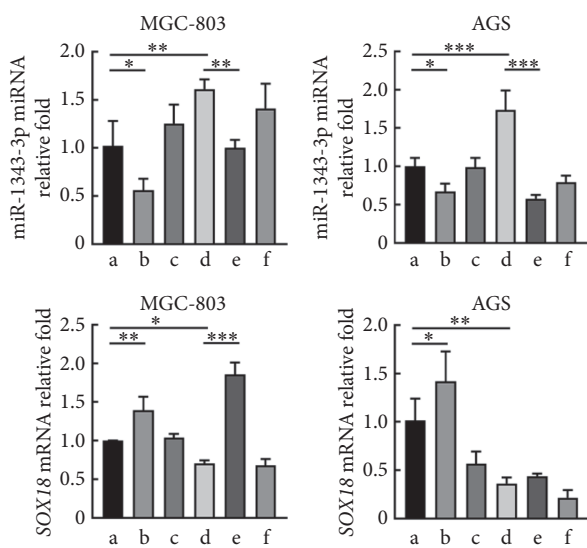


图 8 qPCR检测miR-1343-3p inhibitor转染后miR-1343-3p和SOX18的表达

Fig 8 The expression of miR-1343-3p and SOX18 after miR-1343-3p inhibitor transfection was determined by qPCR

a: Control; b: miR-1343p-3p inhibitor; c: NC inhibitor; d: salidroside; e: salidroside + miR-1343p-3p inhibitor; f: salidroside + NC inhibitor. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$. $n = 3$.

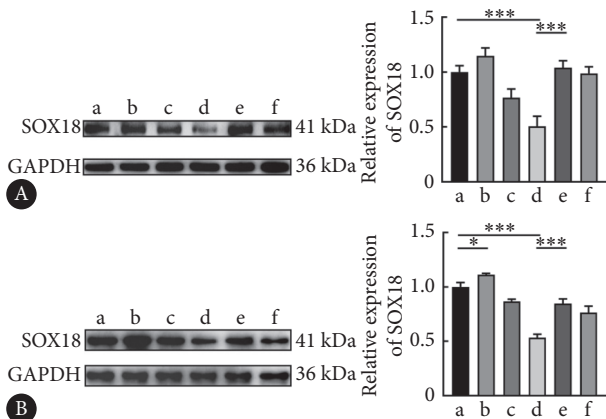


图 9 蛋白质免疫印迹法检测miR-1343-3p inhibitor转染后SOX18蛋白的表达

Fig 9 The expression of SOX18 protein after miR-1343-3p inhibitor transfection was determined by Western blot

A, MGC-803; B, AGS. The letters a-f denote the same as those in Fig 8. * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$. $n = 3$.

的细胞中显著减弱。

3 讨论

据统计,我国的GC发病率和死亡率分别位列所有癌症的第五位和第三位^[10],属于危害较大的恶性肿瘤,且大多数GC患者被诊断时已处于晚期阶段,晚期GC伴有肝、腹膜或远处淋巴结转移等不可治愈因素,由于化疗耐药性和手术局限性,使GC治疗效果不佳,预后较差^[11-12]。已有研究发现,中医药的应用及新型治疗靶点的出现对胃

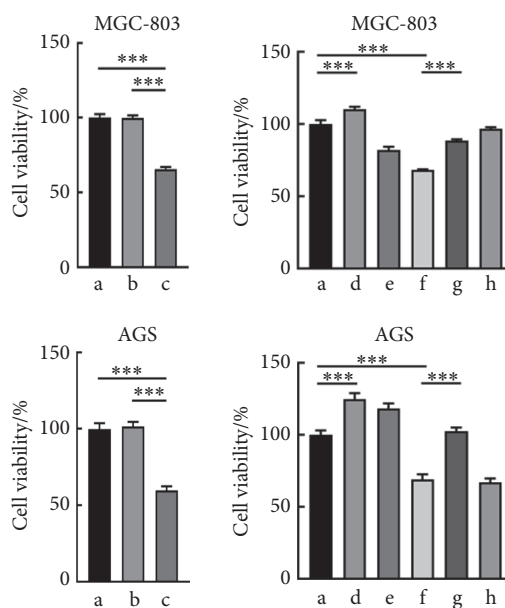


图 10 CCK-8实验检测miR-1343-3p干扰人胃癌细胞后细胞增殖能力的变化

Fig 10 CCK-8 assay was performed to assess changes in proliferative capacity following miR-1343-3p interference in human GC cells

The letters a-c denote the same as those in Fig 6; d: miR-1343-3p inhibitor; e: NC inhibitor; f: salidroside; g: salidroside + miR-1343-3p inhibitor; h: salidroside + NC inhibitor. *** $P < 0.001$. $n = 3$.

癌治疗有着重要意义^[13-14]。因此,迫切需要寻找新的药物以及治疗靶点抑制GC进展,延长GC患者生存期。

藏药红景天的有效成分红景天苷具有毒性低、副作用少的特点^[15],能够通过作用多个信号靶点影响多个生物学效应,进而调节多种癌症的增殖、侵袭及转移^[16-21]。miRNA等非编码RNA在癌细胞中异常表达,且可以通过与mRNA结合调控蛋白质合成,影响肿瘤的增殖、迁移和侵袭等过程。已有研究表明,红景天苷可能通过上调miR-4262靶向GRP78的表达抑制鼻咽癌的增殖^[17]。红景天苷可上调miR-195调控AKT和MEK/ERK信号通路或上调miR-103-3p靶向内质网钙调蛋白Mzb1,以抑制肺癌的增殖和转移^[20, 22]。

本课题组结合红景天苷的抗癌效应,前期已证实^[5],miR-1343-3p作为一种抑癌因子,经红景天苷作用后表达升高,因此本研究通过生物信息学筛选得到与miR-1343-3p转录调控负相关且与肿瘤增殖相关的信号分子SOX18。有研究表明趋化因子配体7通过与G蛋白偶联受体1结合激活ERK/ELK1信号传导上调SOX18,进而促进GC细胞的增殖^[9]。马丽莉等^[23]研究显示,调控肿瘤淋巴管生成和肿瘤生长的SOX18在GC组织中的表达水平显著高于正常胃黏膜组织,其表现与肿瘤的浸润深度、淋巴结转移以及TNM分期紧密相关。因此,本研究从基因和

蛋白等水平探讨红景天苷对miR-1343-3p和SOX18的调控作用, 以及对GC细胞增殖的影响。

研究结果显示, 红景天苷可以抑制人MGC-803和AGS细胞的增殖, 且与作用时间及作用浓度有一定的依赖性。RIP实验证实miR-1343-3p和SOX18之间存在相互作用, 与红景天苷作用前相比, 红景天苷作用后GC细胞中SOX18表达下调, miR-1343-3p表达上调; miR-1343-3p mimic和miR-1343-3p inhibitor转染实验正反验证, SOX18是miR-1343-3p的下游靶点, 因此红景天苷可能通过调控miR-1343-3p/SOX18信号轴抑制GC细胞增殖, 研究揭示miR-1343-3p和SOX18作为治疗GC潜在生物标志物的可能性。

综上所述, 本研究表明红景天苷可能通过调控miR-1343-3p/SOX18信号轴抑制GC细胞增殖。但本研究有一定局限性: ①miR-1343-3p通过SOX18的调控机制有待进一步完善; ②对红景天苷抗肿瘤机制方面尚需要进一步探索; ③仅在细胞层面进行了体外验证, 未在裸鼠体内进行验证; ④本文可能存在假阳性风险, 结果仅作为探索性分析。课题组后期将利用体内外实验和临床胃癌组织多重验证红景天苷调控非编码RNA的机制, 从能量代谢、自噬、甲基化等多种角度阐述红景天苷作为一种生物调节剂, 具有多效应多靶点的抗GC作用, 为GC治疗提供新的视角和更多可能性。

* * *

作者贡献声明 张振东负责论文构思、正式分析、调查研究、研究方法和初稿写作, 曹晓岚负责论文构思、数据审编、正式分析和调查研究, 侯鑫睿负责数据审编、正式分析、调查研究和研究方法, 曹明远负责经费获取、调查研究、验证和可视化, 杜予心负责数据审编和调查研究, 张洁负责调查研究和提供资源, 孙亚楠负责调查研究, 王小平负责论文构思、经费获取、研究项目管理、提供资源、监督指导和审读与编辑写作。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊, 且对将要发表的版本进行最终定稿, 并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

Author Contribution ZHANG Zhendong is responsible for conceptualization, formal analysis, investigation, methodology, and writing--original draft. CAO Xiaolan is responsible for conceptualization, data curation, formal analysis, and investigation. HOU Xinrui is responsible for data curation, formal analysis, investigation, and methodology. CAO Mingyuan is responsible for funding acquisition, investigation, validation, and visualization. DU Yuxin is responsible for data curation and investigation. ZHANG Jie is responsible for investigation and resources. SUN Yanan is responsible for investigation. WANG Xiaoping is responsible for conceptualization, funding acquisition, project administration, resources, supervision, and writing--review and editing. All authors consented to the submission of the article to the Journal. All authors approved the final version to be published and agreed to take responsibility for all aspects of the work.

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

Declaration of Conflicting Interests All authors declare no competing interests.

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