

## 胞外囊泡通过三磷酸腺苷结合盒转运子G2 调控肺腺癌耐药的作用研究\*

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨携带三磷酸腺苷结合盒转运子G2(ATP binding cassette transporter G2, ABCG2)胞外囊泡(extracellular vesicle, EVs)调控肺腺癌耐药作用及其分子机制。**方法** 取人肺腺癌细胞A549, 建立顺铂(cis-Diaminedichloroplatinum, CDDP)耐药的肺腺癌细胞A549/CDDP; 利用梯度离心法提取A549及A549/CDDP细胞释放的EVs, 分别命名为EV<sub>s1</sub>及EV<sub>s2</sub>。EV<sub>s1</sub>及EV<sub>s2</sub>干预A549细胞48 h后, 细胞分别命名为A549-EV<sub>s1</sub>及A549-EV<sub>s2</sub>。利用pCDNA3.1-ABCG2重组质粒转染A549细胞, 建立A549/ABCG2细胞; 转染空载体的A549细胞命名为A549/pCDNA3.1细胞。以MTT检测计算细胞24 h对CDDP的耐药指数; real-time PCR检测细胞、EVs中ABCG2基因表达; 建立荷瘤裸鼠模型, 分别接种A549及A549-EV<sub>s2</sub>细胞至裸鼠皮下, 记为对照组及实验组。成瘤后腹腔注射3 mg/kg CDDP, 每周1次, 共2次。取皮下移植瘤组织, real-time PCR检测ABCG2基因表达, 流式细胞术检测皮下移植瘤细胞凋亡率。**结果** 以亲代细胞A549为参照, A549/CDDP、A549/ABCG2、A549/pCDNA3.1、A549-EV<sub>s1</sub>、A549-EV<sub>s2</sub>细胞24 h对CDDP的耐药指数分别为7.17、10.06、1.02、1.19、5.40。各细胞中、EVs中ABCG2基因的表达水平相比较, A549/CDDP细胞高于A549细胞, A549/ABCG2细胞高于A549/pCDNA3.1和A549细胞, EV<sub>s2</sub>高于EV<sub>s1</sub>, A549-EV<sub>s2</sub>细胞高于A549-EV<sub>s1</sub>细胞( $P<0.01$ )。实验组移植瘤体积、细胞中ABCG2基因表达大/高于对照组, 而细胞凋亡率低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 携带ABCG2基因的EVs可以调控肺腺癌细胞耐药。

**【关键词】** 非小细胞肺癌 耐药 胞外囊泡 裸鼠 三磷酸腺苷结合转运蛋白G2

**Effects of Extracellular Vesicles on the Drug Resistance of Lung Adenocarcinoma Cells by Modulating the ATP Binding Cassette Transporter G2** WANG Lei<sup>1</sup>, MI Yuan<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Xin-fei<sup>2</sup>, LI Xing<sup>2</sup>, HE Cai-yi<sup>2</sup>, LI Chao<sup>3</sup>, LIU Liang<sup>2△</sup>. 1. Department of Thoracic Surgery, the Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, China; 2. Tumor Institute, the Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, China; 3. Department of Anesthesiology, the Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, China

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the regulatory role of extracellular vesicles (EVs) carrying ATP binding cassette transporter G2 (ABCG2) on the drug resistance of lung adenocarcinoma cells and the relevant molecular mechanisms. **Methods** A549 cells, human lung adenocarcinoma cells, were used to form cisplatin (or cis-Diaminedichloroplatinum, CDDP)-resistant lung adenocarcinoma cells, i.e., A549/CDDP cells. EVs from A549 and A549/CDDP cells were extracted by gradient centrifugation method and were hence named EV<sub>s1</sub> and EV<sub>s2</sub>, respectively. The A549 cells were treated with EV<sub>s1</sub> and EV<sub>s2</sub> for 48 hours, and the cells were named A549-EV<sub>s1</sub> and A549-EV<sub>s2</sub> cells, respectively. A549/ABCG2 cells were established by transfecting A549 cells with pCDNA3.1-ABCG2 recombinant plasmids. On the other hand, A549 cells transfected with empty vectors were named A549/pCDNA3.1 cells. MTT assay was conducted to calculate the 24-hour cell drug resistance index for CDDP. The ABCG2 gene expression in cells and EVs were assessed with real-time PCR. A549 and A549-EV<sub>s2</sub> cells were transplanted subcutaneously into nude mice, which were labeled the control group and the experimental group accordingly. After tumor formation, 3 mg/kg CDDP was intraperitoneally injected once a week for two times. The ABCG2 gene expression of subcutaneous transplanted tumor cells was examined by real-time PCR. The cell apoptosis rate of subcutaneous transplanted tumor cells was examined by flow cytometry. **Results** Using the parental A549 cells as reference, the 24-h CDDP-resistance indexes of 549/CDDP, A549/ABCG 2, A549/pCDNA3.1, A549-EV<sub>s1</sub>, A549-EV<sub>s2</sub> cells were 7.17, 10.06, 1.02, 1.19 and 5.40, respectively. When comparing the ABCG2 gene expression levels in all cells and EVs, the findings were higher in A549/CDDP cells than those in A549 cells, higher in A549/ABCG2 cells than those in A549/pCDNA3.1 or A549 cells, higher in EV<sub>s2</sub> than those in EV<sub>s1</sub>, and higher in A549-EV<sub>s2</sub> than those in A549-EV<sub>s1</sub> cells ( $P<0.01$ ). The volume of transplanted tumor and the ABCG2 gene expression level in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group, while the apoptosis rate was lower

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than that in the control group ( $P < 0.01$ ). **Conclusion** EVs carrying ABCG2 gene can regulate the drug resistance of lung adenocarcinoma cells.

**【Key words】** Non-small cell lung cancer Drug resistance Extracellular vesicle Nude mice  
ATP binding cassette transporter G2

肺癌是发病及死亡率较高的恶性肿瘤,其中肺腺癌最为常见,其主要治疗方法为化疗,而耐药是影响疗效的主要因素<sup>[1-3]</sup>。探究肺腺癌耐药机制,对于提高肺腺癌治疗效果具有重大意义。细胞跨膜转运蛋白与耐药密切相关,可通过降低细胞内化疗药物的有效浓度引起耐药<sup>[4-5]</sup>,以三磷酸腺苷结合盒(ATP binding cassette, ABC)转运蛋白为代表<sup>[6-11]</sup>。本小组发现ABC转运子G2(ABC transporter G2, ABCG2)与食管癌耐药相关<sup>[12]</sup>,但耐药细胞通过何种机制传递耐药信息并未阐明。肿瘤微环境对细胞耐药起着重要的调控作用,其中胞外囊泡(extracellular vesicles, EVs)的作用尤为突出。本小组发现携带linc-VLDLR的EVs可以调控食管癌耐药<sup>[13]</sup>, GIULIA等<sup>[14]</sup>研究显示,间变性淋巴瘤激酶(anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)参与黑素瘤细胞耐药,携带ALK的EVs可以将耐药信息传递给敏感细胞。然而, EVs调控肺腺癌耐药作用的研究鲜有报道。本文利用A549肺腺癌细胞建立顺铂(cis-Diaminodichloroplatinum, CDDP)耐药的肺腺癌A549/CDDP细胞及过表达ABCG2的A549/ABCG2细胞,研究肺腺癌耐药细胞是否可以通过释放携带ABCG2基因的EVs调控耐药。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 主要试剂

RPMI 1640及胎牛血清(Gibco公司,美国);荧光定量PCR试剂(南京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司,中国);Annexin V-FITC/PI试剂盒(BD公司,美国);噻唑蓝比色法(MTT)试剂及二甲基亚砜(Sigma公司,美国);注射用顺铂(冻干型)(齐鲁制药有限公司,中国);引物(上海生工生物公司,中国);pCDNA3.1-ABCG2质粒(武汉晶赛公司,中国)。

### 1.2 细胞株

**1.2.1 人肺腺癌细胞株A549** A549细胞由河北省肿瘤研究所提供,使用含10%胎牛血清的RPMI1640培养基(青链霉素各100 U/L)进行培养,置37℃、体积分数5%CO<sub>2</sub>的温箱中。

**1.2.2 A549/CDDP细胞** 逐渐增加A549细胞培养液中CDDP质量浓度结合CDDP大剂量冲击, CDDP质量浓度从0.1 μg/mL逐渐增至3 μg/mL,历时6个月的细胞培养,最终

使用1 μg/mL CDDP为维持质量浓度,建立顺铂耐药的肺腺癌细胞,命名为A549/CDDP细胞。

**1.2.3 A549-EVs<sub>1</sub>及A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞** 采用梯度离心法提取细胞释放的EVs。将处于对数生长期的A549及A549/CDDP细胞分别接种至细胞培养瓶中,培养48 h后利用梯度离心法收集细胞培养液中A549及A549/CDDP细胞释放的EVs,分别标记为EVs<sub>1</sub>及EVs<sub>2</sub>。梯度离心法的主要步骤包括<sup>[15]</sup>: 2 000 r/min, 10 min; 3 000 r/min, 30 min; 11 000 r/min, 1 h。收集离心后的上清,将上清以超高速110 000×g离心16 h,弃上清,用适量PBS溶解EVs沉淀, Nanodrop法定量,调整质量浓度为500 μg/mL, -80℃分装保存。将1×10<sup>5</sup> mL<sup>-1</sup>的A549细胞接种至6孔板中,细胞贴壁后,分别加入EVs<sub>1</sub>及EVs<sub>2</sub>,使终质量浓度达到50 μg/mL,每组设置3个复孔,培养48 h后收集细胞,分别标记为A549-EVs<sub>1</sub>及A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞。

**1.2.4 A549/ABCG2细胞和A549/pCDNA3.1细胞** 利用基因转染方法建立过表达ABCG2的肺腺癌细胞。将处于对数生长期的肺腺癌A549细胞4×10<sup>5</sup>/孔接种于6孔板中,细胞贴壁后,进行细胞转染。用无牛清的RPMI1640培养液冲洗细胞2次后弃去上清液,每孔加入2 mL无牛清及抗生素的RPMI1640培养液,试剂1(5 μL Lipofectamine™ 2000脂质体与245 μL无牛清及抗生素的RPMI1640培养液混合,室温放置5 min)与试剂2(2 μL pCDNA3.1-ABCG2重组质粒与248 μL无牛清及抗生素的RPMI1640培养液混合,室温放置5 min)轻柔混合,室温放置20 min后加入6孔板每孔中,转染72 h后使用G418进行转染细胞筛选,细胞命名为A549/ABCG2细胞;转染空载体pCDNA3.1的A549细胞命名为A549/pCDNA3.1细胞。

### 1.3 实验方法

**1.3.1 MTT法检测细胞对CDDP的耐药** 将1×10<sup>4</sup> mL<sup>-1</sup> A549、A549/CDDP、A549-EVs<sub>1</sub>、A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>、A549/ABCG2及A549/pCDNA3.1分别接种至96孔板,待细胞贴壁后小心倒去培养液,各设置9个质量浓度,分别加入不同质量浓度的CDDP(0、0.01、0.05、0.1、0.5、1、5、10、50 μg/mL),并以0 μg/mL CDDP组为对照组(使用生理盐水代替CDDP);每个质量浓度重复3个复孔,另设调零孔。CO<sub>2</sub>温箱中孵育24 h,而后每孔加入MTT溶液(5 mg/mL) 20 μL,继续培养4 h,弃去培养基,每孔加入180 μL二甲基

亚砷,振荡10 min。酶标仪测定各孔吸光度 $A_{490}$ 值,计算细胞生长抑制率 $[(1-\text{用药组}A_{490}/\text{对照组}A_{490})\times 100\%]$ ,以绘制细胞生长曲线,对应得出24 h的半数抑制浓度(half inhibition concentration,  $IC_{50}$ ),计算细胞24 h对CDDP的耐药指数。耐药指数=耐药细胞 $IC_{50}$ ÷亲代细胞 $IC_{50}$ ,亲代细胞均为A549。

**1.3.2 荧光定量real-time PCR方法检测细胞、EVs中ABCG2基因表达** 使用RNA isolater提取细胞(A549、A549/CDDP、A549/ABCG2、A549/pCDNA3.1、A549-EVs<sub>1</sub>及A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞)、EVs(EVs<sub>1</sub>及EVs<sub>2</sub>)中的RNA,反转录为cDNA。常规real-time PCR方法进行实验,采用SYBR-Green I作为荧光染料,实验重复3次。ABCG2上游引物3'-ACG ATG TCT TTG GTG TGA GAC TGG-5',下游引物3'-ATT TCG TCC CGT AGC TAG AGA GTG-5',扩增产物长度280 bp。内参GAPDH上游引物3'-CACTACCGTACCTGACACCA-5',下游引物3'-ATGTCGTTGTCCCACCACCT-5',扩增产物长度452 bp。扩增条件:预变性,95 ℃ 5 min(1循环);扩增,95 ℃ 15 s、58 ℃ 30 s、72 ℃ 25 s(40循环);熔解曲线,95 ℃ 15 s、58 ℃ 1 min、95 ℃ 30 s(1循环)。应用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_t}$ 值法计算ABCG2 mRNA的相对表达量。

**1.3.3 建立肺腺癌细胞荷瘤裸鼠** 为了探讨来源于肺腺癌耐药细胞释放的EVs<sub>2</sub>调控耐药的作用,接种A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞至小鼠皮下,进行实验。4周龄BALB/c nu/nu裸小鼠,12只,雌雄各半,购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司,动物许可证号SCXK(京)2012-0001。动物实验分2组,每组小鼠6只,雌雄各半。实验组,皮下接种A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞;对照组,皮下接种A549细胞。裸鼠皮下接种肺腺癌细胞成瘤后(瘤直径约0.5 cm)开始腹腔注射药物(3 mg/kg CDDP),1次/周,共2次,实验周期为2周。每隔1 d,测量裸鼠体重和观察裸鼠饮食水及活动情况,每周测皮下移植瘤长径( $a$ ,单位为mm)、短径( $b$ ,单位为mm)和体积( $V$ ,单位为 $mm^3$ )1次。 $V=a\times(b)^2/2$ 。皮下移植瘤成长至瘤直径约5 mm,判定裸鼠皮下移植瘤模型建立成功。

**1.3.4 荧光定量real-time PCR方法检测皮下移植瘤中ABCG2基因表达** 使用RNA isolater提取皮下移植瘤组织(将组织进行研磨后提取RNA)中的RNA,反转录为cDNA,后续步骤与1.3.2相同。检测皮下移植瘤中ABCG2基因表达。

**1.3.5 流式细胞术方法检测裸鼠皮下移植瘤细胞凋亡** 裸鼠皮下移植瘤离体后立即使用网筛法制备单细胞悬液,调整细胞浓度为 $1\times 10^7 mL^{-1}$ 。取100  $\mu L$ 制备的细胞悬液,加入5 mL PBS混匀后,离心弃去上清,加入100  $\mu L$  1×Binding buffer混匀细胞,加入5  $\mu L$  Annexin V-FITC,避光放置15 min,而后加入10  $\mu L$  PI染液避光放置10 min,加入385  $\mu L$  1×Binding buffer后流式细胞仪检测。采用Expo32 ADC v1.2软件分析荧光数据,计算细胞凋亡率。

## 1.4 统计学方法

实验数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示。采用单因素方差分析及独立样本 $t$ 检验进行组间比较, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 肺腺癌顺铂耐药细胞建立、耐药特征及ABCG2表达

细胞生长抑制率曲线见图1A。CDDP作用A549/CDDP细胞24 h的 $IC_{50}$ 高于其亲代细胞A549 $[(26.32\pm 2.93)\mu g/mL$  vs.  $(3.67\pm 0.20)\mu g/mL$ ,  $P<0.01$ ]。A549/CDDP细胞对CDDP的耐药指数为7.17。ABCG2 mRNA在A549/CDDP细胞中的表达水平 $(0.46\pm 0.05)$ 高于A549细胞 $(0.20\pm 0.01)$ ,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。

### 2.2 A549/ABCG2细胞耐药性和ABCG2表达

细胞生长抑制率曲线见图1B。CDDP对A549/ABCG2细胞24 h的 $IC_{50}$ 值 $[(36.92\pm 1.72)\mu g/mL]$ 高于对A549 $[(3.67\pm 0.20)\mu g/mL]$ 及对A549/pCDNA3.1细胞 $[(3.73\pm 0.07)\mu g/mL]$ ( $P<0.01$ ),而CDDP对A549细胞与对A549/pCDNA3.1细胞24 h的 $IC_{50}$ 值差异无统计学意义。A549/pCDNA3.1及A549/ABCG2细胞对CDDP耐药指数分别为1.02和10.06。A549/ABCG2细胞中ABCG2 mRNA表达水平 $(0.68\pm 0.04)$ 高于其亲代细胞A549 $(0.20\pm 0.01)$ 及空

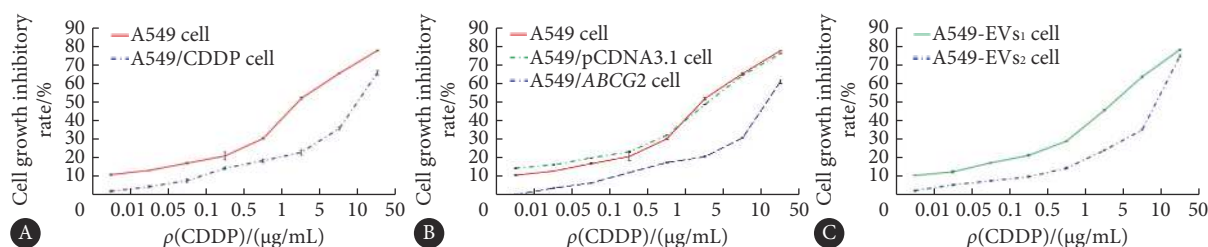


图1 顺铂作用不同肺腺癌细胞24 h的生长抑制率曲线图 ( $n=3$ )

Fig 1 Growth inhibition rate curves of different lung adenocarcinoma cells treated with CDDP for 24 h ( $n=3$ )

A: A549 and A549/CDDP; B: A549, A549/pCDNA3.1, and A549/ABCG2; C: A549-EVs<sub>1</sub> and A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>.

载体细胞A549/pCDNA3.1 ( $0.21 \pm 0.02$ ) ( $P < 0.01$ ), 而后两者中 $ABCG2$  mRNA的表达水平差异无统计学意义。

### 2.3 EVs干预肺腺癌A549细胞后耐药性和 $ABCG2$ 表达

细胞生长抑制率曲线见图1C。CDDP干预A549-EVs<sub>1</sub> 24 h的 $IC_{50}$ 值低于A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞[( $4.38 \pm 0.11$ )  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  vs. ( $19.82 \pm 0.64$ )  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ]。A549-EVs<sub>1</sub>及A549-EVs<sub>2</sub> 24 h对CDDP的耐药指数分别为1.19和5.40。 $ABCG2$  mRNA在EVs<sub>2</sub>中的表达水平( $0.57 \pm 0.04$ )高于EVs<sub>1</sub>( $0.25 \pm 0.01$ ) ( $P < 0.01$ ), 在A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞中的表达水平( $0.41 \pm 0.03$ )高于A549-EVs<sub>1</sub>( $0.23 \pm 0.02$ ) ( $P < 0.01$ )。后续实

验选择A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>细胞进行。

### 2.4 荷瘤裸鼠实验检测EVs调控肺腺癌细胞耐药

肺腺癌细胞(A549及A549-EVs<sub>2</sub>)接种裸鼠皮下形成皮下移植瘤, 1周时肉眼已可见实验组的裸鼠皮下移植瘤体积大于对照组, 见图2A。与对照组相比, 第1周、第2周, 实验组皮下移植瘤体积均增大( $P < 0.05$ ), 见图2B。实验组皮下移植瘤细胞中 $ABCG2$  mRNA表达水平( $0.43 \pm 0.04$ )高于对照组( $0.22 \pm 0.03$ ) ( $P < 0.01$ )。实验组皮下移植瘤细胞凋亡率( $9.50\% \pm 1.41\%$ )低于对照组( $19.03\% \pm 2.43\%$ ) ( $P < 0.01$ ), 见图2C。

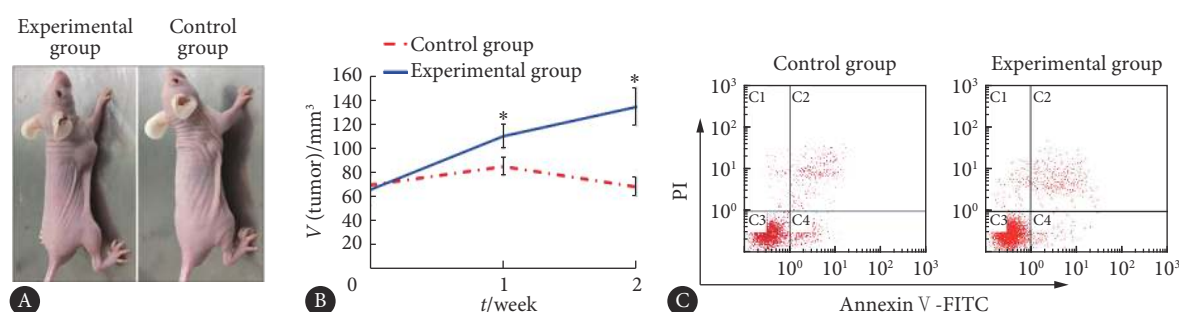


图2 荷瘤裸鼠实验研究EVs调控肺腺癌多药耐药作用及机制

Fig 2 EVs' regulation of multidrug resistance of lung adenocarcinoma and its mechanism were investigated in tumor-bearing nude mice

A: Nude mouse model of lung adenocarcinoma subcutaneously transplanted tumor (1 week); B: The growth rate of subcutaneously transplanted tumor in the experimental group was significantly faster than that in the control group,  $*P < 0.05$ ,  $n = 6$ ; C: The apoptosis rate of subcutaneous transplanted tumor cells was detected by flow cytometry.

## 3 讨论

$ABC$ 转运蛋白与肿瘤细胞耐药产生密切相关<sup>[4-11]</sup>, 其中以 $ABCB1$ 及 $ABCG2$ 研究较多<sup>[10-11, 16-20]</sup>。本文首先研究 $ABCG2$ 是否参与肺腺癌耐药, 肺腺癌耐药细胞A549/CDDP及A549/ $ABCG2$ 的耐药指数和 $ABCG2$ 表达结果显示, 耐药性增加的同时,  $ABCG2$ 表达增加。本小组在以往的研究中发现 $ABCG2$ 基因与食管癌耐药密切相关<sup>[12]</sup>,  $ABCG2$ 蛋白可以外排进入食管癌细胞中的化疗药物, 引起细胞内有效药物浓度的降低, 从而导致耐药; EMERY等<sup>[16]</sup>研究显示,  $ABCG2$ 及 $XIAP$ 基因高表达的脑胶质瘤患者预后较差, 参与了脑胶质瘤耐药的形成; JI等<sup>[17]</sup>研究显示, Selonsertib (GS-4997)通过抑制 $ABCB1$ 及 $ABCG2$ 外排药物作用而逆转细胞耐药。本研究结果支持研究假设, 且与以上文献报道结果一致, 显示了 $ABCG2$ 参与肿瘤细胞的耐药。接下来, 本研究欲揭示肺腺癌耐药细胞通过何种机制传递耐药信息。

肿瘤微环境中EVs对于肿瘤侵袭、转移及耐药具有重要的调控作用<sup>[21-24]</sup>。EVs是细胞遭受刺激时产生并释放的超微囊性结构, 是细胞旁分泌的生物活性物质, 包括外

泌体、微泡和凋亡小体等。来源于肿瘤细胞的EVs, 在其形成过程中会功能性选择与其亲代细胞相关的核酸、蛋白质等信号分子, 这些信号分子在EVs与靶细胞相互作用后被释放到靶细胞中, 从而改变靶细胞的特性。我们设想, 肺腺癌耐药细胞是否通过EVs传递耐药信息? 本研究利用差速离心法提取肺腺癌耐药细胞A549/CDDP释放的EVs<sub>2</sub>, 检测到A549/CDDP释放的EVs<sub>2</sub>中 $ABCG2$ 表达水平显著高于其亲代细胞(A549)释放的EVs<sub>1</sub>中的表达。我们推测, EVs<sub>2</sub>携带参与耐药的 $ABCG2$ 基因信息, 当EVs<sub>2</sub>作用肺腺癌A549细胞后, A549细胞产生耐药, 并同时表现出 $ABCG2$ 基因信息的表达升高。较多的文献显示, EVs参与肿瘤耐药的产生: OZAWA等<sup>[25]</sup>研究显示, 来源于三阴性乳腺癌HCC1806细胞的EVs促进了正常乳腺细胞MCF10A的增殖和耐药产生; GOLER-BARON等<sup>[26]</sup>研究发现, 富集 $ABCG2$ 的EVs可以引起乳腺癌细胞耐药; HE等<sup>[27]</sup>亦发现, 对索拉非尼耐药的肾癌细胞释放的EVs中高表达miR-31-5p, 高表达miR-31-5p的EVs可以下调靶细胞中MutL homolog 1 ( $MLH1$ )基因表达, 将索拉非尼耐药细胞的耐药信息传递给敏感细胞, 从而将耐药信息放大到整个肿瘤; 同时, 本课题组研究显示, 携带linc-VLDLR的EVs可以

通过调控靶细胞中ABCG2的表达,从而引起食管癌细胞耐药<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究结果支持我们的推测,且同上述文献报道的结果相一致,这提示,携带ABCG2的EVs可以将耐药信息传递给靶细胞,引起细胞耐药。

综上所述,本研究体内外实验显示,携带 ABCG2的EVs通过调控靶细胞中ABCG2表达从而引起肺腺癌细胞耐药,为肺腺癌耐药研究提供新思路,为研究EVs调控肿瘤耐药作用提供基础数据。但是,肿瘤耐药产生是由多基因、多途径调控,本文仅研究了携带ABCG2的EVs对肺腺癌细胞耐药的调控,在今后的实验中会进一步研究EVs调控肿瘤耐药的分子机制、EVs中非编码RNA对肿瘤耐药的调控机制,以及EVs作为纳米颗粒在肿瘤治疗及诊断中的作用。

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**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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