

## 建立稳定敲减MAP4K4表达的A549细胞系及初步分析\*

王茹<sup>1,2</sup>, 尹讯<sup>1,2</sup>, 张涛<sup>1,2</sup>, 孙雪花<sup>1,2</sup>, 张春冬<sup>1,2△</sup>

1. 重庆医科大学生物化学与分子生物学教研室(重庆400016); 2. 重庆医科大学分子医学与肿瘤研究中心(重庆400016)

**【摘要】**目的 分析敲减MAP4K4表达对癌细胞增殖及迁移运动的影响,并探究潜在的分子机理。方法 构建稳定敲减MAP4K4表达A549细胞,并综合免疫荧光、细胞增殖与迁移运动等实验方法,检测其亚细胞定位,并分析对照组与敲减组细胞增长及迁移运动变化情况。结果 A549细胞中MAP4K4定位于黏着斑及细胞边缘部位,稳定敲减MAP4K4表达诱导癌细胞成簇生长,阻滞细胞周期进程及细胞迁移运动。进一步分析发现,敲减MAP4K4表达诱导E-cadherin积累而下调N-cadherin,扰乱“钙黏蛋白转换”及上皮-间质转换。最终,对照组与敲减组细胞分别联合顺铂(终浓度为5 μmol/L)及紫杉醇(终浓度为20 nmol/L)处理,稳定敲减MAP4K4表达可明显增强化疗药物对癌细胞的杀伤效果。结论 A549细胞中MAP4K4可通过调控“钙黏蛋白转换”促上皮-间质转化而调控癌细胞恶性表型及化疗耐药。

**【关键词】** 肺腺癌细胞 上皮-间质转化 钙黏蛋白转换 化疗耐药 MAP4K4

**Establishment and Preliminary Analysis of Lung Cancer Cell Line A549 with Stable MAP4K4 Knockdown** WANG Ru<sup>1,2</sup>, YIN Xun<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHANG Tao<sup>1,2</sup>, SUN Xue-hua<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHANG Chun-dong<sup>1,2△</sup>. 1. Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China; 2. Molecular Medicine and Cancer Research Centre, Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China

△ Corresponding author, E-mail: zhangcd@cqmu.edu.cn

**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the effect of knocking down MAP4K4 expression on the proliferation and migration of cancer cells, and to explore its underlining molecular mechanisms. **Methods** A stable knockdown MAP4K4 cell line was constructed and the subcellular localization of the cells was determined with immunofluorescence, cell proliferation assay and cell migration assay. In addition, the effects of down-regulated MAP4K4 expression were analyzed by examining the difference between the proliferation and migration of cancer cells in the knockdown group and those of the control group. **Results** MAP4K4 was localized in focal adhesion and cell edges in A549 cells. Stable knockdown of MAP4K4 expression induced cancer cells to grow in clusters and arrested the progression of the cell cycle and cell migration. Further analysis found that knocking down MAP4K4 expression in A549 cells induced the accumulation of epithelial cell marker E-cadherin, and subsequently, the down-regulation of N-cadherin, a mesenchymal cell marker, thereby disrupting the "cadherin switch" and the epithelial-mesenchymal conversion. Then, the control group and the knockdown group both received the combined treatment of cisplatin at a final concentration of 5 μmol/L and paclitaxel at a final concentration of 20 nmol/L. The stably knocked down MAP4K4 expressing cells showed significantly enhanced toxicity of chemotherapeutic drugs to cancer cells. **Conclusion** The study shows that MAP4K4 regulates the malignant phenotypes of cancer cells and chemoresistance by regulating "cadherin switch" to promote epithelial-mesenchymal transition in A549 cells.

**【Key words】** Lung adenocarcinoma cells Epithelial-mesenchymal transition Cadherin switch  
Chemotherapy resistance MAP4K4

肺癌是我国最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其发病率在男性和女性中分别占第一位和第二位,而致死率均高居肿瘤谱的第一位<sup>[1]</sup>。其中,肺腺癌占肺癌总发病数的40%左右,是最常见的肺癌类型。由于肺腺癌致病机理高度复杂,研究人员对于肺癌发生的机理认识仍不明确。为此,筛选和鉴定肺腺癌早期诊断和转移相关标志物,明确肺腺癌发生过程中关键调控因子和重要信号调控网络,建立肺腺癌早期诊断及预后分析的预警体系,开发个体化

精准治疗和靶向药物,对提高肺腺癌患者的生存率和改善患者的生存质量具有重大的理论和现实意义。

Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase kinase 4(MAP4K4)是哺乳动物STE20/MAP4K家族成员之一,具有丝氨酸/苏氨酸磷酸化激酶活性<sup>[2]</sup>。MAP4K4为促炎症反应的一个重要激酶,在系统性炎症性疾病如糖尿病、动脉粥样硬化等中被广泛研究<sup>[3-4]</sup>。研究显示MAP4K4对于Ras诱导的NIH3T3细胞恶性转化具有关键作用<sup>[5]</sup>。且MAP4K4在多种人类恶性肿瘤组织中高表达并与预后呈负相关,如肺癌、卵巢癌、肝细胞癌、胰腺癌和胶质瘤<sup>[3,5-11]</sup>。越来越多研究证明,包括肺腺癌在内的多种恶性肿瘤细

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△ 通信作者, E-mail: zhangcd@cqmu.edu.cn

胞中MAP4K4可通过JNK通路调控癌细胞恶性表型,但亦有研究表明不同肺腺癌细胞系中MAP4K4对于JNK通路的调控不尽一致,这表明MAP4K4对于癌细胞恶性表型调控存在高度复杂性<sup>[3,11]</sup>。基于在不同类型恶性肿瘤,甚至同一类肿瘤的不同癌细胞系中受MAP4K4调控的下游信号通路如此多样化,因此对其展开系统深入研究,不仅对于了解其具体分子调控机制具有一定理论意义,且可为临床诊断与治疗提供靶点。

本研究通过构建稳定敲减MAP4K4基因表达肺腺癌A549细胞,检测其表达对细胞生长、迁移运动及基因表达谱的影响;发现A549细胞中敲减MAP4K4表达能诱导细胞成簇生长,进一步研究发现MAP4K4可调节癌细胞“钙黏蛋白转换”而调控上皮-间质转化过程,最终促进肺腺癌细胞恶性表型及化疗耐药,但对于MAP4K4调控“钙黏蛋白转换”的具体分子机理仍有待更深入研究。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 材 料

人肺腺癌细胞株A549和人胚肾细胞株293T均由本实验室保存。胎牛血清(FBS),Opti-MEDTM培养基和转染试剂Lipo3000购自美国Thermo Scientific公司;DMEM/F12培养基,DMEM高糖培养基和双抗(青霉素-链霉素溶液)购于Hyclone公司;RNA提取试剂盒、逆转录试剂盒、TB Green™ Premix Ex Taq™ (Tli RNase H Plus) RT-PCR试剂盒均购于TaKaRa公司;引物由上海生工生物工程有限公司合成;RIPA裂解液、BCA蛋白浓度测定试剂盒、PVDF膜购于北京鼎国昌盛生物技术公司;SDS-PAGE凝胶试剂盒购于上海雅酶生物医药科技有限公司;顺铂和紫杉醇购自美国Sigma-aldrich公司;基质胶购自美国BD biosciences公司;Transwell小室(24孔板,0.8 μm)购自康宁有限公司;鬼笔环肽荧光染料购于Sigma公司。MAP4K4抗体、N-cadherin抗体和pHH3抗体购于Cell Signaling Technology公司;E-cadherin抗体购于Proteintech公司;GAPDH抗体购于Proteintech公司;免疫荧光二抗购于Thermo Fisher公司。

### 1.2 方 法

**1.2.1 细胞培养** 人肺腺癌细胞A549和人胚肾细胞293T分别常规培养于在添加10%FBS和1%双抗的DMEM/F12和DMEM高糖培养基中。细胞在含体积分数5%CO<sub>2</sub>、温度为37℃的无菌恒温培养箱中培养,定期对细胞进行传代。

**1.2.2 plkO.1-puro-shMAP4K4载体构建及慢病毒包装** 通过在线([www.sigmaaldrich.cn](http://www.sigmaaldrich.cn))设计MAP4K4基因两个

shRNA靶向序列:1#,GAGAAAGATGAAACTGAGTAT;2#,CCTGACGATAAGAAAGAAGTA。shRNA引物序列由华大基因公司合成。plkO.1.puro.shRNA质粒经转化,筛选,挑取阳性克隆提取质粒并进行测序确认分别命名为sh4K4-1#和sh4K4-2#,对照质粒为plko0.1.puro空载,命名为shCtrl。293T细胞以细胞密度 $8 \times 10^5$ /孔铺于6孔板中。当293T细胞培养至80%汇合时,分别将sh4K4-1#、sh4K4-2#及shCtrl质粒(9 μg)与包装质粒PLP1(4.5 μg)、VSVG(2.7 μg)和PLP2(1.8 μg)在无血清Opti-MEMTM培养基中与Lipofectamine 3000混合,室温孵育20 min,然后缓慢滴入293T细胞中,置孔板于培养箱中,转染48~72 h后收集上清,包装假病毒液用0.22 μm滤膜过滤后,对细胞进行感染或分装冻存于-80℃冰箱。

**1.2.3 稳定敲减MAP4K4 A549细胞系的构建** 将A549细胞以 $1.5 \times 10^5$ 接种到6孔板中,第2天每孔加入1 mL包装假病毒,转染12 h后补1 mL含10%FBS的培养液,感染24 h后换新鲜培养液。用1 ng/mL嘌呤霉素筛选阳性细胞;并通过实时定量PCR和免疫印迹检测稳转细胞株中MAP4K4的表达。

**1.2.4 Real-time PCR法检测细胞MAP4K4 mRNA的转录水平** sh4K4-1#、sh4K4-2#及shCtrl组细胞mRNA提取、逆转录过程及内参引物参考文献进行,每组反应设置3个复孔,用2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>法计算目的基因mRNA的表达差异<sup>[12]</sup>。引物设计利用Primer5进行,序列如下:MAP4K4上游引物为5'-TGACTCCCCTGCAAAAAGTCTG-3',下游引物为5'-GTCCATAGGTGCCATTTCCAA-3';E-钙黏蛋白(cadherin)编码基因(CDH)1上游引物为5'-TGAAGGTGACAGAGCCTCTGGAT-3',下游引物为5'-TGGGTGAATTTCGGCTTGTT-3',N-cadherin编码基因CDH2上引物为5'-AGCCAACCTTAAGTACTGAGGAGT-3',下游引物为5'-ATGCACATCCTTCGATAAGACTG-3';内参基因GAPDH上游引物5'-GGAGCGAGATCCCTCCAAAAT-3',下游引物为5'-GGCTGTTGTCATACTTCTCATGG-3'。

**1.2.5 MTT检测细胞活力** 敲减MAP4K4表达对细胞增殖的影响:对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4组(sh4K4-1#)细胞铺板后,在0、24、48、72和96 h,按照说明书使用CCK8试剂盒检测细胞活力。

药物增敏性实验检测:根据实验室前期实验测定的A549细胞对顺铂及紫杉醇的半抑制浓度(IC<sub>50</sub>),分别采用偏低浓度药物顺铂(终浓度为5 μmol/L)及紫杉醇(终浓度为20 nmol/L)处理对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4组(sh4K4-1#和sh4K4-2#)细胞。然后,按照说明书使用

CCK8试剂盒检测细胞活力。酶标仪检测每个样本的吸光度(450 nm),并计算增殖抑制情况。

**1.2.6 细胞总蛋白的提取及Western blot** 对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4组(sh4K4-1#和sh4K4-2#)细胞蛋白提取及Western blot检测方法见参考文献<sup>[12]</sup>。

**1.2.7 流式细胞术分析细胞周期及凋亡** 将对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4组(sh4K4-1#)细胞用胰酶消化后收集细胞于离心管中,离心后,加入1 mL PBS缓冲液重悬细胞,洗涤2次后加入75%预冷乙醇固定,染色前用PBS洗去。加入PI/RNase A染色工作液,避光室温放置30 min,上机检测并分析细胞周期。细胞用PBS洗涤细胞2次后,加入300  $\mu$ L 1 $\times$ 结合缓冲液悬浮细胞,用Annexin VFITC标记,上机前5 min加5  $\mu$ L PI染色,同时补加200  $\mu$ L结合缓冲液,根据Annexin VFITC和PI标记分析细胞凋亡情况。

**1.2.8 Transwell迁移和侵袭实验** 将对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4组(sh4K4-1#)细胞接种于不含或含Matrigel小室的上层进行细胞的迁移( $8\times 10^5$ /孔)和侵袭( $1\times 10^5$ /孔)实验。在培育12 h或24 h后,取出小室,进行结晶紫染色,随后拍照分析对照组与稳定敲减组细胞迁移和侵袭变化情况。

**1.2.9 平板集落形成实验** 将对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4组(sh4K4-1#)细胞以500/孔细胞接种于12孔板中,放入培养箱中。6 d后,PBS清洗后进行结晶紫染色30 min。蒸馏水冲洗后晾干后拍照计算分析细胞数目,每组分别设有3个重复。

**1.2.10 划痕实验检测细胞迁移** 划痕实验室操作基于文献进行<sup>[13]</sup>。将对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4

组(sh4K4-1#)细胞以 $3\times 10^5$ /孔接种于6孔板中,待细胞长到95%左右后,用无菌枪头在细胞上划出细线并标志出要观察的位置,每孔加入2 mL含2%血清培养基。在培养24 h后照相观察划痕愈合情况。

**1.2.11 免疫荧光检测** 将对照组(shCtrl组)及稳定敲减MAP4K4组(sh4K4-1#和sh4K4-2#)细胞铺板24 h后PBS清洗2次,体积分数为4%多聚甲醛固定细胞。30 min后,加入500  $\mu$ L 0.5%的TritonX-100,室温通透10 min,PBS摇床清洗3次;加入1 mL 5%BSA,37  $^{\circ}$ C封闭1 h。用PBS稀释一抗抗体,CST公司E-cadherin一抗(1:200)和Abcam公司N-cadherin(1:100);4  $^{\circ}$ C封闭孵育过夜。次日,PBS清洗后,PBST稀释Invitrogen公司荧光二抗(驴抗鼠Alexa Fluor<sup>TM</sup> 488,稀释比例为1:1000,驴抗兔Alexa Fluor<sup>TM</sup> 488,稀释比例为1:1000),孵育37  $^{\circ}$ C,1 h;按说明书稀释鬼笔环肽染料,37  $^{\circ}$ C孵育1 h。用DAPI进行核染色,在载玻片中央滴加抗荧光淬灭剂,取出爬片置于载玻片上,使用中性树脂封片。最后,利用共聚焦显微镜观察并随机采图,用于后续分析。

**1.2.12 统计学方法** 所有实验均独立重复3次,数据采用GraphPad Prism 8.0软件分析作图。结果采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用t检验, $P<0.01$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 肺腺癌细胞A549中MAP4K4稳定敲减细胞系构建

如图1A和1B所示,MAP4K4稳定敲减的A549细胞中mRNA及蛋白水平均显著低于对照组。这表明通过4K4-1#和4K4-2#两个shRNA载体均实现了MAP4K4在A549细

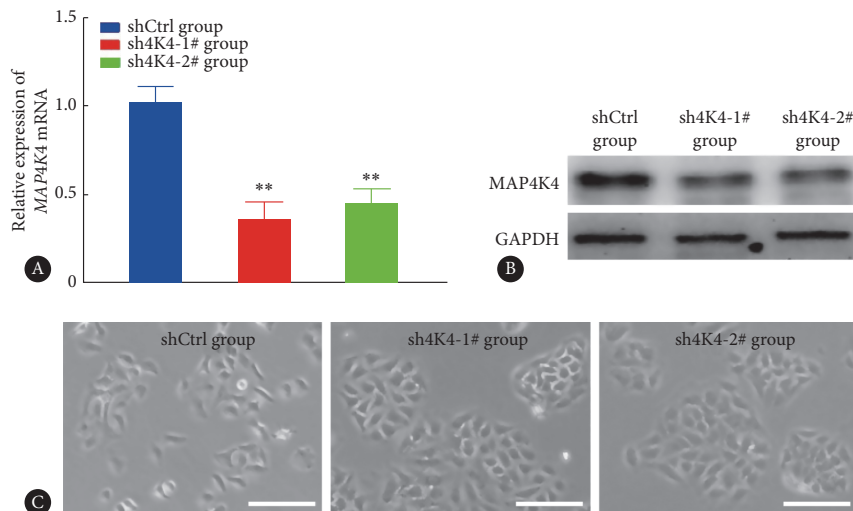


图1 A549细胞中MAP4K4敲减效率检测及细胞表型

Fig 1 The efficiency analysis of shRNA-mediated MAP4K4 stable knockdown in A549 and the cell phenotypes

A and B: The expression of MAP4K4 at mRNA (A) and protein levels (B) examined by real-time PCR and Western blot; C: The effects of MAP4K4 stable knockdown with the cell morphology, Scale bar=100  $\mu$ m. \*\* $P<0.001$ , vs. shCtrl group.

胞中稳定敲减,可用于后续实验。随后利用活细胞拍照分析发现,对照组中细胞呈现游离态分布,而稳定敲减MAP4K4表达细胞成簇生长(图1C)。

### 2.2 稳定敲减MAP4K4表达阻滞细胞周期进程并诱发凋亡

如图2A所示,稳定敲减MAP4K4表达后导致A549细胞G<sub>1</sub>期比例增加,而S期和G<sub>2</sub>/M期均明显减少。该结果表明,稳定敲减MAP4K4基因表达抑制肺腺癌细胞周期进程。且通过免疫荧光染色有丝分裂标记物pHH3结果显示,与对照相比稳定敲减MAP4K4组细胞pHH3阳性细胞数显著减少(图2B)。同时,采用Annexin V-FITC/PI染色通过流式检测敲减MAP4K4后细胞凋亡情况。结果显示敲减MAP4K4后,A549细胞凋亡显著增加(图2E)。为进一步验证稳定敲减MAP4K4基因表达对细胞增殖的直接

影响,通过CCK8及平板克隆集落形成实验进行检测。结果显示,与对照组比稳定敲减MAP4K4表达组细胞增殖低于对照组(图2C~2D)。这些结果表明肺腺癌细胞中MAP4K4表达对维持细胞周期进程及抑制细胞凋亡具有重要作用。表明肺腺癌细胞中稳定敲减MAP4K4表达阻滞细胞周期进程并诱发细胞凋亡从而抑制细胞增殖。

### 2.3 稳定敲减MAP4K4抑制癌细胞迁移运动

划痕实验结果表明,sh4K4-1#组在24 h时迁移区域明显小于对照组(图3A);Transwell实验结果表明,sh4K4-1#组迁移能力和侵袭能力均低于对照组(图3B)。表明稳定敲减MAP4K4表达可显著抑制肺腺癌细胞迁移侵袭能力。

### 2.4 稳定敲减MAP4K4表达紊乱“钙黏蛋白转换”及上皮-间质转化

共聚焦拍照分析结果显示,肺腺癌细胞中MAP4K4

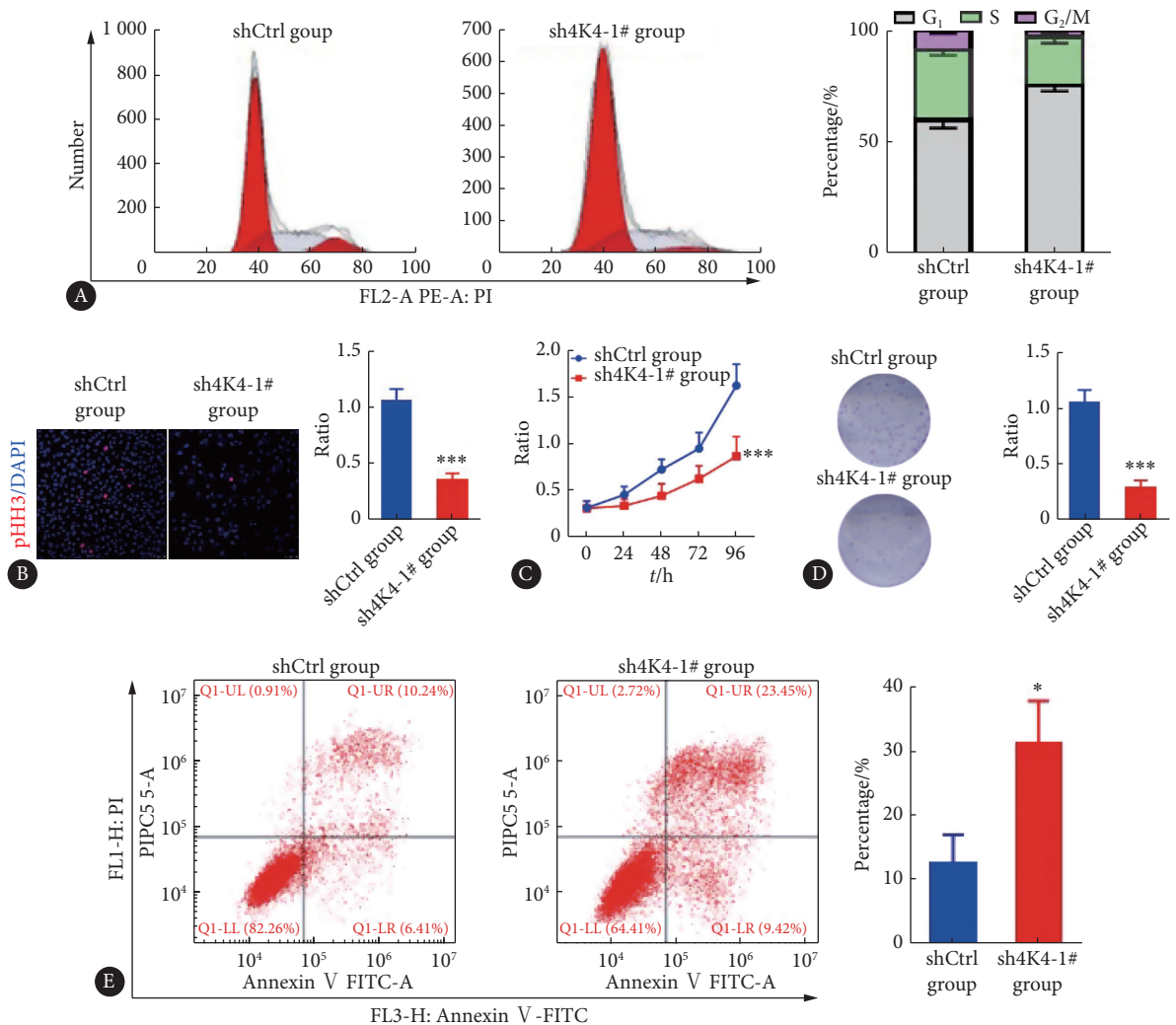


图2 A549细胞中稳定敲减MAP4K4抑制细胞增殖并诱导细胞凋亡

Fig 2 MAP4K4 stable knockdown in A549 cells blocked cell proliferation and induces apoptosis in cells

A: Cell cycle were examined by flow cytometry; B: pHH3 fluorescent staining to detect mitotic cell (×100), \*\*\*P<0.0001, vs. shCtrl group; CCK8 (C) and colony formation (D) assay was used to evaluate the growth of A549 in each group (\*\*\*P<0.0001, vs. shCtrl group); E: Apoptosis were detected by flow cytometry (\*P<0.01, vs. shCtrl group). n=3.

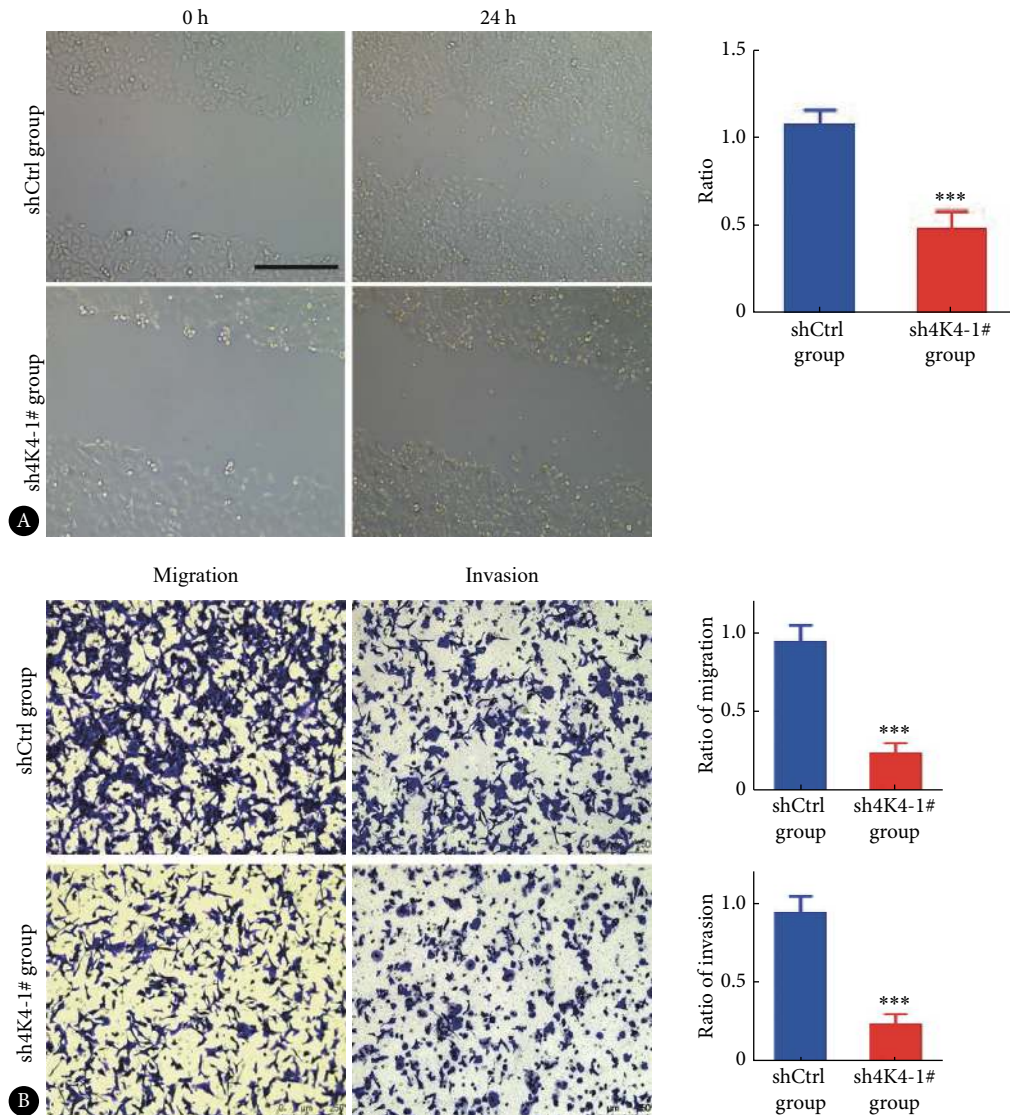


图3 A549细胞中稳定敲减MAP4K4抑制细胞迁移运动

Fig 3 MAP4K4 stable knockdown in A549 cells inhibited cell migration

A: Results of the migration ability in each cell group examined by wound-healing assay and statistical analysis ( $\times 100$ ); B: Results of the abilities including migration and invasion in each cell group examined by Transwell ( $\times 200$ ); \*\*\* $P < 0.0001$ , vs. shCtrl group.  $n = 3$ .

定位于黏着斑和细胞质中,同时在细胞边缘部位也存在阳性信号(图4A)。双重免疫荧光染色结果显示,相较于对照细胞中E-cadherin表达水平极低并定位于细胞质中,N-cadherin表达水平高且富集于细胞与细胞黏附部位;稳定敲减MAP4K4表达导致E-cadherin表达水平升高且定位在细胞与细胞黏附部位,而N-cadherin在癌细胞中的表达消失(图4B)。随后,我们通过qRT-PCR检测稳定敲减MAP4K4表达细胞中E-cadherin编码基因CDH1和N-cadherin编码基因CDH2表达情况。结果显示,与对照相比稳定敲减MAP4K4表达后CDH1 mRNA表达水平显著下调,而CDH2 mRNA却明显升高(图4C),显示mRNA表达水平与蛋白表达水平完全相反(图4B)。这表明肺腺癌

细胞中MAP4K4可能在翻译或翻译后水平调控E-cadherin及N-cadherin表达。

## 2.5 敲减MAP4K4表达增强A549细胞对化疗药物治疗敏感性

为进一步探究肺腺癌细胞中MAP4K4表达与化疗药物耐受间的关联,对照组及稳定敲减组细胞铺板后分别添加顺铂(终浓度为 $5 \mu\text{mol/L}$ )及紫杉醇(终浓度为 $20 \text{nmol/L}$ ),并在0、24、48、72和96 h通过CCK8检测细胞增殖变化情况。结果显示,较低剂量顺铂或紫杉醇处理对照组A549细胞后,癌细胞增殖呈现一定水平抑制;但稳定敲减MAP4K4表达细胞联合顺铂或紫杉醇处理后,可显著增强化疗药物对癌细胞的杀伤效用(图4D)。

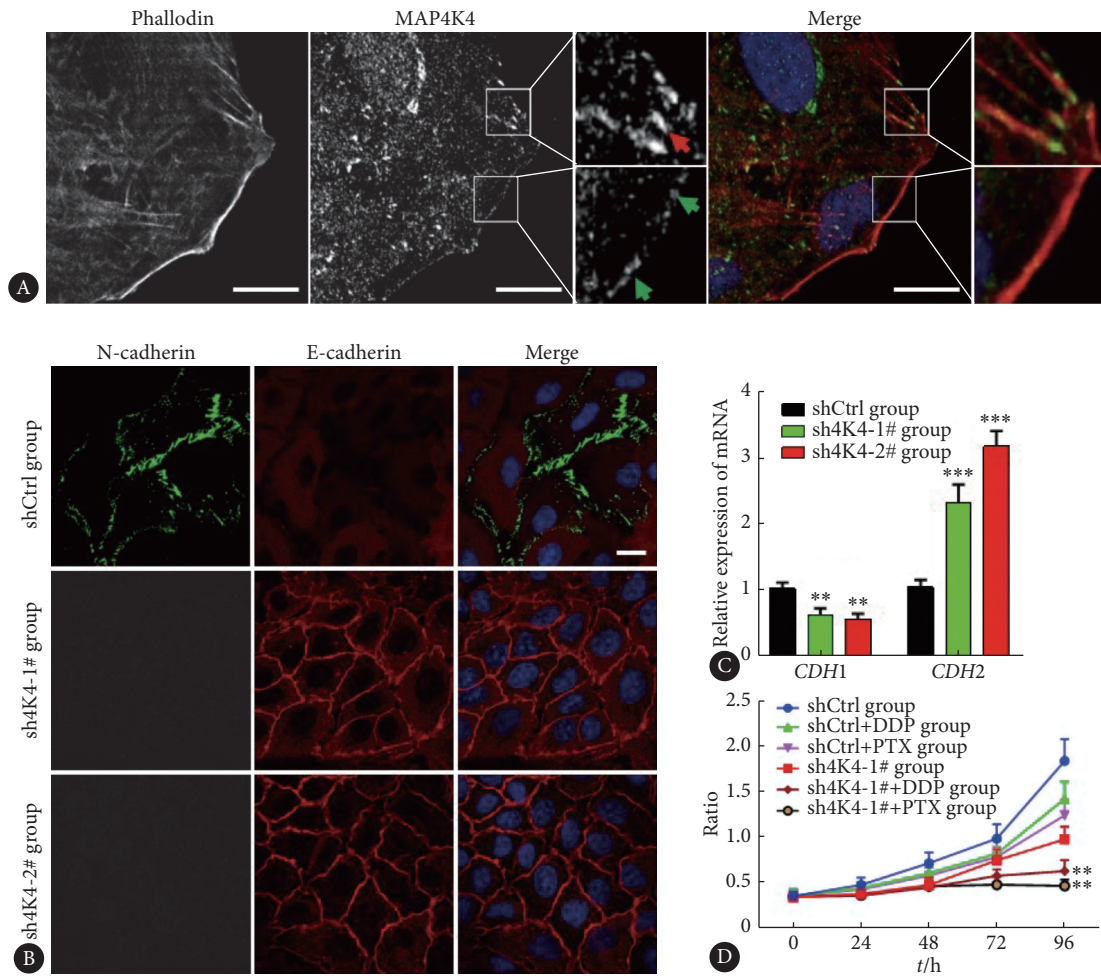


图 4 A549细胞中稳定敲减MAP4K4表达诱导上皮-间质转化

Fig 4 MAP4K4 stable knockdown in A549 cells induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)

A: Immunofluorescence analyzed subcellular localization of MAP4K4 in A549 cells. Cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Green and red arrowhead indicate the MAP4K4 localized at pericellular and focal adhesion, respectively. Scale bar=10 μm. B: Expression of E-cadherin and N-cadherin in MAP4K4 stable knockdown A549 cells. Representative images of were shown. Cell nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue). Scale bar=10 μm. C: Relative expression of CDH1 and CDH2 in MAP4K4 stable knockdown A549 cells. Total RNA and whole cell lysates were prepared and subjected to RT-PCR. D: MAP4K4-knockdown A549 cells were treated with two representative chemotherapeutic agents (Cisplatin and paclitaxel). Cell viability was determined by the CCK-8 assay. \*\* $P<0.001$ , \*\*\* $P<0.0001$ , vs. shCtrl group.  $n=3$ .

### 3 讨论

MAP4K4不仅与经典MAPK通路密切相关<sup>[14]</sup>,且MAP4K4可直接磷酸化修饰LATS1/2而调节Hippo信号通路<sup>[15]</sup>,同时对调控黏着斑动态周转(组装/解聚)及微丝骨架系统稳定中也具有重要作用<sup>[16-18]</sup>。文献报道显示MAP4K4在多种恶性肿瘤中起关键作用,是潜在的诊断及治疗靶点,其表达对于维持细胞增殖、细胞迁移和侵袭等恶性表型具有重要作用<sup>[11, 19-22]</sup>。

为精确调控细胞内各种生化反应,通常多重信号通路调控同一细胞功能;同时,一种信号分子也具有控制多种不同细胞生命活动能力<sup>[23-24]</sup>。MAP4K4属是哺乳动物STE20/MAP4K家族成员之一,具有广泛调控多种信号通路能力。MAP4K4同源物MIG-15在线虫中与粘连素密切

相关<sup>[25]</sup>。哺乳动物中MAP4K4最初被证实参与炎症反应关键激酶<sup>[3]</sup>。研究发现MAP4K4能够激活MAPKKs分子,进而活化TAK和MEKs最终激活下游MAPKs信号通路。如MAP4K4通过调控MAPK/ERK调节骨骼肌细胞胰岛素抵抗<sup>[26]</sup>,或通过MAPK/p38通路调控促进小鼠原肠胚的形成<sup>[27]</sup>。而MAP4K4-JNK通路在肺腺癌、卵巢癌及肝细胞癌具有重要作用<sup>[28]</sup>。这表明不同肿瘤类型中MAP4K4对细胞生命活动调控形式呈现多样性,即使在同一类型肿瘤中,如肺癌不同细胞系MAP4K4对于维持恶性表型调控的下游信号通路也不尽一致<sup>[11]</sup>。因此,对其具体作用分子机理展开深入研究,对阐明其在细胞生命活动中的调控范式有一定理论意义,同时亦对其作为癌症治疗新的诊断或药物靶点有部分现实意义。

细胞癌变进程中常伴随上皮细胞特性部分丢失及间

质细胞特性的不完全获得,即上皮-间质转化<sup>[29]</sup>。由E-cadherin二聚体介导形成的黏附连接(adherens junctions)在维持皮型细胞-细胞间黏附稳定中起关键作用,当细胞丢失上皮特性而获得间质特性时黏附连接的组装伴随着E-cadherin转变为N-cadherin介导,因此在上皮-间质转化过程通常又伴随着一个被称为“钙黏蛋白转换”过程(cadherin switch)<sup>[29]</sup>。E-cadherin介导的黏附连接调节组织正常屏障功能并抑制细胞过度增殖及异常迁移运动。由于E-cadherin和N-cadherin在生理及病理条件下的关键作用,其表达与定位在转录、翻译和翻译后修饰等多个水平受到严密调控,且其调控异常与恶性肿瘤发生发展密切相关<sup>[29-30]</sup>。本研究中,我们利用肺腺癌A549细胞构建稳定敲减MAP4K4表达细胞,检测发现敲减其表达明显阻滞细胞周期进程,抑制细胞增殖、迁移运动,并且增强常用化疗药物顺铂及紫杉醇化疗药物杀伤作用。分子机制探究发现稳定敲减MAP4K4表达细胞呈现成簇生长,且通过检测钙黏蛋白表达进一步证明MAP4K4表达对于调控A549细胞上皮-间质动态转换具有关键作用。值得注意的是,A549细胞中MAP4K4通过对于E-cadherin及N-cadherin翻译或翻译后稳定层面调控“钙黏蛋白转换”。同时,我们发现MAP4K4定位于细胞边缘。QIU等<sup>[31]</sup>利用免疫组化染色检测MAP4K4在肺腺癌组织样本表达时,发现其阳性信号不仅定位胞质中且在细胞边缘存在明显阳性信,这进一步说明MAP4K4定位与细胞边缘部位不仅在培养癌细胞同时存在于癌组织中。但是否A549细胞中MAP4K4对于钙黏蛋白-环连蛋白复合物是直接或间接的蛋白水平稳定调控仍有待进一步研究。

本研究结果表明,丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶MAP4K4与肺腺癌A549细胞的增殖和迁移密切相关,并发现其表达在“钙黏蛋白转换”介导的上皮-间质动态变化中起关键作用,这可为后续研究奠定基础。

\* \* \*

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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