

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2019.09.006

胆固醇对 K562 及耐药株 K562G 细胞增殖及伊马替尼敏感性的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨胆固醇对 K562 及耐药株 K562G 细胞增殖及伊马替尼(Imatinib, IM)敏感性的影响。**方法:**通过 qRT-PCR 方法检测 K562 和 K562G 细胞的胆固醇代谢途径相关蛋白的表达;以不同药物组合处理 K562 细胞、K562G 细胞,采用 CCK-8 方法检测细胞增殖情况。**结果:**耐药 K562G 细胞胆固醇合成酶(人角鲨烯单加氧酶 SQLE, 细胞色素 P450 酶家族 51 亚家族 A1 CYP51A1, 固醇 C5 去饱和酶 SC5D)表达下降、而低密度脂蛋白受体 LDLR、固醇酰基转移酶 SOAT1、ATP 结合盒转运体 A1 ABCA1 表达量增加;0.5 μg/mL、0.75 μg/mL 胆固醇处理 K562 细胞,其增殖率比对照组 K562 细胞分别增加(9.51± 2.84)% 和(19.88± 3.00)%;使用阿托伐他汀 (20 μM)、GW3965 (20 μM)、MβCD (10 mM) 降低 K562G 细胞胆固醇使其增殖抑制率分别为 (50.73± 2.34)%,(49.42± 1.13)%,(76.54± 1.48)%;两种浓度胆固醇使 IM 处理的 K562 细胞增殖抑制率分别减少 51.59% 及 53.80%;MβCD 联合 IM 使 K562 及 K562G 细胞存活率分别降低至 6.89% 及 23.34%。**结论:**IM 抵抗的 K562G 细胞与 IM 敏感的 K562 细胞相比胆固醇代谢增强;增加胆固醇能够促进 K562 细胞增殖,降低细胞对 IM 的敏感性;MβCD 可能通过降低胆固醇增强 K562、K562G 细胞对 IM 敏感性。

关键词:慢性粒细胞白血病;胆固醇;细胞增殖;伊马替尼;K562 细胞系

中图分类号:R-33; R733.7 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2019)09-1629-05

Effects of Cholesterol on the Proliferation and Imatinib Sensitivity of Chronic Leukemia Cell Line K562 and Imatinib-Resistance Cell Line K562G*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of cholesterol on the proliferation and Imatinib (IM) sensitivity of K562 and K562G cells. **Methods:** The expression of cholesterol metabolism-related enzymes in K562 and K562G cells were detected by qRT-PCR. K562 and K562G cells were treated with different drug combinations, and the cell proliferation was detected by CCK-8 method. **Results:** The expression of cholesterol synthesis-related enzymes (human squalene monooxygenase SQLE, cytochrome P450 family 51 subfamily A1 CYP51A1, sterol C5 desaturase SC5D) in K562G cells were significantly decreased, while the expression of low-density lipoprotein receptor LDLR, sterol acyltransferase SOAT1, ATP binding box transporter A1 ABCA1 were significantly increased. The proliferation rates of K562 cells treated with 0.5 μg/mL and 0.75 μg/mL cholesterol were increased respectively by (9.51± 2.84)% and (19.88± 3.00)% compared with the control group. The inhibition rate of K562G cells was lowered by using Atorvastatin (20 μM), GW3965 (20 μM) and MβCD (10 mM), respectively (50.73± 2.34)%,(49.42± 1.13)% and (76.54± 1.48)%. The two concentrations of cholesterol reduced the inhibition rate of K562 cells treated with IM before by 51.59% and 53.80%, respectively. The combination of MβCD and IM reduced the survival rate of K562 and K562G cells to 6.89% and 23.34%, respectively. **Conclusion:** The cholesterol metabolism of K562G cells is increased compared with that of K562 cells. Increasing cholesterol can promote the proliferation of K562 cells and reduce their sensitivity to IM. MβCD may increase the sensitivity of K562 and K562G cells to IM by lowering cholesterol.

Key word: Chronic myeloid leukemia; Cholesterol; Cell proliferation; Imatinib; K562 cell line

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R-33; R733.7 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2019)09-1629-05

前言

慢性粒细胞白血病(Chronic Myeloid Leukemia, CML)是一种以 9 号、22 号染色体转位形成 BCR-ABL1 融合基因为原因

的恶性疾病^[1,2]。酪氨酸激酶抑制剂伊马替尼(imatinib, IM)是目前应用最广泛且最有效的一线治疗药物,然而患者对 IM 的不敏感或耐药通常会引起其病情恶化甚至死亡^[3,4]。胆固醇是构成细胞膜的重要成分,细胞的快速分裂必然需要充足的胆固醇供

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(31572344)

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(收稿日期:2018-10-30 接受日期:2018-11-22)

给,因而干预胆固醇代谢可能影响白血病细胞增殖^[5,6]。

阿托伐他汀(Atorvastatin)是胆固醇合成途径关键酶HMG-CoA还原酶(HMG-CoA Reductase, HMGCR)的抑制剂,能够选择性、竞争性地抑制胆固醇的合成^[7]。GW3965能够激活肝X受体(Liver X Receptor, LXR),促进下游ATP结合盒转运体A1(ATP-binding cassette A1, ABCA1)蛋白表达增加^[8];而ABCA1是排出胆固醇的重要转运体,从而促进胆固醇的排出^[9]。甲基β环糊精(Methyl-β-cyclodextrin, MβCD)可与胆固醇形成包合物进而溶于水,用于降低细胞膜胆固醇^[10,11]。本研究旨在分析IM敏感K562和耐受K562G细胞的胆固醇代谢差异,探索4种胆固醇干预药物如胆固醇(Cholesterol, C)、Atorvastatin、GW3965、MβCD对K562细胞增殖的影响,并探讨其分别与IM联合能否能增强抗CML作用。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

人K562细胞系购自ATCC;人K562G细胞源自长期加入IM培养的耐IM的K562细胞;RPMI 1640培养液及PS(青霉素-链霉素)购自美国Hyclone公司;胎牛血清购自上海ExCell Bio公司;Imatinib购于瑞士Novartis公司;可溶于水胆固醇(Cholesterol-Water Soluble)(C4951),Atorvastatin(PZ0001),GW3965(G6295),MβCD(M7439)均购于美国Sigma公司;CCK-8细胞增殖检测试剂购自日本东仁公司;Annexin V, PI细胞凋亡抗体购自美国BD公司;TRIZOL(10296028)购自美国Invitrogen公司;Transcriptor cDNA Synthesize Kit及FastStart Essential DNA Green Master购自瑞士Roche公司。Real-time PCR仪购于瑞士Roche公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 配制含10%胎牛血清(FBS)+RPMI培养基+1%PS的培养液。在液氮罐中取出K562和K562G冻存管,迅速放入37℃水浴箱中复温解冻,待K562和K562G解冻后,置离心机中离心(800 r/min, 5 min),在超净台中弃去冻存液,并吸取1mL培养液加入冻存管吹打混匀后,再次密封并置入离心机中离心(800 r/min, 5 min),随后于超净台中,加入配制好的培养液适当稀释,移入10cm培养皿中,于37℃5%CO₂培养箱中常规培养。定期于光学显微镜下观察细胞状态及生长密度,适时换液、传代。

1.2.2 细胞增殖的CCK-8法检测 将密度为2.0×10⁵/mL的K562细胞悬液按100 μL/孔接种于96孔板,每组设置3个复孔,置于培养箱中培养48 h后每孔加入10 μL CCK-8溶液,适度混匀后于培养箱内继续孵育1.5 h;利用酶标仪在450 nm波长下测定OD值。联合实验空白组、阴性对照组、单药组、两药联合应用组,按以下公式计算细胞增值率:见公式(1):细胞增值率(%)=[(处理组-空白组)/(对照组-空白组)]×100% (1)

1.2.3 qRT-PCR检测细胞胆固醇代谢相关酶的表达 在6孔板中培养K562和IM耐药K562G细胞24 h,收集细胞,加入Trizol提取细胞总RNA,经过计算将每种细胞的2 μg RNA用于反转录得到cDNA;分别加入等量的cDNA(4 μL)和胆固醇代谢相关酶引物(合成通路相关酶HMGCR、SQLE、CYP51A1、SC5D、胆固醇吸收LDLR、胆固醇排出ABCA1、胆固醇酯化SOAT1)各(0.5 μL)以及2×Loading Buffer,利用罗氏qRT-PCR检测仪器进行检测。以GAPDH为内参,采用2^{-ddCt}方法计算相对表达水平(表1)。

表1 引物序列
Table 1 Primer sequences

	Primer	
	Forward	Reverse
GAPDH	TGCACCACCAACTGCTTAGC	GGCATGGACTGTGGTCATGAG
HMGCR	CGTGAATGGCAATTAGGTCC	ATTCAAGCTGACGTACCCCT
SQLE	GGCATTGCCACTTACCTAT	GGCCTGAGAGAAATATCCGAGAAG
CYP51A1	GAAACGCAGACAGTCTCAAGA	ACGCCCATCCTGTATGTAGC
SC5D	ACCATACTGTATCCAGCCAC	GCTCAGTGTGACAGAAGAAA
LDLR	TCTGCAACATGGCTAGAGACT	TCCAAGCATTGTTGGTCCC
SOAT1	GAAGTTGGCAGTCACTTGATGA	GAGCGCACCCACCATTATCTA
ABCA1	ACCCACCCTATGAACAACATGA	GAGTCGGTAACGGAAACAGG

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件对数据进行统计分析,所有数据采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm SD$)表示,两样本均数比较用t检验,多组均数比较用单因素方差分析(ANOVA),所有实验重复3次,P<0.05表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 K562G与K562细胞胆固醇代谢差异

如图1所示:耐药细胞K562G中胆固醇合成途径中

HMGCR、人角鲨烯单加氧酶SQLE、细胞色素P450酶家族51亚家族A1(Cytochrome P450 Family 51 Subfamily A Member 1, CYP51A1)、固醇C5去饱和酶(Sterol-C5-Desaturase, SC5D)基因表达显著下降,而与胆固醇吸收相关蛋白低密度脂蛋白受体(Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor, LDLR)、将胆固醇转化为胆固醇酯(Cholesterol Ester, CE)的固醇酰基转移酶(Sterol O-acyltransferase, SOAT1)以及胆固醇的排出ABCA1的基因表达显著高于敏感细胞K562。以上结果提示耐IM细胞K562G胆固醇代谢通路明显异常。

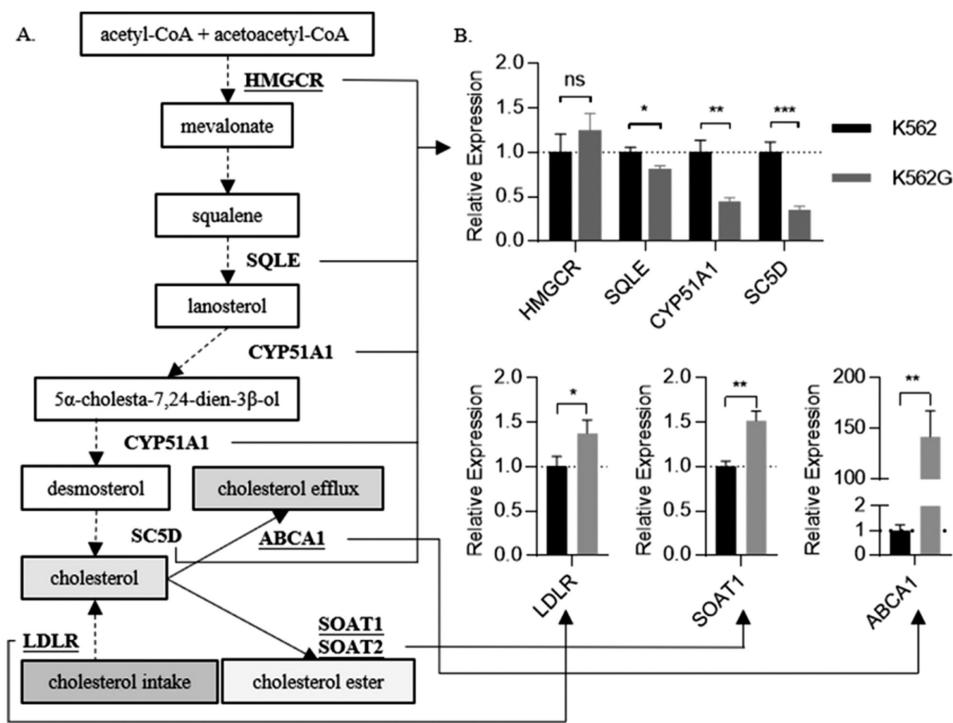


图 1 胆固醇代谢通路相关蛋白的表达

Fig.1 Cholesterol metabolic pathway in K562 and K562G

Note: A. Simplified pathway of cholesterol synthesis, intake, efflux and transferring to CE. B. Gene expression of enzymes. Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm SD$, n=3. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001. compared with the control group.

2.2 增加外源性胆固醇促进 K562 细胞增殖

培养 K562 细胞, 对照组加入等量 DMSO, 处理组分别 K562 细胞中加入外源性胆固醇 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 、0.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, 观察不同胆固醇浓度对细胞增殖水平的影响。CCK-8 检测结果显示: 分别加入 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 、0.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 外源性胆固醇后, 细胞于第 4 天校正后的平均增殖率分别为 759.36 % 和 831.28 %, 比对照组 K562 细胞增殖率(693.46 %)分别增加(9.51 \pm 2.84) % 和 (19.88 \pm 3.00) %(P<0.05), 表明外源性胆固醇对 K562 细胞增殖具有促进作用, 且与剂量呈正相关, 见图 2 A。

2.3 降低胆固醇抑制 K562G 细胞增殖

将 3 种作用方式不同的降胆固醇药物 Atorvastatin、GW3965、M β CD 以不同浓度梯度作用于 K562G 细胞, 对照组加入等体积的 DMSO, 观察不同降胆固醇药物对 K562G 细胞的增殖抑制作用。CCK-8 检测结果显示: 与对照组相比, Atorvastatin (20 μM)、GW3965 (20 μM)、M β CD (10 mM) 处理 K562G 细胞增殖抑制率分别为 (50.73 \pm 2.34) %, (49.42 \pm 1.13)

%, (76.54 \pm 1.48) %; 提示 Atorvastatin、GW3965、M β CD 在高浓度下均具有抑制细胞增殖的作用, 且该作用与药物浓度具有剂量依赖性。其中, 相同浓度的 Atorvastatin 与 GW3965 对细胞增殖的抑制作用相似, 但在较低浓度时(<5 μM)抑制作用不明显; 10 mM M β CD 与胆固醇形成包合物降低细胞胆固醇对细胞增殖的抑制作用最为显著(*P<0.05), 见图 2B。

2.4 增加外源性胆固醇降低 K562 细胞对 IM 的敏感性

设置对照组和处理组, 处理组分别加入 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 和 0.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 胆固醇, 并同时向 K562 细胞中加入 IM (0.6 μM)共同培养, 观察不同胆固醇条件下, IM 对细胞增殖的抑制作用。CCK-8 结果显示: 处理后第 3 天时, 对照组细胞存活率降至 2.16 %, 而加入 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 与 0.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 胆固醇组细胞存活率为 53.75 % 及 55.96 %, 即两种胆固醇浓度分别增加 51.59 % 及 53.80 % 的细胞存活率, 提示两种浓度胆固醇条件下均能降低 IM 对 K562 细胞引起的细胞增殖抑制能力, 且两种浓度下作用程度相似, 见图 3。

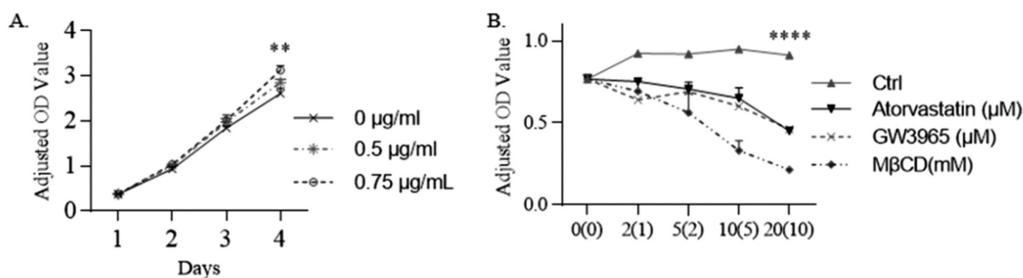


图 2 干预胆固醇对 K562 及 K562G 细胞增殖的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of interfering cholesterol on proliferation of K562 and K562G

Note: A. K562 cells detected for 4 days. B. K562G cells proliferation under conditions after cultured for 24h. n=3, **P<0.01, ****P<0.0001.

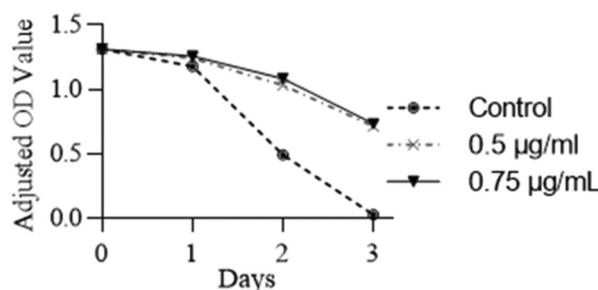


图 3 IM 存在时,加入胆固醇对细胞生存率的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of exogenous cholesterol of different concentrations on K562 cells proliferation when cells were treated with IM

2.5 MβCD 降低胆固醇提高 K562、K562G 细胞对 IM 的敏感性

K562 和 K562G 两种细胞分别设置对照组、降胆固醇药物单药组、IM 单药组和降胆固醇药+IM 4 个处理组。对照组则加入等体积的溶剂,K562 细胞 IM 浓度为 0.6 μM、K562G 细胞中

为 5 μM(依据为 K562 细胞及 K562G 细胞 IM 的 IC₅₀ 值,结果未展示);降脂药物浓度分别为:Atorvastatin 2.5 μM, GW3965 2.5 μM,MβCD 5 mM,CCK-8 方法检测细胞存活率,观察不同降胆固醇药物对两种细胞 IM 敏感性的影响。结果显示:Atorvastatin 和 GW3965 两种降胆固醇药物在与相同浓度 IM 联合作用的条件下,K562 和 K562G 细胞增殖抑制比例无显著统计学差异(图 5A、B、C, 图 6A、B、C),而 MβCD+IM 组显示:MβCD 可增加 K562 及 K562G 细胞对 IM 的敏感性(图 5D、6D)。在 MβCD 处理 K562 组中,单用 MβCD 与对照组相比,细胞生存率降至 41.93%,单用 IM 组细胞增殖抑制率为 29.20%,而 MβCD 联合 IM 组细胞生存率降至 6.89%;在 MβCD 处理 K562G 组中,单用 IM 细胞生存率降至 46.94%,单用 MβCD 细胞生存率降至 82.47%,而两药联合时,K562G 细胞生存率降低至 23.34%。以上结果提示 MβCD 能够提高 K562、K562G 细胞对 IM 的敏感性。

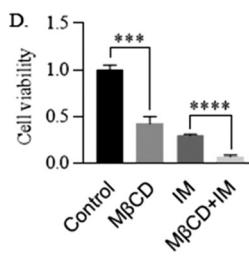
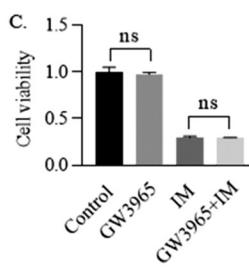
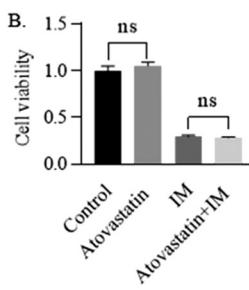
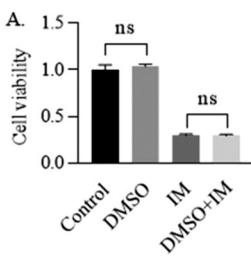


图 4 IM 联合不同降胆固醇药物对 K562 细胞生存率的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of the combination of IM and different cholesterol-lowering drugs on K562 proliferation

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm SD$, n=3. ***P<0.001, ****P<0.0001, compared with control group.

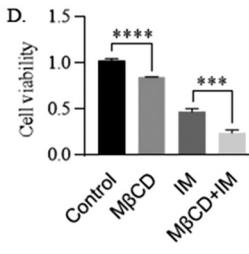
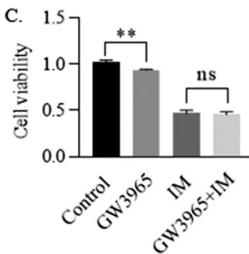
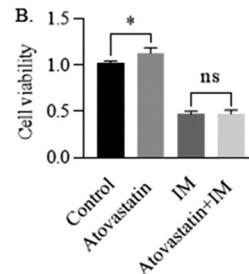
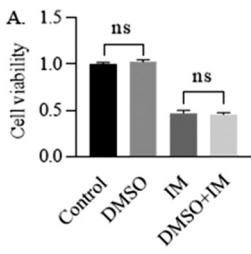


图 5 IM 联合不同降胆固醇药物对 K562G 细胞生存率的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of the combination of IM and different cholesterol-lowering drugs on K562G proliferation

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm SD$, n=3. ***P<0.001, *P<0.0001, compared with control group.

3 讨论

IM 的发现是众多 CML 患者的福音,但部分患者会因药物不敏感、不耐受及耐药等问题影响治疗^[12]。尽管针对基因突变引起的耐药已开发了新药,但并不能彻底解决耐药问题。因此,探究其他基因突变非依赖的耐药机制对疾病的控制尤为重要。胆固醇不仅参与细胞信号转导、脂质与蛋白的分选,更在维持细胞膜流动性和渗透性方面发挥着重要作用^[11,13,14]。有研究表明靶向胆固醇合成能够提高慢性淋巴细胞白血病的化疗敏感性^[15],而恶性细胞能够直接摄取胆固醇酯(CE)^[16],这些结论使通过降低细胞胆固醇水平抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、提高药物敏感性成为可能。此外,由于他汀类降胆固醇药物的出现和广泛应用使通过干预胆固醇抑制肿瘤增殖具有巨大的便利。本研究应用多种

作用于胆固醇代谢途径中多个节点的降胆固醇药物,探索其对细胞增殖与凋亡的影响,并探索其与 IM 联合使用的协同效应。

本研究结果显示耐药细胞 K562G 胆固醇代谢较非耐药细胞 K562 明显异常,即胆固醇合成相关酶表达下降,而胆固醇酯化酶 SOA1、胆固醇泵出蛋白 ABCA1、胆固醇吸收 LDLR 蛋白表达增加,提示胆固醇代谢可能参与了细胞发生耐药的过程。有研究发现抑制 CE 的合成能够增加 BCR-ABL 突变非依赖细胞对 IM 的疗效^[17],这与本研究的结果一致。本研究使用外源性胆固醇对非耐药 K562 细胞处理,发现加入外源性胆固醇能够促进其增殖。本研究还利用了 3 种作用靶点不同的降胆固醇药物处理细胞:其中,Atorvastatin 是胆固醇合成关键酶 HMGCR 的抑制剂^[18];GW3965 是肝 X 受体激动剂,能够模拟羟基胆固醇作用于 LXR,促进 ABCA1 的表达、促进对胆固

醇的排出作用^[19];M β CD 是一种胆固醇的螯合剂,它能够与胆固醇形成包合物,当药物浓度适宜时既能够去除细胞膜表面胆固醇,又能够维持细胞膜的完整性^[11]。研究结果显示 3 种药物均可以抑制 K562G 细胞的增殖,且其作用成浓度呈浓度依赖性。应用高浓度的 Atorvastatin(>5 μ M)和 GW3965(>5 μ M)均能够抑制 K562 和 K562G 细胞的增殖,而当药物浓度 <5 μ M 时效果不明显;此外,在相同药物浓度下二者抑制增殖的水平相当;M β CD 能够显著抑制 K562G 细胞增殖,这一结果与 Genaro R. Villa 等使用 M β CD 使星形胶质细胞死亡比例增加的结果一致^[9]。

此外,我们发现加入外源性胆固醇能够明显降低 K562 对 IM 的敏感性,联合 M β CD 与 IM 对 K562 细胞及 K562G 细胞增殖抑制均存在协同作用,而联合 IM 与 Atorvastatin 或 GW3965 对细胞增殖的抑制无协同作用。这提示直接去除胆固醇的效果比干预胆固醇生物代谢效果更显著。Masako Yokoo¹ 等已利用 2 羟丙基 β 环糊精 (HP- β -CyD) 降低 Ba/F3 BCR-ABLWT 细胞的生存率,并延长移植了 Ba/F3 BCR-ABLWT 细胞 nude 小鼠的生存期^[20],使用 HP- β -CyD 处理 K562 细胞减少了脂筏中 p-Lyn 的水平,提示降低胆固醇抑制细胞增殖可能与破坏脂筏结构有关。有研究表明脂筏是参与自噬的重要结构,破坏脂筏能够促进自噬的发生^[21]。胆固醇是脂筏的主要成分,降低胆固醇能够破坏脂筏结构,从而增强自噬。尽管自噬被认为是肿瘤细胞保护自身免于死亡的重要机制^[22],但是过强的自噬也会促进细胞的凋亡^[22-23]。但 Atorvastatin 及 GW3965 只能降低胆固醇合成、增加胆固醇排出,尚未有研究显示二者能够直接去除脂筏中的胆固醇,因而二者无法通过破坏脂筏从而达到抑制细胞增殖疗效的原因。M β CD 是否是通过这一机制抑制增殖、促进凋亡仍需进一步实验验证。此外,有研究表明 IM 具有降低血浆 LDL 水平的作用,从而降低细胞对胆固醇的吸收^[24],这也提示降胆固醇是 IM 发挥疗效的原因之一。本实验结果也和体外细胞培养条件有关,进一步通过动物实验探讨是否存在协同作用仍有待进一步研究。需要指出的是,降胆固醇药物浓度必须为临床安全剂量,因为过分提高降胆固醇药物浓度可能引发副作用,例如 2 型糖尿病^[25]、持续肝酶异常,甚至横纹肌溶解等^[26]。

综上所述,IM 抵抗的 K562G 细胞与 IM 敏感的 K562 细胞相比胆固醇代谢增强;增加胆固醇能够促进 K562 细胞增殖;足量降胆固醇能够抑制 K562G 细胞增殖;增加胆固醇能够降低细胞对 IM 的敏感性;M β CD 这一直接降低胆固醇的物质与 IM 联合对 K562G 细胞增殖存在协同抑制效应。本研究为临床治疗 IM 耐药的 CML 患者提供了新的线索。

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示对于这部分患者需及时采取干预措施以保护胰岛 β 细胞,从而为T2DM的防治提供新的干预靶点。

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