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TCTP 在辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞旁效应中的作用及机制研究 *

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摘要 目的:研究肿瘤翻译控制蛋白(TCTP)在辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞旁效应中的作用及机制。**方法:**给予不同剂量的 X 射线照射 U87、SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞, 观察 U87 以及 SHG44 细胞的克隆形成率, 并在给予最佳照射剂量后, 通过 Western Blot 检测 TCTP 蛋白表达水平。将经过最佳 X 射线照射剂量的 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞与未经过辐射照射的细胞放在一起共培养, 通过 MTT 实验检测胶质瘤细胞的增殖率, Western Blot 检测共培养的胶质瘤细胞与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞中 Caspase3 蛋白表达水平。**结果:**U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞的克隆形成率随着 X 射线照射剂量增加而显著性降低($P<0.05$), 给予最佳 X 射线照射剂量后, 与未经过 X 射线照射后的细胞相比, 其 TCTP 蛋白表达水平明显升高($P<0.05$)。经过辐射照射与未经过辐射照射的胶质瘤细胞经过共培养后, 与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞相比, 细胞的增殖率明显升高, 同时共培养的胶质瘤细胞与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞相比, Caspase3 的蛋白表达明显降低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**TCTP 的表达增高能够诱导未经过辐射的 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞的抗凋亡作用增强, 其作用机制可能与 Caspase3 的表达降低有关。

关键词:肿瘤翻译控制蛋白;胶质瘤细胞;旁效应;凋亡

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Effects and Mechanisms of Translationally Controlled Tumor Protein in the Radiation-induced Bystander Effect of Glioma Cells*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the protective effects and the mechanism of Translationally Controlled Tumor Protein in the radiation-induced bystander effect of glioma cells. **Methods:** The colony formation of U87 and SHG44 cells treated by different doses of radiation were detected, and western blot was used to analyze the expression of TCTP after the treatment by optimal dose of radiation. The glioma cells of U87 and SHG44 which were treated by optimal dose of radiation were co-cultured with the glioma cells of U87 and SHG44 which hadn't been treated by the radiation. The changes of relative cell proliferation of U87 and SHG44 after the radiation were detected through MTT assay, and western blot was used to analyze the expression of Caspase3 between the co-cultured and the radiation of glioma cells on U87 and SHG44. **Results:** In the glioma cells of U87 and SHG44, the colony formation was significantly decreased with the increase of X ray radiation dose ($P<0.05$). After being treated by optimal dose of radiation, the expression of TCTP was significantly increased compared with the glioma cells of U87 and SHG44 which hadn't been treated by the radiation ($P<0.05$). After co-cultured the glioma cells of U87 and SHG44 which were treated by optimal dose of radiation and the glioma cells of U87 and SHG44 which hadn't been treated by the radiation, the relative cell proliferation was significantly increased compared with the glioma cells of U87 and SHG44 which were treated by optimal dose of radiation, and meanwhile the expression of Caspase-3 was significantly reduced ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Increase the expression of TCTP could induce the anti-apoptotic effect of glioma cells of U87 and SHG44 which hadn't been treated by the radiation, and the mechanism might be related to the expression of Caspase-3.

Key words: Translationally controlled tumor protein; Glioma cells; Bystander effect; Apoptosis**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R739.4; Q691 Document code: A****Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)01-23-04**

前言

脑胶质瘤是脑肿瘤中较为常见的一种恶性肿瘤, 其约占颅内肿瘤的 35~61%。近年来, 脑肿瘤的发病率在世界范围内呈

上升趋势, 中国在 2015 年新增脑肿瘤病例约 10.1 万人, 而死亡病例约为 6.1 万人^[1,2]。因肿瘤耐药的胶质瘤患者尤其是恶性胶质瘤患者的五年生存率极低, 复发率较高, 治疗效果不佳^[3-7]。放射治疗是目前非手术治疗中较为有效的治疗方式, 但是当大

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部分脑胶质瘤细胞被杀伤的情况下,由于放疗抵抗现象的存在,仍然有一部分胶质瘤细胞会产生辐射抗性而诱发胶质瘤的复发^[8,9]。肿瘤翻译控制蛋白(translational controlled tumor protein, TCTP)也被称为组胺释放因子,具有调控细胞凋亡、细胞周期、DNA损伤修复等广泛而重要的生理作用^[10,11],且其在许多类型的癌症中呈异常高表达^[12]。研究表明TCTP蛋白含量表达的降低能够明显抑制胶质瘤细胞的迁移和侵袭能力,并促进胶质瘤细胞凋亡^[13,14]。本课题组前期研究显示TCTP表达与胶质瘤细胞的放疗抵抗有着一定的关系^[15],然而目前尚未有关于辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞旁效应中TCTP的作用。因此,本研究拟采用U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞探讨TCTP在辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞旁效应中的作用及相关机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验仪器与试剂

试验仪器:X射线辐射仪(RAD SOURCE RS-2000),细胞培养箱和酶标仪(美国 Thermo 公司)。胎牛血清(FBS)(美国 Gibco 公司),四甲基偶氮唑蓝(MTT)(美国 Sigma-Aldrich 公司),Western-Blotting (美国 Bio-Rad 公司),TCTP (Epitomics),Caspase3 (Cell Signaling Technology),抗体 GADPH(Cell Signaling Technology)。

1.2 实验方法和步骤

1.2.1 胶质瘤细胞培养 将U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞放入到10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基中,在体积分数为5%的二氧化碳,温度为37℃以及完全饱和湿度的条件下进行常规培养。

1.2.2 不同辐射暴露后胶质瘤细胞的克隆形成率 将细胞浓度为 1×10^3 mL/L的U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞放入至细胞培养液并接种于6孔板中,每个孔中接种大约100个细胞并进行常规的细胞培养。在细胞接种24 h以后,对U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞分别给予0Gy,1Gy,2Gy,4Gy,8Gy的X射线照射剂量,在进行X射线照射之后,将培养液换为新配置的培养液,然后继续进行2周的常规培养。在两周之后,利用PBS冲洗,并利用75%的乙醇进行固定,之后再通过0.1%的结晶紫进行染色,用自来水进行冲洗。通过显微镜计数,绘制不同照射剂量的X射线照射后,U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞的克隆形成率,并确定最佳的照射剂量。克隆存活率为各照射剂量下的克隆存活率与0Gy的克隆存活率的比值。

1.2.3 相同辐射暴露后TCTP含量的变化 将U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞接种24 h以后,对U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞分别给予0Gy以及最佳的X射线照射剂量,在进行X射线照射之后,将培养液换为新配置的培养液,然后继续进行一定时间的常规培养。当观察细胞发生85%左右融合时,利用冷PBS进行冲洗,再加入细胞裂解液。低温进行离心,离心后吸取上清液,通过BCA法进行蛋白定量。利用10%聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳分离等量的蛋白质提取物,后转至PVDF膜,分别加入相应一抗TCTP于4℃温度孵育过夜,用GADPH作为相应的内参,再加入二抗在37℃孵育90 min,进行Western Blot分析,通过Bio-rad成像系统采集曝光图像。

1.2.4 细胞共培养 将U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞接

种24 h以后,对U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞给予最佳X射线照射剂量,在进行X射线照射之后,将培养液换为新配置的培养液,然后将未给予X射线照射的U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞放在一起进行共培养。

1.2.5 MTT试验 将U87以及SHG44两种未给予X线照射以及经过X线照射的胶质瘤细胞放置一起,在体积分数为5%的二氧化碳,温度为37℃条件下进行共培养。MTT作用下4 h后,将所用溶液吸出,加入100 μL的DMSO,震荡溶解后,于570/630 nm 酶标仪测量OD值,分别测定经过X线照射的胶质瘤细胞,未经过X线照射的胶质瘤细胞以及共培养的胶质瘤细胞的相对细胞增殖率。

1.2.6 细胞共培养后 Caspase3 的表达 将U87以及SHG44两种未给予X线照射以及经过X线照射的胶质瘤细胞放置一起,在体积分数为5%的二氧化碳,温度为37℃条件下进行共培养。将共培养的胶质瘤细胞以及经过X线照射的胶质瘤细胞,利用冷PBS进行冲洗,再加入细胞裂解液。低温进行离心,离心后吸取上清液,用蛋白定量试剂盒进行定量。利用10%聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳分离转至PVDF膜上,加入相应1000倍稀释过的一抗Caspase3于4℃温度孵育过夜,用GADPH作为相应的内参,再加入二抗在37℃孵育90 min,进行Western Blot分析,通过Bio-rad成像系统采集曝光图像。

1.3 统计学分析

本实验的数据分析均用SPSS17.0软件处理,相关数据均用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间差异用t检验进行比较,以P<0.05表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同剂量辐射暴露后胶质瘤细胞的存活率

分别给予U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤1、2、4、8Gy的X射线照射剂量,结果显示两种胶质瘤细胞的克隆形成率均呈现明显的下降趋势,且与未接受照射的细胞相比差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。给予8Gy的X射线照射剂量时,U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞的克隆形成率与4Gy的X射线照射剂量相比略微下降,但差异并无统计学意义(P>0.05)。因此,我们将4Gy的X射线照射剂量定为最佳的照射剂量。结果见图1。

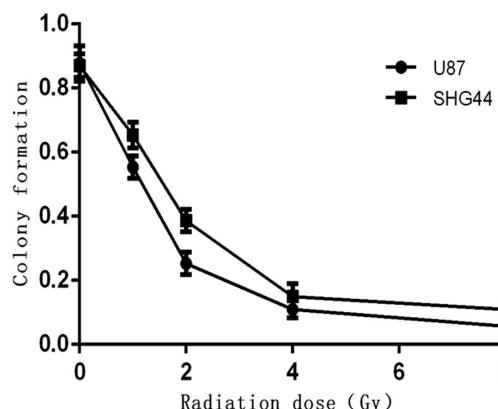


图1 U87以及SHG44两种胶质瘤细胞在给予不同辐射暴露后的克隆形成率

Fig.1 The colony formation of U87 and SHG44 after the different dose of radiation

2.2 辐射照射对 U87、SHG44 细胞 TCTP 表达的影响

在分别给予 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞 0Gy 以及最佳 X 射线照射剂量以后,通过 Western Blot 检测两种胶质瘤细胞中 TCTP 蛋白表达的水平。在 U87 细胞中,我们发现经过 X 射线照射后的 TCTP 蛋白表达水平显著高于未经过 X 射线照射的细胞($P<0.05$)。在 SHG44 细胞中,与未经过 X 射线照射的细胞相比,经过辐射照射的细胞中 TCTP 蛋白表达显著提高($P<0.05$)。结果见图 2。

2.3 辐射照射对胶质瘤 U87、SHG44 细胞增殖率的影响

将经过最佳 X 射线照射剂量的 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞与未经过辐射照射的细胞放在一起进行共培养。结果显示:与未辐射的胶质瘤细胞相比,经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞的增殖率显著降低($P<0.05$),而经过辐射与未辐射的胶质瘤细胞

共培养后,与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞相比,细胞增殖率呈一定的增高的趋势。结果见图 3。

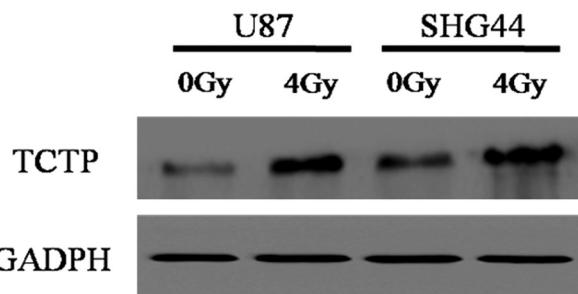


图 2 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞在辐射照射后 TCTP 的表达
Fig.2 The expression of TCTP on U87 and SHG44 after the radiation

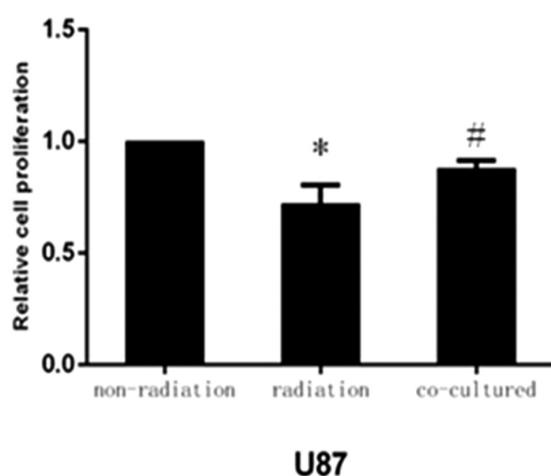


图 3 辐射照射对 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞细胞增殖率的影响

Fig.3 Effect of radiation on the cell proliferation on U87 and SHG44 cells

Note: * $P<0.05$ vs non-radiation; # $P<0.05$ vs radiation.

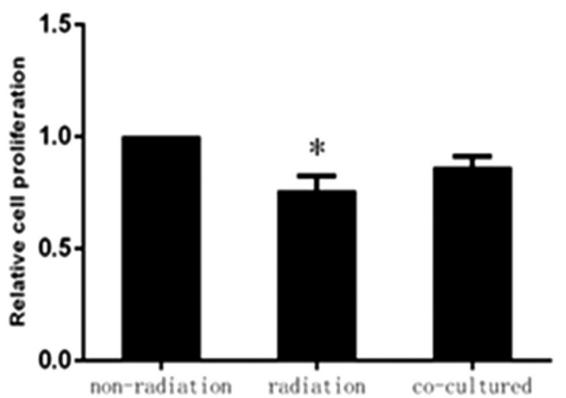
2.4 细胞共培养后 Caspase-3 表达的变化

在对经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞与未辐射的胶质瘤细胞进行共培养后,U87 细胞中,共培养的胶质瘤细胞与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞相比,Caspase3 的表达有明显的降低,且具有显著性的差异($P<0.05$)。而在 SHG44 细胞中,共培养的胶质瘤细胞与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞相比,Caspase-3 的表达虽然也有所降低,但是并没有统计学差异($P>0.05$)。结果见图 4。

3 讨论

辐射诱导肿瘤细胞旁效应是未直接受照射的细胞表现出与受照射细胞类似的生物学反应,包括如细胞死亡等。旁效应主要通过缝隙连接蛋白传递分子信号或通过受照细胞释放信号因子发挥作用^[16]。既往研究认为仅粒子或重离子辐照可以引起旁效应,诱发未受照细胞凋亡^[17]。但最新研究表明 X 线、 γ 线辐照后,受照细胞也会向周围细胞释放信号因子,进而引发旁效应,且诱导周围未受照细胞辐射耐受性增加,细胞抗凋亡现象增加^[18]。

TCTP 具有很多重要的生物学功能^[19-24],研究表明其分泌与 TSAP6 和 P53 调控有关^[25,26]。TCTP 与胶质瘤细胞的放疗抵抗有着密切的关系,同时 TCTP 蛋白含量表达的降低能够明显抑



SHG44

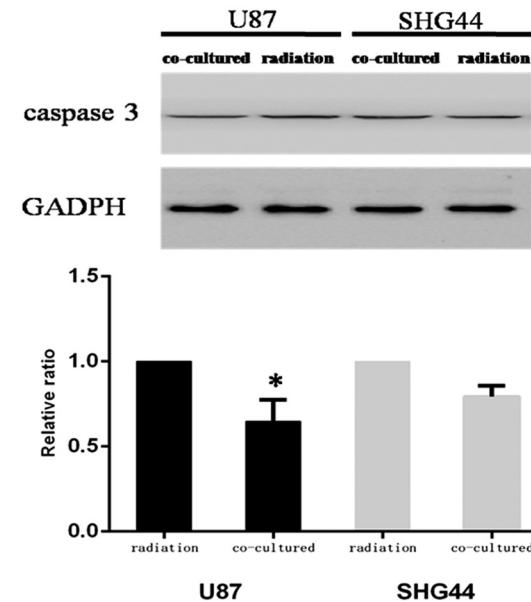


图 4 细胞共培养后 Caspase3 表达的变化

Fig.4 The change of the Caspase3 expression after the cell co-cultured
制胶质瘤细胞的迁移和侵袭能力,那么 TCTP 蛋白能否对参与辐射诱导的胶质瘤细胞产生旁效应作用,从而使未辐射的胶质

瘤细胞产生放疗抵抗作用。在本实验中，通过对 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤给予不同剂量的 X 射线照射剂量，我们发现 U87 以及 SHG44 细胞的克隆形成率随着 X 射线照射剂量的增加而呈现显著性降低的趋势。通过给予 4Gy 和 8GyX 射线照射剂量，细胞的克隆形成率虽然有所下降，但是并无显著性差异，因此，将 4Gy 的 X 射线照射剂量定为最佳的照射剂量。给予 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤最佳的照射剂量后，TCTP 蛋白表达水平与未经过 X 射线照射后细胞相比明显增高，提示辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞后能够增加胶质瘤细胞中 TCTP 蛋白表达水平的增高，从而证实 TCTP 能够参与辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞发生旁效应的作用。

近期研究显示心脏血管内皮细胞受损发生凋亡时，TCTP 能够以 Caspase3 依赖的方式向外释放，诱发周围的血管平滑肌细胞发生抗凋亡增殖^[27-29]。那么，TCTP 参与辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞发生旁效应的作用是否与 Caspase3 有关？本实验将经过最佳 X 射线照射剂量的 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞与未经过辐射照射的细胞共培养，结果显示与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞相比，细胞的增殖率明显升高，提示当辐射诱导胶质瘤细胞产生 TCTP 蛋白表达增高时，能够提高未经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞的抗凋亡作用。同时检测 U87 以及 SHG44 细胞中共培养的胶质瘤细胞与经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞中 Caspase-3 蛋白的表达，结果显示共培养的胶质瘤细胞中 Caspase3 的表达降低。由此可见，经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞对于提高未经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞的抗凋亡作用可能与 Caspase3 的表达降低有关。

课题组的前期研究研究证实 TCTP 在神经胶质瘤中表达比正常脑组织显著增高，表明 TCTP 的高表达也与胶质瘤的发生和进展密切相关，并且 TCTP 在辐射诱导的 DNA 损伤修复中发挥着重要的作用^[3]。在胶质瘤细胞裸鼠成瘤实验中，TCTP 在耐药细胞中表达阳性率比对照组明显增高。大量证据表明抗肿瘤效应是对肿瘤的远处照射的远位效应所产生，通过本研究我们首次探讨了 TCTP 在辐射诱导肿瘤细胞旁效应中的作用，并探讨了其产生旁效应可能的机制，进一步明确 TCTP 在胶质瘤放疗抵抗中的作用及其成为胶质瘤治疗的新靶点的可能。

综上所述，本研究结果表明经过辐射的 U87 以及 SHG44 两种胶质瘤细胞的克隆形成率会明显降低，同时 TCTP 的表达会明显增高，而 TCTP 的表达增高后会引起未经过辐射的胶质瘤细胞的抗凋亡作用增强，其作用机制可能与 Caspase3 的表达降低有关，提示抑制 TCTP 蛋白的表达可能会提高肿瘤放疗效果。

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