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## microRNA-145 表达对宫颈癌 Hela 细胞增殖及凋亡的影响

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**摘要 目的:**探讨微小核糖核酸 145(microRNA-145)表达对宫颈癌 Hela 细胞增殖及凋亡的影响。**方法:**实验室常规培养宫颈癌 Hela 细胞并分为 4 组,空白(Blank)组(Hela 细胞+RPMI1640)、microRNA-145 组(Hela 细胞+RPMI1640+microRNA-145-5p mimics)、阴性序列(NC)组(Hela 细胞+RPMI1640+NC)、Mock 组(Hela 细胞+RPMI1640+Lipofectamine 2000),记录各组 Hela 细胞转染率,采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链锁反应(QRT-PCR)检测各组 Hela 细胞中 microRNA-145 的表达水平,采用四甲基偶氮唑蓝(MTT)比色法检测 Hela 细胞增殖情况,采用 4',6'-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚(DAPI)染色法判断 Hela 细胞凋亡情况。**结果:**本研究中,各组 Hela 细胞转染率均>80%;microRNA-145 组 microRNA-145 的表达显著高于 Blank 组、NC 组和 Mock 组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。转染 24 h、48 h、72 h 后,microRNA-145 组 490 nm 波长处的光密度值(OD490 值)较转染 0h 后明显降低,转染 48 h、72 h 后,Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组 OD490 值较转染 0 h 后明显升高,转染 24 h、48 h、72 h 后,microRNA-145 组 OD490 值均低于 Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。DAPI 染色后,microRNA-145 组 Hela 细胞凋亡率高于 Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。转染后,Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组的 microRNA-145 表达率、OD490 值、DAPI 染色后 Hela 细胞凋亡率比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**microRNA-145 表达上调可抑制宫颈癌 Hela 细胞增殖,并促进 Hela 细胞凋亡,通过药物调控 microRNA-145 表达有望成为宫颈癌治疗的新靶点。

**关键词:**宫颈癌;微小核糖核酸 145;Hela 细胞;增殖;凋亡

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## Effect of microRNA-145 Expression on Proliferation and Apoptosis of Cervical Cancer Hela Cells

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the effect of micro Ribonucleic Acid 145 (microRNA-145) expression on the proliferation and apoptosis of cervical cancer Hela cells. **Methods:** The cervical cancer Hela cells were cultured routinely in the laboratory and divided into blank group (Hela cell + RPMI1640), microRNA-145 group (Hela cell + RPMI1640 + microRNA-145-5p mimics), NC group (Hela cell + RPMI1640 + NC) and Mock group (Hela cell + RPMI1640 + Lipofectamine 2000). The transfection rate of Hela cells in each group was recorded, the expression of microRNA-145 in Hela cells was detected by real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (QRT-PCR), the proliferation of Hela cells was detected by four methyl blue tetrazolium (MTT) colorimetric assay, the apoptosis of Hela cells was determined by 4',6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) staining. **Results:** In this study, the transfection rate of Hela cells in each group was more than 80%; the expression of microRNA-145 in microRNA-145 group was significantly higher than that in blank group, NC group and Mock group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). After transfection of 24 h, 48 h and 72 h, the light intensity values(OD490) value of 490nm wave in microRNA-145 group were significantly lower than that of transfection of 0 h; after transfection of 48 h and 72 h, the OD490 value of blank group, NC group and Mock group were significantly higher than that of transfection of 0 h; after transfection of 24 h, 48 h and 72 h, the OD490 values in the microRNA-145 group were lower than those in the blank group, the NC group and the Mock group, the differences were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). After DAPI staining, the apoptosis rate of Hela cells in microRNA-145 group was higher than that in blank group, NC group and Mock group, the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). After transfection, there were no significant differences in the microRNA-145 expression rate, OD490 value and Hela cell apoptosis rate after DAPI staining in blank group, NC group and Mock group( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Up-regulation of microRNA-145 expression can inhibit the proliferation of cervical cancer Hela cells and promote apoptosis of Hela cells, and the regulation of microRNA-145 expression by drugs is expected to be a new target for cervical cancer treatment.

**Key words:** Cervical carcinoma; Micro Ribonucleic Acid 145; Hela cells; Proliferation; Apoptosis

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## 前言

宫颈癌是妇科最常见的恶性肿瘤,全球范围内每年新发宫颈癌人数约 50 万,其中死亡人数约 26 万,严重威胁了女性的健康及生命安全<sup>[1]</sup>。目前多认为宫颈癌的发生与发展是一个极为复杂的多因素、多基因调控及多步骤的过程,正常宫颈上皮转化为上皮内癌变,随后进一步发展为宫颈癌<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来,从基因学角度研究宫颈癌成为广大学者共同关注的热点课题。微小核糖核酸(micro Ribonucleic Acid,microRNA)是长约 22nt 的非编码核糖核酸(Ribonucleic Acid,RNA),大约由 21~25 个核苷酸组成,其通过抑制蛋白翻译或降解靶信使 RNA(Messenger RNA,mRNA)参与细胞增殖、分化、凋亡等生物学过程<sup>[3-5]</sup>。目前已发现的人类 microRNA 有 700 多种,且其在宫颈癌、肝癌、乳腺癌等多种恶性肿瘤中 microRNA 表达下调<sup>[6-8]</sup>。近年来,学界对 microRNA 与宫颈癌的关系研究主要集中于其表达水平及检测方法方面<sup>[9-11]</sup>。microRNA-145 是一种新发现的 microRNA,有研究已证实其在多种恶性肿瘤中表达下调<sup>[12-14]</sup>,但关于 microRNA-145 表达对宫颈癌 HeLa 细胞增殖及凋亡影响的研究较少,因此本文就此问题展开研究,以期对宫颈癌的靶向治疗提供参考依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料与试剂

HeLa 细胞株(南京科佰生物科技有限公司);荧光显微镜、倒置相差显微镜(美国 ALPHA 公司);恒温培养箱、-20℃培养箱、-80℃培养箱、6 孔及 96 孔细胞培养板(美国 SHEL-LAB 公司);Victo 型酶标仪(美国 PE 公司);微量移液器(Eppendorf 公司);700 型聚合酶链式反应(PCR)仪器(美国 AB 公司);胎牛血清、细胞培养液、RPMI1640 培养基、总 RNA 提取试剂盒、microRNA-145 mimics 及转染指示剂、microRNA-145 阴性序列(NC)(美国 Invitrogen 公司);Opti-MEMI 转染用无血清培养基(美国 GIBICO 公司);四甲基偶氮唑蓝(MTT)、磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)粉剂及 PBS 溶液配制试剂(上海博蕴生物科技有限公司);4',6-二脒基-2-苯基吡啶(DAPI)细胞凋亡检测试剂盒、实时荧光定量 PCR(QRT-PCR)相关引物合成、胰酶消化液(上海吉玛制药技术有限公司)。

### 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 HeLa 细胞的培养** 宫颈癌 HeLa 细胞置于含有 5%CO<sub>2</sub> 的恒温(37℃)培养箱中常规培养,48~72 h 更换一次培养液;倒置相差显微镜下观察见 HeLa 细胞铺满瓶壁 80%以上时,去除培养瓶中的培养液,加入 1 mL 0.25%的胰酶消化液,待贴壁细胞伪足回缩趋于圆形且还未漂起时去除胰酶消化液,加入 10 mL 培养液终止消化;用移液管将贴壁细胞制成悬浮液,使细胞脱壁呈单细胞状,加入适量培养液,分装于培养瓶并置于 37℃培养箱中继续培养,次日观察细胞贴壁生长情况;取对数生长期细胞,将细胞密度配置成 1×10<sup>7</sup>/mL,加入含 20%胎牛血清的 RPMI1640 培养液 200 μL,再加入适量 5%~10%的二甲基亚

砷(DMSO)溶液,混匀后封管,置于 4℃冰箱 0.5 h 后转移到 -20℃冰箱保存 2 h,再转移到 -80℃冰箱保存 24 h,然后将其保存于液氮罐中备用。

**1.2.2 分组及 microRNA-145 转染 HeLa 细胞** 将培养好的 HeLa 细胞以 1.5×10<sup>6</sup> 细胞/孔的浓度接种于 6 孔培养板,每孔设置 5 个平行孔,置于培养箱进一步培养 24 h,待 HeLa 细胞贴壁后再进一步实验。根据实验需求将培养好的 HeLa 细胞分为 4 组:Blank 组(HeLa 细胞+RPMI1640)、microRNA-145 转染组(HeLa 细胞+RPMI1640+microRNA-145-5p mimics)、NC 组(HeLa 细胞+RPMI1640+NC)、Mock 组(HeLa 细胞+RPMI1640+Lipofectamine 2000)。microRNA-145 转染 HeLa 细胞:取出 6 孔培养板中的 HeLa 细胞分装于两支试管,一支加入 250 μL 的 Opti-MEMI 转染用无血清培养基,然后加入 5 μL 的 Lipofectamine 2000,轻轻吹打混匀;另一只试管先加入 250 μL 的 Opti-MEMI 转染用无血清培养基,再加入 5 μL 的 microRNA-145,混匀;两支试管在室温下放置 5min 后将两支试管里的溶液混合;在 6 孔板每孔中加入 1 mL 的 RPMI1640,再逐渐滴加混合物溶液混匀,置于恒温冰箱温育 5 h,去除转染液后,加入含 10%胎牛血清的 RPMI1640 培养液 1.5 mL,继续在含有 5%CO<sub>2</sub> 的恒温培养箱培养。依据实验分组依次将 200 μL 的细胞悬浮液接种到 96 孔培养板,每孔设置 5 个平行孔,分别培养至 HeLa 细胞贴壁,按照实验分组分别对 HeLa 细胞进行干预,然后进行进一步实验。

**1.2.3 QRT-PCR** 荧光显微镜下观察 6-羧基荧光素(6FAM)标记的各组细胞转染情况,细胞可见荧光表明转染。采用 QRT-PCR 检测转染的 HeLa 细胞中 microRNA-145 表达。采用总 RNA 提取试剂盒提取转染后的 HeLa 细胞 RNA 并纯化,以 20 μL 反应体系催化合成互补脱氧核糖核酸(cDNA),其中含 5×RT Buffer 4 μL,脱氧核糖核苷三磷酸(dNTP)0.75 μL, microRNA-145 特定引物 1.2 μL,RNA 4 μg,莫洛尼氏鼠白血病病毒(MMLV)逆转录酶 0.2 μL,ddH<sub>2</sub>O 9.85 μL;16℃预热 30 min,42℃复制 30 min,85℃延伸 10 min。PCR 扩增反应体系 20 μL,其中含有 2×Master MIX 10 μL,cDNA 2 μL,microRNA-145 特定引物 0.4 μL,DNA poly 0.2 μL,ddH<sub>2</sub>O 7.4 μL;采用 95℃分别预变性 3 min、变性 12s,62℃退火延伸 1 min,重复扩增 40 个循环,用目的基因与 u6 基因(内参)表达的比值表示 microRNA-145 表达情况。

**1.2.4 HeLa 细胞增殖实验** 转染好的 HeLa 细胞在 96 孔培养板中分别培养 0 h、24 h、48 h、72 h,每个时间点设置 3 个复孔,在以上各时间点取出培养板,每孔加入 MTT 液 20 μL,在常温培养箱中培养 4 h,去除上层培养液并终止培养,每孔再加入 DMSO 溶液 150 μL,低速震荡 10 min 使结晶完全溶解,采用酶标仪测出各孔 490 nm 波长处的光密度(OD)值(OD<sub>490</sub> 值)。

**1.2.5 HeLa 细胞凋亡实验** 在 6 孔细胞培养板中接种 HeLa 细胞,在含有 5%CO<sub>2</sub> 的恒温(37℃)培养箱中常规培养,待细胞融合达到 80%时,加入 microRNA-145 培养 48 h,去除培养液后采用 PBS 溶液洗涤 3 次后加入 DAPI 染料 1 μL/mL,在含有

5%CO<sub>2</sub> 的恒温(37℃)培养箱中避光孵育 10 min, PBS 避光洗涤 3 次, 在荧光显微镜( $\times 100$ )下观察 HeLa 细胞核形态及染色情况, 判断细胞凋亡情况。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1) 记录各组 HeLa 细胞的转染率, 以 u6 基因为内参, 采用 QRT-PCR 检测转染后各组 HeLa 细胞中 microRNA-145 的表达水平。(2) 比较各组 HeLa 细胞增殖情况, 转染 0 h、24 h、48 h 和 72 h 后, 采用 MTT 比色法测出各组 OD490 值, OD490 值越大, 说明细胞增殖能力越强。(3) 观察各组 HeLa 细胞凋亡情况, HeLa 细胞凋亡判断标准<sup>[5]</sup>: DAPI 染色后荧光显微镜下观察, 发现细胞染色浓缩、染色较深、细胞核染色呈周边化或细胞核破裂形成被细胞膜包裹的凋亡小体等情况的判断为细胞凋亡, 比较各组转染后 HeLa 细胞凋亡率。细胞凋亡率 = 凋亡细胞数 / (凋亡细胞数 + 正常细胞数)  $\times 100\%$ 。

### 1.4 统计学方法

实验数据采用 SPSS21.0 进行统计分析, 计量资料符合正态分布, 采用均数  $\pm$  标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 描述, 两组比较采用独立样本  $x^2$  检验, 多组比较采用单因素方差分析; 计数资料用率 (%) 描述, 组间比较采用  $x^2$  检验; 以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

表 1 转染后不同时间点各组 OD490 值比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of OD490 value at different time after transfection between each group ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups             | 0 h             | 24 h                             | 48 h                              | 72 h                              | F      | P     |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|
| MicroRNA-145 group | 0.81 $\pm$ 0.01 | 0.65 $\pm$ 0.01*                 | 0.57 $\pm$ 0.01*#                 | 0.52 $\pm$ 0.03*#                 | 11.348 | 0.000 |
| Mock group         | 0.80 $\pm$ 0.01 | 0.81 $\pm$ 0.02 <sup>&amp;</sup> | 0.95 $\pm$ 0.04* <sup>&amp;</sup> | 0.96 $\pm$ 0.04* <sup>&amp;</sup> | 4.469  | 0.017 |
| Blank group        | 0.82 $\pm$ 0.01 | 0.83 $\pm$ 0.02 <sup>&amp;</sup> | 0.93 $\pm$ 0.02* <sup>&amp;</sup> | 0.95 $\pm$ 0.03* <sup>&amp;</sup> | 4.415  | 0.019 |
| NC group           | 0.83 $\pm$ 0.01 | 0.84 $\pm$ 0.02 <sup>&amp;</sup> | 0.94 $\pm$ 0.03* <sup>&amp;</sup> | 0.94 $\pm$ 0.02* <sup>&amp;</sup> | 4.372  | 0.021 |
| F                  | 0.876           | 4.682                            | 7.479                             | 7.738                             | -      | -     |
| P                  | 0.794           | 0.003                            | 0.000                             | 0.000                             | -      | -     |

Note: compared with 0 h, \* $P < 0.05$ ; compared with 24 h, <sup>#</sup> $P < 0.05$ ; compared with microRNA-145 group, <sup>&</sup> $P < 0.05$ .

### 2.3 各组 HeLa 细胞凋亡情况比较

DAPI 染色后, microRNA-145 组逐渐出现染色质固缩、染色加深, 细胞核染色质呈新月形聚集于核膜一边, 形成周边化; 随着时间的推移, 染色质进一步固缩, 形成数量较多的颗粒物质, 细胞核破裂成大小不等且被细胞膜包绕的圆形小体(凋亡小体)。DAPI 染色后, Blank 组、NC 组和 Mock 组细胞核形态均较完整, 染色均匀。microRNA-145 组 HeLa 细胞凋亡率为 (42.37  $\pm$  2.38)%, Blank 组为 (3.83  $\pm$  0.24)%, NC 组为 (4.16  $\pm$  0.13)%, Mock 组为 (3.98  $\pm$  0.17)%, microRNA-145 组 HeLa 细胞凋亡率均高于 Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 但 Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组两两配对比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

microRNA 是在高等真核生物中发现的一种由内源性非编码单链 RNA 分子, 成熟的 microRNA 通过抑制靶基因蛋白质翻译或诱导靶基因降解参与了生命活动的多种调节途径<sup>[16-18]</sup>。已有研究证实<sup>[19,20]</sup>, 消化系统肿瘤、乳腺癌、卵巢癌、宫颈癌及前

### 2.1 转染及 microRNA-145 表达

荧光显微镜下观察显示, 转染 microRNA-145-5p mimics、NC、RPMI1640 及 Lipofectamine 2000 的 HeLa 细胞 80% 以上可见荧光, 说明转染率  $> 80\%$ ; QRT-PCR 检测结果显示: microRNA-145 组 microRNA-145 表达水平为 (9.08  $\pm$  0.97), Blank 组为 (1.83  $\pm$  0.24), NC 组为 (1.87  $\pm$  0.22), Mock 组为 (1.85  $\pm$  0.26), microRNA-145 组 microRNA-145 表达水平均高于其他三组, 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 但 Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组两两配对比较差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。说明稳定表达 microRNA-145 的 HeLa 细胞已经建立。

### 2.2 各组 HeLa 细胞增殖情况比较

转染后 0 h, 各组 OD490 值比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ); 转染 24 h、48 h、72 h 后, microRNA-145 组的 OD490 值较转染 0 h 后时明显降低, 且各时间点 microRNA-145 组均低于 Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 转染 48 h、72 h 后, Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组的 OD490 值较转染 0 h、24 h 后时明显升高, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 但转染 24 h、48 h 和 72 h 后, Blank 组、NC 组、Mock 组的 OD490 值两两配对比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。详见表 1。

前列腺癌等多种肿瘤中均存在 microRNA 异常表达, 且多种 microRNA 参与了肿瘤的发生与发展过程。与肿瘤相关的 microRNA 位于肿瘤相关基因组区或其脆性位点上, 任何一种 microRNA 都可以以一个或多个 mRNA 为靶标, microRNA 与靶 mRNA 的结合具有不专一性, 因而 microRNA 参与生命活动调节的机制亦有广泛性和复杂性<sup>[21]</sup>。目前, 根据 microRNA 对肿瘤的作用特性可分为致癌 microRNA 和抑癌 microRNA 两类, microRNA-145 是一种抑癌 RNA, 定位于 5 号染色体即 5q32-33 上(该位点是人类基因组中典型的脆性位点), 具有高度保守性、时序性和组织特异性, 参与调控真核细胞的增殖、分化及凋亡过程。既往研究表明<sup>[22,23]</sup>, 多种肿瘤组织中 microRNA-145 表达较癌旁组织显著下调, 其机制可能与基因缺失和表观遗传学改变有关, microRNA-145 参与了肿瘤的发生、侵袭和转移过程, 通过检测癌组织 microRNA-145 表达水平对肿瘤的诊断、治疗及预后评估有重要价值。然而 microRNA-145 在不同肿瘤中的具体作用靶点差异较大, 且其作用结果也不尽相同, 其参与肿瘤发生、发展的具体作用机制尚不十分清楚。

HeLa 细胞株具有不会衰老、可无限分裂、增殖迅速、感染性

极强、可连续传代等特点,被视为"不死的细胞",目前已被广泛应用于肿瘤研究、生物学实验及细胞培养,已成为现代医学研究的重要工具之一<sup>[24]</sup>。本研究中,荧光显微镜下观察显示见各组转染后80%以上的Hela细胞可见荧光,说明转染率>80%,转染后microRNA-145组Hela细胞中microRNA-145的表达高于Blank组、NC组、Mock组,说明稳定表达microRNA-145的Hela细胞已经建立。microRNA-145组转染24h、48h、72h后,OD490值较转染0h后时明显降低,Blank组、NC组、Mock组转染48、72h后,OD490值较转染0h后时升高,转染24h、48h、72h后,microRNA-145组OD490值显著低于Blank组、NC组、Mock组( $P<0.05$ );在DAPI染色后,荧光显微镜下观察发现,microRNA-145组Hela细胞逐渐出现染色质固缩、染色加深,随着时间的推移染色质进一步固缩,形成数量较多、大小不等的凋亡小体,表明microRNA-145可促进宫颈癌Hela细胞的凋亡;而Blank组、NC组、Mock组细胞核形态完整,染色均匀,未出现显著的细胞凋亡情况。OD值升高提示细胞增殖能力增强,出现染色质浓缩、凋亡小体等提示细胞凋亡<sup>[25,26]</sup>,因而本实验结果说明Hela细胞在转染microRNA-145-5p mimics后,Hela细胞的增殖能力受到抑制,而Hela细胞的凋亡能力显著增强。其原因可能是:microRNA-145可通过靶mRNA降解或翻译抑制来调节基因表达,从而抑制肿瘤细胞的生长和侵袭,这可能与microRNA-145增强抑癌基因P53的作用活性有关<sup>[27,28]</sup>。既往研究表明<sup>[29,30]</sup>,microRNA-145通过靶向调节B淋巴细胞瘤-2(Bcl-2)抑制宫颈癌Hela细胞的增殖并促进其凋亡,过表达microRNA-145能够下调周期素依赖性激酶16(CDK16)的表达,从而抑制宫颈癌Hela细胞增殖,亦说明microRNA-145对宫颈癌Hela细胞增殖具有抑制作用,本研究的这一结果与其基本一致。然而本研究属于体外实验,关于药物调控microRNA-145表达对宫颈癌的治疗效果尚需进一步临床实验证实。

综上所述,microRNA-145表达对宫颈癌Hela细胞的影响明显,其表达水平上调可诱导Hela细胞的凋亡和抑制Hela细胞的增殖,其表达水平下调则可使Hela细胞凋亡能力减弱,增殖能力增强,临床上通过药物调控microRNA-145表达可能对宫颈癌治疗具有深远意义,但还需更多的临床研究进一步证实。

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