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LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在甲状腺乳头状癌中的表达及对细胞侵袭、迁移的影响 *

王 科¹ 王应强¹ 叶 静^{1△} 张 雪¹ 钟 玲¹ 杨 力¹ 马世丽²

(1 西南医科大学附属成都三六三医院耳鼻喉头颈外科 四川 成都 610041; 2 成都市第一人民医院耳鼻喉科 四川 成都 610016)

摘要 目的:探讨长链非编码 RNA(LncRNA)RP11-316M1.12 在甲状腺乳头状癌(PTC)中的表达及对细胞侵袭、迁移的影响。**方法:**采用荧光定量 PCR(qRT-PCR)法检测 42 例 PTC 组织及其相应癌旁组织中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 表达水平。体外培养 TPC-1 细胞,将 TPC-1 细胞分为 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12-siRNA 组(敲低组)、阴性对照组(NC 组)、空白对照组(NG 组),qRT-PCR 法检测各组 TPC-1 细胞中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 表达水平,CCK-8 法检测各组 TPC-1 细胞增殖能力,Transwell 实验检测各组 TPC-1 细胞迁移、侵袭能力,Western blot 法检测各组 TPC-1 细胞中上皮-间充质转化(EMT)相关蛋白表达水平。**结果:**与癌旁组织相比,PTC 癌组织中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 相对表达量明显升高($P<0.05$)。与 NC 组、NG 组比较,转染 24、48、72 h 敲低组 TPC-1 细胞增殖能力受到抑制($P<0.05$)。与 NC 组、NG 组比较,敲低组迁移细胞数、侵袭细胞数、间质细胞标志物波形蛋白(vimentin)、N-钙粘附蛋白(N-cadherin)蛋白相对表达量均显著降低($P<0.05$),上皮细胞标志物 E-钙粘附蛋白(E-cadherin)相对表达量显著升高($P<0.05$)。**结论:**LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在 PTC 癌组织中呈高表达,沉默 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 可抑制 TPC-1 细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭能力,其机制可能与 PTC 肿瘤细胞 EMT 过程有关。

关键词:长链非编码 RNA;RP11-316M1.12;甲状腺乳头状癌;增殖;侵袭;迁移

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Expression of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 in Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma and Its Effects on Cell Invasion and Migration*

WANG Ke¹, WANG Ying-qiang¹, YE Jing^{1△}, ZHANG Xue¹, ZHONG Ling¹, YANG Li¹, MA Shi-li²

(1 Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Chengdu 363 Hospital Affiliated to Southwest Medical University, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610041, China; 2 Department of Otolaryngology, Chengdu First People's Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610016, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of long non-coding RNA (LncRNA) RP11-316M1.12 in papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) and its effects on cell invasion and migration. **Methods:** The expression levels of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 in PTC tissues and its corresponding paracancerous tissues of 42 cases were detected by fluorescence quantitative PCR (qRT-PCR). TPC-1 cells were cultured in vitro and divided into LncRNA RP11-316M1.12-siRNA group (Knockdown group), negative control group (NC group), blank control group (NG group), the expression of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 in each group of TPC-1 cells was detected by qRT-PCR, CCK-8 method was used to detect the proliferation of each group of TPC-1 cells, the cell migration and invasion of each group of TPC-1 cells was detected by Transwell test, Western blot method was used to detect the expression levels of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) related proteins in each group of TPC-1 cells. **Results:** Compared with the paracancerous tissues, the relative expression of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 was significantly higher in PTC tissues ($P<0.05$). Compared with NC group and NG group, the proliferation of TPC-1 cells was inhibited in knockdown group after transfection for 24, 48, 72 h ($P<0.05$). Compared with NC group and NG group, the number of migrating cells, invasive cells, the relative expressions of stromal cell markers vimentin (vimentin) and N-epithelial cadherin (N-cadherin) decreased significantly ($P<0.05$), the relative expression of epithelial cell marker E-cadherin (E-cadherin) increased significantly ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 is highly expressed in PTC tissues, silent LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 can inhibit the proliferation, migration and invasion of TPC-1 cells and its mechanism may be related to the EMT processes of PTC tumor cells.

Key words: Long non-coding RNA; RP11-316M1.12; Papillary thyroid carcinoma; Proliferation; Invasion; Migration

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作者简介:王科(1983-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:头颈肿瘤, E-mail: ym423yu@163.com

△ 通讯作者:叶静(1976-),女,硕士,副主任医师,研究方向:头颈肿瘤, E-mail: 742551583@qq.com

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前言

甲状腺癌(TC)是一种恶性肿瘤,而甲状腺乳头状癌(PTC)是其常见的类型之一,发病率呈逐年上升趋势^[1,2]。临床治疗PTC患者,一般采用手术、碘及甲状腺素等治疗,但部分患者治疗结果仍不理想^[3],所以探寻新的治疗方案仍是临床方面所关注问题。长链非编码RNA(lncRNA)是一种反义RNA分子,长度大于200个碱基,无蛋白质编码功能,与乳腺癌、前列腺癌等多种肿瘤的发生发展密切相关^[4-6]。细胞之间粘附力下降,使得癌细胞侵袭、转移至周边正常组织,这就是生物体内的上皮-间充质转化(EMT)过程,它存在于动物多个生理病理过程中^[7,8]。研究显示,E-钙粘附蛋白(E-cadherin)、N-钙粘附蛋白(N-cadherin)、波形蛋白(Vimentin)是上皮组织EMT过程介导细胞连接作用的蛋白,与肿瘤细胞及其相关内皮细胞粘附、迁移、侵袭等密切相关^[9-11]。然而,有关LncRNA RP11-316M1.12在TC中的表达及其对细胞侵袭、迁移的影响鲜有报道,因此,本研究通过观察LncRNA RP11-316M1.12在PTC组织、TPC-1细胞中表达情况及其对TPC-1细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭、EMT相关蛋白表达的影响,以期初步探讨LncRNA RP11-316M1.12在PTC中的作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年5月~2018年5月在本院进行手术治疗的42例PTC患者的癌组织标本为研究对象(术后经病理学检查证实为PTC且取自距病灶边缘1cm处组织),相应的取癌旁组织标本作为对照(取自距离肿瘤边缘5cm以上处组织),其中男23例,女19例,年龄32~66岁。于切除后30min内,将组织标本置于4%中性甲醛溶液中保存。所有患者均为首次接受甲状腺手术,术前均无其他抗肿瘤治疗,临床病历资料完整。

1.2 试剂与仪器

RNAiso试剂(货号Q86352)、逆转录(货号J7856M)、荧光定量PCR试剂盒(货号N583M4)购自美国Sigma公司;RPMI-1640培养基(批号48MN69)、胎牛血清(批号42G5642)、胰蛋白酶(批号J1620032)购自美国ThermoFisher公司;CCK-8细胞增殖检测试剂盒(批号NBC1565)购自上海碧云天有限公司;Lipo-fectamine3000转染试剂(批号NBI1835)由美国赛默

飞世尔公司提供;Matrigel基质胶(批号OQ5687)、Transwell培养板(批号IVB76)、结晶紫粉末(批号YBHF69)购自美国西格玛公司;兔抗人E-cadherin(批号YBS901)、N-cadherin(批号YBS8921)、Vimentin(批号HDBG032)、GAPDH抗体(批号D648JF)购自美国Proteintech公司;HRP标记山羊抗兔二抗(批号674GN6)购自福建迈新生物有限公司;Western blot电泳仪及基础电源系统(型号Gel Doc1026)购自美国Bio-rad公司;CO₂细胞培养箱(型号NHD DYE1738)购自美国Thermo公司;荧光显微镜(型号YFGB1022)购自日本Olympus公司。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 细胞培养及分组 TPC-1细胞(购买于上海中科院细胞库)接种于含10%灭活胎牛血清、100 U/mL青霉素的RPMI-1640培养基中,于37℃饱和湿度、5% CO₂及20% O₂培养箱中进行培养,每2~3天更换一次培养液,经胰蛋白酶消化,稳定传代后用于后续实验。取对数生长期的TPC-1细胞常规培养细胞至70%~80%融合度(5×10^4 个/孔细胞密度接种于6孔板),按照试剂说明书对TPC-1细胞进行转染操作。将TPC-1细胞分为3组:(1)敲低组加入5 μ L Lipo-fectamine3000和50 pmol RP11-316M1.12-siRNA;(2)阴性对照组(NC组)加入5 μ L Lipofectamine3000和50 pmol NC-siRNA;(3)空白对照组(NG组)不做特殊处理。LncRNA RP11-316M1.12-siRNA序列由广州锐博生物科技有限公司设计并合成,上游引物序列:5'-UC-CAAAUGUAUUAUGGAAGCA-3',下游引物序列:5'-CUUC-CAUAAUACAUUUGGAUG-3'。

1.3.2 实时荧光定量PCR(qRT-PCR)法检测PTC组织及各组TPC-1细胞中LncRNA RP11-316M1.12表达水平 按照试剂盒说明书提取PTC组织及各组TPC-1细胞中总RNA,使用分光光度计测定RNA浓度,OD_{260/280}值在1.8~2.0范围,代表提取的RNA合格;以RNA为模板进行逆转录反应,所得cDNA进行qRT-PCR反应。反应体系20 μ L:2 $\times$ UltraSYBR mixture 10.0 μ L,cDNA模板(25 ng/ μ L)2.0 μ L,上下游引物各2.0 μ L,ddH₂O 4.0 μ L;反应条件:预变性94℃ 31s,变性96℃ 6s,退火62℃ 29s,延伸70℃ 30s,共45个循环。引物由大连宝生生物工程有限公司设计并合成,以GAPDH作为内参基因,引物序列见表1。采用2^{- $\Delta\Delta$ CT}方法计算PTC组织及各组TPC-1细胞中LncRNA RP11-316M1.12相对表达量。

表1 qRT-PCR引物序列

Table 1 Sequences of qRT-PCR primers

Genes	Forward primer 5'-3'	Reverse primer 5'-3'
LncRNA RP11-316M1.12	5'-GCTATTGTCATG-GAGACGGGA-3'	5'-CCTCGCT-TAGACATTGGCCG-3'
GAPDH	5'-CAGCCACCCGAGATTGAGCA-3'	5'-TAGTAGCGACGGGCGGTGTG-3'

1.3.3 CCK-8法检测各组TPC-1细胞增殖能力 取1.3.1转染后的各组细胞,分别于培养后0、12、24、48、72 h,按照CCK-8试剂盒说明书加入CCK-8试剂10 μ L,置于37℃中孵育2 h,使用全自动酶标仪检测450 nm波长处各孔细胞吸光度(OD值),实验重复3次(1×10^5 个/孔接种于96孔板,体积为100 μ L)。

1.3.4 Transwell实验检测各组TPC-1细胞迁移能力 取1.3.1

转染后的各组TPC-1细胞,采用不含胎牛血清的RPMI-1640培养基调整TPC-1细胞浓度(2×10^5 个/mL),然后在Transwell小室的下室加入含10%胎牛血清的RPMI-1640培养基(600 μ L),上室加入100 μ L细胞悬液,放入培养箱继续培养24 h,取出小室,弃上室培养液,采用无水甲醇固定,30 min后擦去上室未透过膜的细胞,结晶紫(0.2%)染色20 min,将其置

于倒置显微镜下观察计数,实验重复 3 次。

1.3.5 Transwell 实验检测各组 TPC-1 细胞侵袭能力 将液态 Matrigel 基质胶原液以不含胎牛血清的 RPMI-1640 培养基稀释为 2.0 mg/mL,取 50 μ L 加入到 Transwell 小室上室中,置于 37℃ 环境凝固 30 min 后使用,后续实验操作同检测迁移能力步骤。

1.3.6 Western blot 检测各组 TPC-1 细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白表达 取 1.3.1 转染后的各组细胞,采用 BCA 法检测各蛋白浓度,加入 RIPA 细胞裂解液提取细胞总蛋白,严格按照试剂盒说明书进行操作,蛋白经变性后,按 20 μ g/孔上样进行蛋白电泳并分离,将各蛋白转至 PVDF 膜,放入脱脂奶粉(5%)溶液室温封闭 2 h,分别加入 E-cadherin(1:1000)、N-cadherin(1:1000)、Vimentin(1:2000)抗体作为一抗,并置于 4℃ 冰箱中孵育过夜,TBST 洗涤 3 次后,分别加入 HRP 标记山羊抗兔二抗(1:5000)常温孵育 1 h,再用 TBST 洗涤 3 次,采用 ECL 化学发光法显像并保存图像结果,以 β -actin 为内参,采用 Image J 软件分析 E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白相对表达水平。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS25.0 统计软件对本研究中数据进行统计学分析。计量资料以均值 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组间两两比较采用成组 t 检验,三组比较采用单因素方差分析,进一步两两比较采用 LSD-t 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在 PTC 组织中的表达

与癌旁组织 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 相对表达量

(13.36 $\pm$ 3.96)相比,PTC 癌组织中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 相对表达量(32.98 $\pm$ 7.62)明显升高($t=14.807$, $P=0.000$)。

2.2 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在各组 TPC-1 细胞中的表达

与 NG 组比较,NC 组 TPC-1 细胞中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 表达水平差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);与 NC 组和 NG 组比较,敲低组 TPC-1 细胞中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 表达水平显著降低($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在各组 TPC-1 细胞中的表达($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Expression of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 in each group of TPC-1 cells ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	LncRNA RP11-316M1.12
NG group(n=3)	9.57 $\pm$ 3.72
NC group(n=3)	9.53 $\pm$ 3.71
Knockdown group(n=3)	4.16 $\pm$ 1.63 [°]
F	5.761
P	0.014

Notes: compared with NG group, [°] $P<0.05$; Compared with NC group, [°] $P<0.05$.

2.3 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞增殖的影响

转染 0、12 h,NG 组、NC 组、敲低组 TPC-1 细胞增殖能力差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。转染 24、48、72 h,与 NG 组比较,NC 组 TPC-1 细胞增殖能力差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);与 NC 组和 NG 组比较,敲低组 TPC-1 细胞增殖能力受到的抑制更强($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞增殖的影响($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Effect of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 on proliferation of TPC-1 cells($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	OD ₄₅₀				
	0 h	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h
NG group(n=3)	0.35 $\pm$ 0.01	0.74 $\pm$ 0.06	1.45 $\pm$ 0.39	1.87 $\pm$ 0.46	2.43 $\pm$ 0.55
NC group(n=3)	0.34 $\pm$ 0.02	0.73 $\pm$ 0.04	1.48 $\pm$ 0.42	1.86 $\pm$ 0.49	2.41 $\pm$ 0.59
Knockdown group(n=3)	0.35 $\pm$ 0.03	0.71 $\pm$ 0.03	0.93 $\pm$ 0.33 [°]	1.09 $\pm$ 0.39 [°]	1.38 $\pm$ 0.43 [°]
F	2.310	2.621	13.652	8.624	9.578
P	0.089	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.000

Notes: compared with NG group, [°] $P<0.05$; Compared with NC group, [°] $P<0.05$.

2.4 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞迁移能力的影响

NG 组迁移细胞数为(198.36 $\pm$ 15.77)个,NC 组迁移细胞数为(194.96 $\pm$ 18.37)个,敲低组迁移细胞数为(105.72 $\pm$ 13.85)个,敲低组迁移细胞数较 NG 组和 NC 组减少,差异有统计学意义($t=7.645$, 6.719, $P=0.002$, 0.003),见图 1。

2.5 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞侵袭能力的影响

NG 组侵袭细胞数为(156.86 $\pm$ 12.51)个,NC 组侵袭细胞数为(159.77 $\pm$ 13.06)个,敲低组侵袭细胞数为(88.23 $\pm$ 15.17)个,敲低组侵袭细胞数较 NG 组和 NC 组减少,差异有统计学意义($t=6.045$, 6.190, $P=0.004$, 0.003),见图 2。

2.6 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白表达的影响

与 NG 组相比,NC 组 TPC-1 细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);与 NC 组和 NG 组相比,敲低组 N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白表达水平明显降低,E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平明显升高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见图 3 和表 4。

3 讨论

哺乳动物基因组中超过 90%的基因均无编码功能,lncR-

NA 即为一种非编码 RNA^[12,13]。目前已有研究表明,在基因水平调控细胞分化等过程中,lncRNAs 均发挥重要作用^[14-16]。lncRNA 表达异常可导致癌症、免疫疾病等发生^[17,18]。王京等^[19]研究发现,LncRNA RP11-191L9.4 在前列腺癌中呈高表达,与前列腺癌的发生发展密切相关。陈向宙等^[20]研究发现,LncRP11-214F16.8 在乳腺癌中高表达,使乳腺癌 MCF-7 细胞增殖、迁移能力显著增强,推动乳腺癌发展。Luo 等^[21]研究发现 lncRNA-PANDAR 能够增强甲状腺癌细胞的增殖、侵袭能力。

Li 等^[22]发现 lncRNA 340790 在甲状腺癌组织中高表达,促进甲状腺癌细胞增殖。本研究发现,与癌旁组织相比,PTC 癌组织中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 相对表达量明显升高,提示 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在 PTC 中呈高表达,可能参与 PTC 发生发展进程。进一步研究发现,与 NG 组、NC 组比较,敲低组 TPC-1 细胞 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 表达水平显著降低,提示转染效果较佳可用于后续研究。

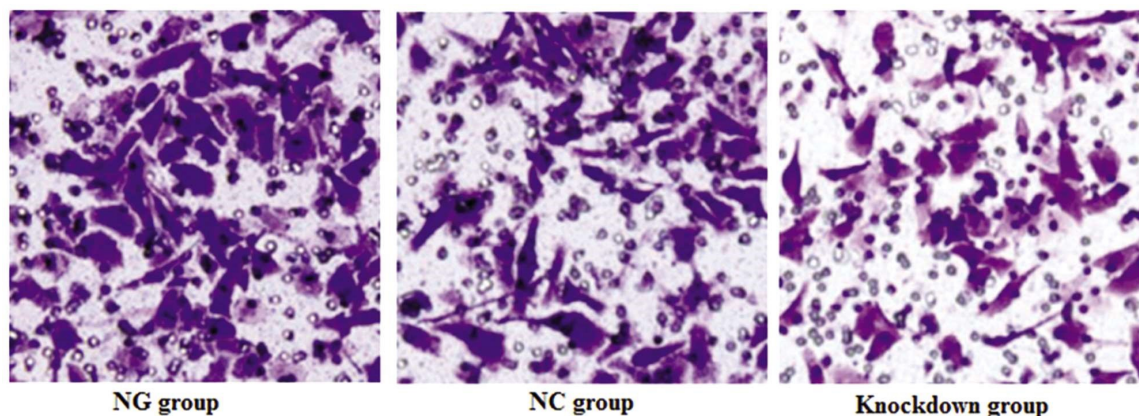


图 1 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞迁移的影响($\times 200$)

Fig.1 Effect of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 on migration of TPC-1 cells($\times 200$)

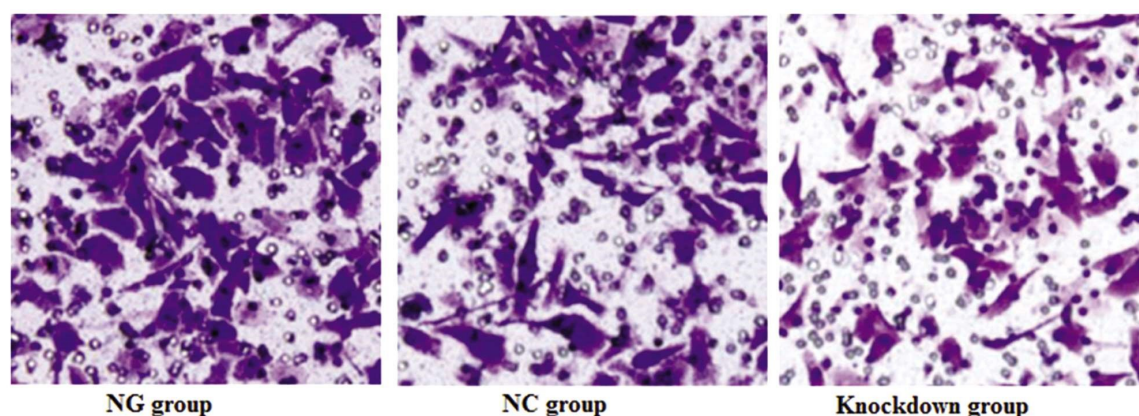


图 2 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞侵袭能力的影响($\times 200$)

Fig.2 Effect of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 on invasion ability of TPC-1 cells($\times 200$)

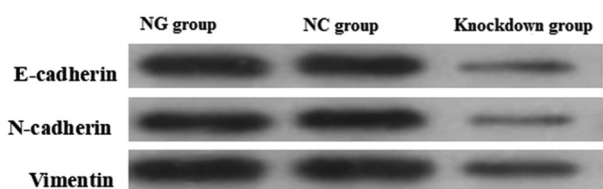


图 3 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白表达的影响

Fig.3 Effect of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 on the expression of E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin in TPC-1 cells

肿瘤发生是一个复杂过程,生物体癌变后,细胞将会失去对其相应基因水平的正常调控能力,导致肿瘤细胞侵袭能力增加,以及增殖和凋亡^[23]。石乐娟等^[24]研究发现,过表达 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 可促进乳腺癌组织中 MCF-7 细胞侵袭能力,而敲低 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 可显著抑制 MCF-7 细胞侵袭

能力。本研究发现,敲低组 TPC-1 细胞中 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 表达明显下调,且 TPC-1 细胞增殖、侵袭、迁移能力受到明显抑制,推测 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 可能通过调控 TPC-1 细胞增殖、侵袭、转移过程影响 PTC 产生和进展。

生物体生长发育过程中特定细胞由上皮到间质的转变可能促进肿瘤细胞迁移和侵袭,这即是 EMT 的过程^[25]。癌细胞发生 EMT 过程中,E-cadherin 蛋白表达降低,破坏细胞间黏附作用,进一步促使癌细胞发生转化,向其他器官发生转移^[26]。研究发现,在乳腺浸润性导管癌中,不表达 E-cadherin 者淋巴结转移率明显高于表达 E-cadherin 者^[27]。Vimentin 是间充质细胞中的中间丝蛋白,参与肿瘤细胞的黏附、迁移、侵袭及信号传导等^[28]。Yamashita 等^[29]研究发现,与对应癌旁组织相比较,乳腺癌组织中 vimentin 表达水平明显升高。E-cadherin 是 EMT 过程中一种关键转录基因蛋白,与癌细胞转移、侵袭相关^[30]。进一步研究显示,NG 组、NC 组 TPC-1 细胞中 E-cadherin 蛋白相对表

达量显著低于敲低组,N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白相对表达量均显著高于敲低组,提示 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 可能通过调控 E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin 表达影响 TPC-1 细胞迁移、侵袭能力。

表 4 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 对 TPC-1 细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin 蛋白表达的影响($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 4 Effect of LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 on expression of E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin in TPC-1 cells($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	E-cadherin	N-cadherin	Vimentin
NG group(n=3)	0.53± 0.02	0.55± 0.03	0.57± 0.04
NC group(n=3)	0.51± 0.02	0.56± 0.04	0.55± 0.04
Knockdown group(n=3)	0.96± 0.03 [⊙]	0.29± 0.02 [⊙]	0.23± 0.01 [⊙]
F	9.655	15.187	18.852
P	0.000	0.000	0.000

Notes: compared with NG group, [⊙] $P < 0.05$; Compared with NC group, [⊙] $P < 0.05$.

综上所述,LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在 PTC 癌组织中呈高表达,沉默 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 可抑制 TPC-1 细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭能力,其机制可能与 PTC 肿瘤细胞 EMT 过程有关。在 PTC 中,LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 可能扮演着致癌基因的角色,PTC 基因治疗中的潜在靶标。然而本研究样本量太少,后期应加大样本量对 LncRNA RP11-316M1.12 在 PTC 中的具体作用机制做进一步研究。

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