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• 基础研究 •

二氯乙酸钠和氯喹联合整合素亚单位的 shRNA 的协同抗肿瘤作用 *

李佳冰 赵发雪 胡晓宇 陈牧文 邱 瑜[△]

(上海交通大学医学院药理学与化学生物学系 上海 200025)

摘要 目的:探究二氯乙酸钠、氯喹和表达整合素 $\beta 3$ 、 $\beta 5$ 亚单位的 shRNA 的重组病毒协同抗肿瘤作用。**方法:**探究二氯乙酸钠、氯喹和表达整合素 $\beta 3$ 、 $\beta 5$ 亚单位的 shRNA 的重组病毒对肝癌细胞株 HepG2 皮下异种移植瘤生长的影响,通过免疫组化试验检测药物对肿瘤血管生成、肿瘤细胞凋亡、增殖的影响。**结果:**在小鼠 HepG2 皮下移植瘤体内试验中可见单用氯喹对肿瘤生长抑制作用明显弱于单用二氯乙酸钠或两者合用,两药联合使用对肝癌细胞株 HepG2 产生的小鼠皮下移植瘤具有良好的抑制生长作用,并且使得小鼠能够很好地耐受氯喹,荷瘤所致的小鼠体重下降也得到缓解。单用表达整合素 $\beta 3$ 、 $\beta 5$ 亚单位的 shRNA 腺病毒对肿瘤抑制作用弱,合用两个化合物和表达整合素 $\beta 3$ 、 $\beta 5$ 亚单位的 shRNA 腺病毒则对小鼠 HepG2 移植瘤生长产生持续抑制作用,并减少单用表达整合素 $\beta 3$ 、 $\beta 5$ 亚单位的 shRNA 腺病毒对体重的影响。HE 染色结果显示,给药后各组细胞结构被破坏,CD31 和 Ki67 染色显示用药各组同步减少,TUNEL 染色显示用药后各组细胞凋亡增加,其中二氯乙酸钠/氯喹/整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组最为明显,结果表明二氯乙酸钠/氯喹/整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒联用具有显著的抗肿瘤生长作用,其机制是降低肿瘤的微血管密度、抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖和增加肿瘤细胞凋亡。**结论:**二氯乙酸钠、氯喹和表达整合素亚单位的 shRNA 的重组病毒进行组合具有协同抗肿瘤作用,为联合用药的设计及应用提供了参考。

关键词: 肝癌;二氯乙酸钠;氯喹;整合素**中图分类号:** R-33;R735.7;R730.5 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1673-6273(2021)05-801-05

Synergistic Anti-Tumor Effect of Sodium Dichloroacetate and Chloroquine and Recombinant Virus Expressing shRNA of Integrin Subunit *

LI Jia-bing, ZHAO Fa-xue, HU Xiao-yu, CHEN Mu-wen, QIU Yu[△]

(Department of Pharmacology and Chemical Biology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200025, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the synergistic antitumor effect of sodium dichloroacetate and chloroquine and recombinant adenovirus expressing shRNA of integrin subunit $\beta 3$, $\beta 5$. **Methods:** Subcutaneous xenografts of hepatocellular carcinoma cell line HepG2 was established to detect the inhibitory effect of recombinant virus expressing shRNA of integrin subunit $\beta 3$, $\beta 5$ combined with sodium dichloroacetate and chloroquine in vivo. Immuno-histochemical experiments were further performed to investigate the effects of the combination on tumor angiogenesis, tumor cell apoptosis and proliferation. **Results:** Chloroquine alone demonstrated weaker inhibitory effects on growth of transplanted tumor of hepatocellular carcinoma cell line HepG2 than sodium dichloroacetate or the combination of sodium dichloroacetate and chloroquine. And the mice can tolerate chloroquine well. Moreover, the loss of weight caused by the tumor-bearing mice was also alleviated. Adenovirus expressing shRNA of integrin subunit $\beta 3$, $\beta 5$ also showed little inhibitory effect on tumor growth. However, the combination of sodium dichloroacetate and chloroquine with the adenovirus expressing integrin shRNA significantly inhibited the tumor growth. Moreover, the effect of adenovirus expressing integrin shRNA on mouse weight was attenuated by the combination. The results of HE staining showed that the cell structure of each group has been damaged after administration. CD31 and Ki67 staining showed that the proliferation of tumor cells was reduced simultaneously after administration. TUNEL staining showed that apoptosis of each group increased after administration. Among them, the combination of sodium dichloroacetate, chloroquine and recombinant virus expressing shRNA of integrin subunit $\beta 3$, $\beta 5$ was the most significant. The results demonstrated that the combination of sodium dichloroacetate/chloroquine/integrin $\beta 3$ and $\beta 5$ shRNA adenovirus had a significant anti-tumor effect. And its mechanism is to reduce tumor micro-vessel density, inhibit tumor cell proliferation and increase tumor cell apoptosis. **Conclusions:** Sodium dichloroacetate and chloroquine combined with adenovirus expressing shRNA of integrin subunit $\beta 3$, $\beta 5$ can obtain a better anti-tumor effect. The study provides new insights into the design and application of the combined medicine.

Key words: Hepatocellular carcinoma; Sodium dichloroacetate; Chloroquine; Integrin

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作者简介:李佳冰(1995-),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:药理学,E-mail: jb_lee@foxmail.com

[△] 通讯作者:邱瑜(1970-),女,博士生导师,教授,主要研究方向:药理学,E-mail: yu_qiu@hotmail.com,电话:021-63846590-778012

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前言

癌症,也称恶性肿瘤,严重威胁人类生命健康,其涉及异常细胞生长并能够侵袭或扩散至机体其他部分。癌症的发生和发展机制复杂,涉及基因突变、信号通路异常调控、代谢紊乱等多种方面,尽管各种治疗药物和手段不断涌现,但治疗敏感性、耐药性等问题促使不断研究和开发新的抗癌药物和治疗手段。二氯乙酸钠(dichloroacetate, DCA)临床用于治疗乳酸性酸中毒,近年研究发现在体外及体内试验中DCA对多种肿瘤细胞有抑制作用^[1-3]。氯喹(chloroquine, CQ)临床用于治疗疟疾和自身免疫性疾病,近年研究也发现其具有抗肿瘤活性^[4,5]。尽管DCA和CQ具有一定的抗恶性肿瘤作用,但单用效果有限^[6,7]。整合素是一个膜受体家族,可通过非配体依赖的信号传导通路促进肿瘤细胞转移^[8-10],其中 $\alpha v \beta 3$ 和 $\alpha v \beta 5$ 是抗肿瘤药物研究的热点^[11-15],而单纯阻断整合素的作用往往导致机体代偿而减弱抗癌作用^[16-19]。

本研究将二氯乙酸钠和氯喹和表达整合素 $\beta 3$ 、 $\beta 5$ 亚单位的shRNA的重组病毒进行组合,通过发挥药物的协同抗肿瘤作用,达到更好的发挥药物抗肿瘤效果,为联合用药的设计及应用提供重要参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

人肝癌细胞HepG2来源于ATCC。BALB/c裸鼠,4周龄,雌鼠,购于上海交通大学医学院实验动物中心。高糖DMEM培养基和0.25%胰蛋白酶购自上海源培生物科技有限公司;FBS胎牛血清、山羊血清、Hank's平衡盐溶液和双抗青链霉素购自美国GIBCO公司;DCA和CQ购自美国Sigma公司;PBS购自上海生工生物工程有限公司;多聚甲醛、二甲苯、无水乙醇、双氧水购自永华化学科技(江苏)有限公司;CD31、Ki67和TUNEL蛋白抗体购自英国Abcam公司。生物安全柜、二氧化碳细胞培养箱购自美国Thermofisher公司;Centrifuge 5810 R离心机购自德国Eppendorf公司;实验用超纯水系统购自美国Millipore公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 配制含10%的FBS及1%的双抗DMEM培养基。冻存细胞在37℃水浴锅中快速溶解,转移至15 mL离心管,添加适量培养基,800 rpm下离心5 min,弃上清添加新鲜培养基吹匀接种,置37℃培养箱培养。培养细胞达80-90%汇合时用0.25%胰蛋白酶消化,按1:3比例传代。

1.2.2 HepG2 细胞皮下成瘤 取1.2.1中处于对数生长期的HepG2细胞胰酶消化后,用HBSS重悬细胞进行计数并制成单细胞悬液。采用皮下注射方式在每只裸鼠腋下接种 3×10^6 个细胞,观察成瘤情况,计算肿瘤体积(肿瘤体积=肿瘤长径 $\times$ 肿瘤短径 $\times 0.5$),当肿瘤体积长至约100 mm³时,将裸鼠进行随机分组。分组后进行给药,每2-3天测量各组小鼠皮下肿瘤大小及小鼠体重,待对照组肿瘤长到1500 mm³,对小鼠进行安乐

死,取出皮下移植肿瘤,拍照并称取瘤重。

1.2.3 动物分组及给药方式 当小鼠肿瘤体积长至约100 mm³时,随机分组,每组5只。分组后,对照组给予PBS灌胃;DCA药物浓度为1000 mg/kg(溶于PBS),给药方式为灌胃/天;CQ药物浓度为50 mg/kg(溶于PBS),给药方式为给药第一天尾静脉注射,次日灌胃/天;对照病毒组滴度为 3.5×10^8 PFU,整合素 $\beta 5$ (ITGB5)滴度为 3.5×10^8 PFU,整合素 $\beta 3$ (ITGB3)滴度为 3.5×10^8 PFU,均采取瘤内注射,每周一次。给药后每2天测量各组小鼠皮下肿瘤大小,待对照组肿瘤长到1500 mm³终止,处死各组小鼠,剥下皮下肿瘤并绘制肿瘤生长曲线。

1.2.4 HepG2 移植瘤病理形态学观察 每组随机选取3只小鼠用4%多聚甲醛灌流,取出肿瘤组织,将其浸泡于4%多聚甲醛固定数小时,选用乙醇进行逐级脱水,再用二甲苯透明。用石蜡浸润组织块,切片和烤片。用二甲苯和梯度酒精将石蜡切片脱蜡,然后用蒸馏水冲洗一次并浸泡于蒸馏水中。高温高压修复后,用3%过氧化氢阻断内源性过氧化物酶室温20 min, PBS冲洗3次。10%山羊血清孵育封闭,然后加一抗工作液,4℃过夜。PBS冲洗后加二抗孵育,室温孵育30 min, PBS冲洗3次,滴加新鲜配置的DAB。自来水冲洗,再进行脱水干燥,中性树胶封片镜检。

1.3 统计学分析

所有数据用mean $\pm$ SEM表示,使用统计学软件GraphPad Prism 6.0进行统计分析并制作图表。两组间比较用Student's t test,多组数据或多组间比较用单因素方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 即认为具有统计学差异意义。

2 结果

2.1 二氯乙酸钠、氯喹合用对移植瘤的影响

在给药过程中,观察到单用氯喹组小鼠出现颤抖现象,而二氯乙酸钠和氯喹合用组无此表现。给药后每2-3天测量各组小鼠皮下肿瘤大小,至肿瘤大小约1500 mm³终止,处死各组小鼠,剥下皮下肿瘤并绘制肿瘤生长曲线。如图1A所示,对照组小鼠皮下肿瘤生长较迅速,体积明显增大;给予二氯乙酸钠或氯喹组,小鼠皮下肿瘤生长速度减慢,体积增长缓慢;二氯乙酸钠/氯喹合用组小鼠皮下肿瘤生长速度减慢,体积增长缓慢,但与二氯乙酸钠组差别不大。各组小鼠处死后剥出皮下种植肿瘤,如图1C所示,给药组肿瘤体积较对照组明显减小;测量各组肿瘤的重量,如图1D所示,给药组小鼠肿瘤重量明显减轻,其中二氯乙酸钠组与二氯乙酸钠/氯喹合用组抑制肿瘤生长效果更显著。另外如图1B所示,二氯乙酸钠/氯喹合用组小鼠治疗期间体重下降相较于其他三组更慢,表明合用组毒副作用更小。

2.2 二氯乙酸钠、氯喹与整合素shRNA合用对移植瘤的影响

如图2A所示,对照组小鼠皮下肿瘤生长较迅速,体积明显增大;给予二氯乙酸钠或氯喹组,小鼠皮下肿瘤生长速度减慢,体积增长缓慢;整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA腺病毒组在治疗前10天肿瘤生长速度减慢,但后期肿瘤生长速度加快,至治疗终

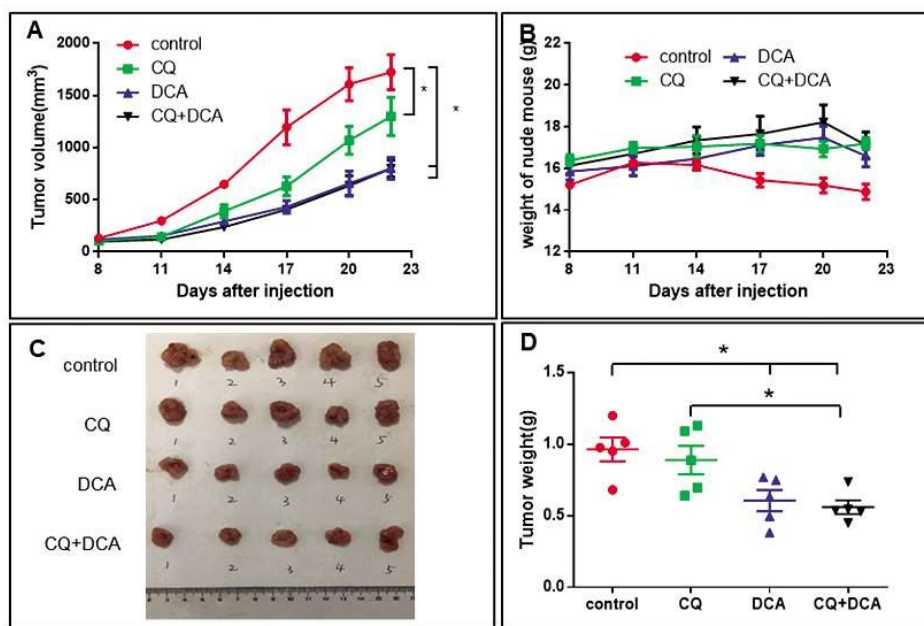


图1 二氯乙酸钠、氯喹合用对移植瘤生长的影响

Fig.1 Effect of CQ and DCA on HepG2 xenograft tumor growth

Tumor tissue were implanted subcutaneously into female athymic nude mice (4 weeks old). Treatment with CQ and DCA after implant was started when average tumor volume reached approximately 100 mm³. The mice were intragastric filled by CQ and DCA.

Tumor volume was calculated (tumor volume = tumor length diameter × tumor short diameter × 0.5).

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm \text{SEM}$, n=5. *P<0.05.

止时与肿瘤生长对照病毒组相似；二氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组小鼠皮下肿瘤生长速度显著减慢，体积显著小于其他各组。如图 2C 所示，治疗结束小鼠被处死后剥出皮下种植肿瘤，二氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组肿瘤体积明显小于其他各组。如图 2D 所示，五组小鼠剥下皮下种植肿瘤测量重量，二氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组小鼠肿瘤重量明显减轻。另外如同 2B 所示，整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组小鼠体重不增长，而氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组小鼠治疗期间体重大于整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组小鼠，表明合用在提高抗肿瘤作用的同时减少对体重的影响。

2.3 药物对移植瘤生长及肿瘤血管生成的影响

如图 3 为肿瘤的病理学特征及抗 CD31、抗 Ki67 和抗 TUNEL 的代表性组化图片，免疫组化 CD31 反映肿瘤血管生成情况，Ki67 反映肿瘤细胞增殖，TUNEL 反映肿瘤细胞凋亡。HE 染色显示，给药后各组细胞出现了细胞结构破坏，其中二氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ (ITGB5) 和 $\beta 3$ (ITGB3) shRNA 腺病毒组最明显。CD31 和 Ki67 染色显示用药各组同步减少，其中二氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组最明显；TUNEL 染色显示用药各组细胞凋亡增加，其中二氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒组最明显，结果表明二氯乙酸钠 / 氯喹 / 整合素 $\beta 5$ 和 $\beta 3$ shRNA 腺病毒联用具有显著的抗肿瘤生长作用，并且其机制是降低肿瘤的微血管密度、抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖和增加肿瘤细胞凋亡。

3 讨论

DCA 临床用于治疗乳酸性酸中毒^[20,21]，近年研究发现在体

外及体内试验中 DCA 对多种肿瘤细胞有抑制作用。随后发现该化合物单用或联合其它药物和治疗手段如放疗对一些实体肿瘤(乳腺癌、大肠癌、前列腺等)有一定作用，二氯乙酸钠 / 作用于丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶 1(PDK1)，抑制 PDK1 激酶活性；PDK1 作为丙酮酸脱氢酶负调节者，促进细胞氧化磷酸化，加速丙酮酸氧化成乙酰辅酶 A，从而使癌细胞恢复正常细胞代谢，从而起到抗肿瘤作用^[5,22-25]。氯喹临床用于治疗疟疾和自身免疫性疾病，近年研究也发现其具有抗肿瘤活性，对肿瘤有多种作用机制，如诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡，抑制自噬，抑制肿瘤干细胞生长，血管正常化以及对免疫反应的影响^[7,26]。整合素是一个膜受体家族，有 18 个 α 亚单位和 8 个 β 亚单位组成至少 24 个异二聚体^[27]。该家族参与细胞与细胞基质、细胞与细胞之间的粘附以及血管形成，对细胞的生长发育、增殖分化及细胞凋亡起重要作用^[28]。整合素还可通过非配体依赖的信号传导通路促进肿瘤细胞转移，是抗肿瘤研究的潜在靶点^[8]。其中 $\alpha v\beta 3$ 和 $\alpha v\beta 5$ 在肿瘤血管生成中起重要作用，表皮生长因子促进肿瘤细胞迁移和转移需要 $\alpha v\beta 5$ 的参与^[11,29]，因此 $\alpha v\beta 3$ 和 $\alpha v\beta 5$ 成为抗肿瘤药物研究的热点^[30-33]。

尽管二氯乙酸钠和氯喹具有一定的抗恶性肿瘤作用，但单用效果有限，临床实验表明二氯乙酸钠对乳腺癌和非小细胞肺癌无效，单用氯喹在一些癌症治疗中也无效，目前两药只能作为辅助性药物在癌症治疗中试用，患者生存期并没有得到改善。而单纯阻断整合素的作用往往导致机体代偿而减弱抗癌作用， $\alpha v\beta 3$ 和 $\alpha v\beta 5$ 抑制剂西仑吉肽(Cilengitide)单用在 3 期临床试验中失败，并且西仑吉肽联合放疗的患者生存期也没有得到改善；整合素的单克隆抗体也面临同样问题，多个单抗因效果不佳而终止临床试验或研发。

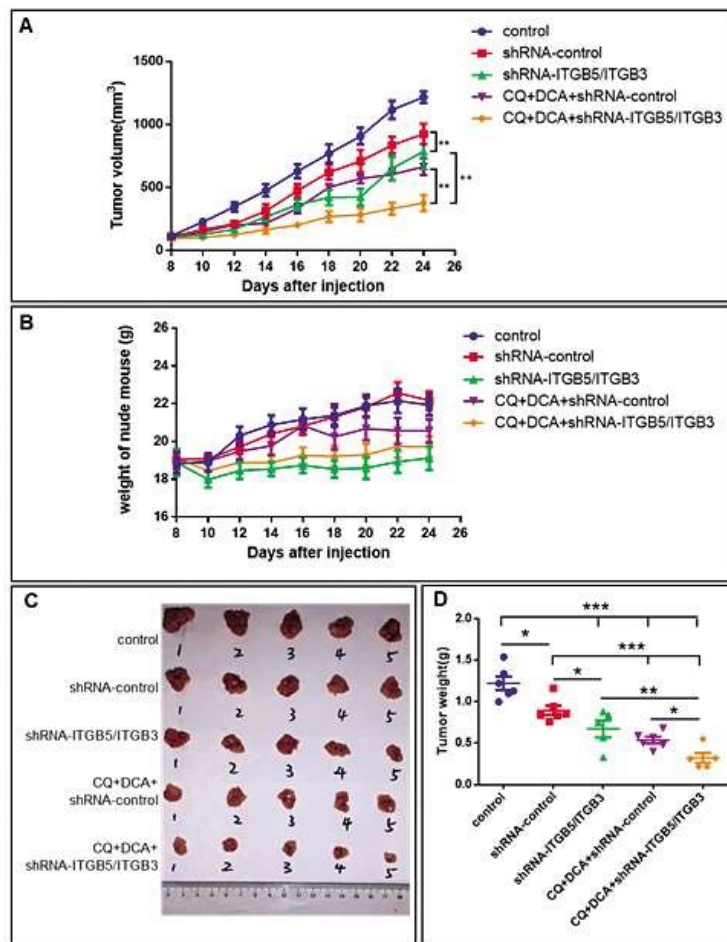


图2 二氯乙酸钠、氯喹与整合素 shRNA 合用对移植瘤的影响

Fig.2 Effect of CQ, DCA and integrin shRNA on HepG2 xenograft tumor growth

Tumor tissue were implanted subcutaneously into female athymic nude mice (4 weeks old).

Treatment with CQ, DCA and integrin shRNA after implant when average tumor volume reached approximately 100 mm³.

Tumor volume was calculated (tumor volume = tumor length diameter × tumor short diameter² × 0.5).

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm \text{SEM}$, n=5. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

本文将二氯乙酸钠 / 和氯喹两种药物组合,联合表达整合素亚单位 $\beta 3$ 和 $\beta 5$ 的 shRNA 的重组病毒,充分利用各组分的不同抗癌靶点和机制,在抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、改善肿瘤细胞代谢、抑制自噬和肿瘤微环境中新生血管的生成等多方面发挥抗癌作用。在 HepG2 产生的小鼠皮下移植瘤体内实验中可见单用两个化学药物或单用表达整合素 shRNA 腺病毒对肿瘤生长抑制作用弱,单独表达整合素 shRNA 的腺病毒的小鼠移植瘤在后期生长反而有所加快,而合用两个化学药物和表达整合素 shRNA 腺病毒的小鼠移植瘤生长被持续抑制,生长速度显著慢于单用两个化学药物或单用表达整合素 shRNA 腺病毒组。

二氯乙酸钠为临床应用药物,已具备一定的安全性、经济性和适当性,氯喹也为临床应用药物,具备一定的经济性和适当性,但其不良反应较大,一般病人难以承受较大剂量治疗,常常因为毒性作用停用。在本研究中,两药联合使用在体内实验中对肝癌细胞株 HepG2 产生的小鼠皮下移植瘤具备良好的抑制生长作用,并且使得小鼠能够很好地耐受氯喹,荷瘤所致的小鼠体重下降也得到缓解。原发性肝癌进展较快,手术切除后容易复发,五年生存率低。肝癌近体表,可经皮瘤内注射治疗,本研究方案显示全身应用二氯乙酸钠、氯喹和瘤内注射表达整

合素亚单位的 shRNA 的重组病毒具有良好的抗皮下移植肝肿瘤效果,值得进一步深入研究。综上所述,本研究将二氯乙酸钠、氯喹和表达整合素亚单位的 shRNA 的重组病毒进行组合,通过发挥药物的协同抗肿瘤作用,达到在减小药物毒副作用的同时更好的发挥药物抗肿瘤效果,为联合用药的设计及应用提供了参考。

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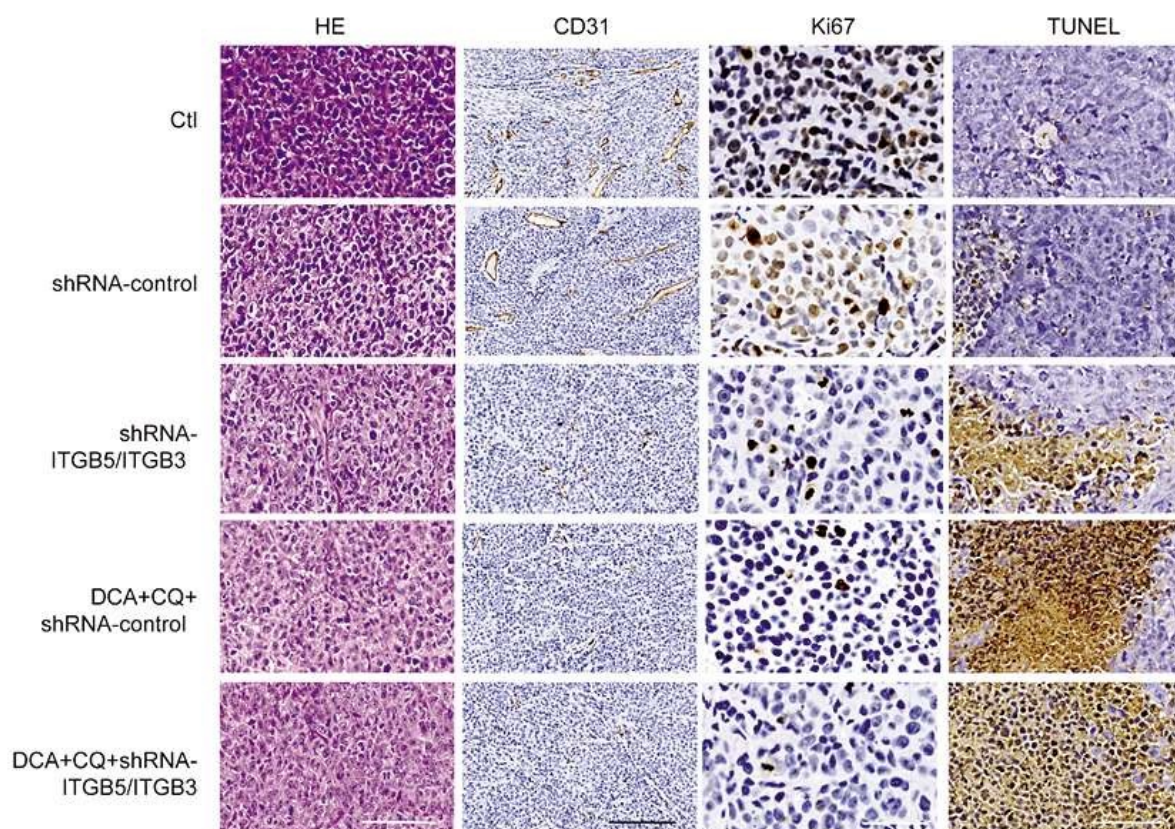


图 3 HepG2 移植瘤的 H&E 染色和 IHC 染色

Fig.3 Representative images of H&E staining and IHC staining of HepG2 tumors from experimental study between different groups.

Black scale bar, 200 μ m; white scale bar, 100 μ m.

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