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· 研究快报 ·

莱菔素通过阻断STAT3信号通路杀伤三阴性乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-468和MDA-MA-231

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[摘要] **目的:**探讨染色体区域维持因子1(CRM1)抑制剂莱菔素(LFS-01)通过抑制信号转导及转录激活因子3(STAT3)信号通路杀伤三阴性乳腺癌(TNBC)细胞的作用及其机制。**方法:**通过分子动力学模拟技术,验证LFS-01是否可与CRM1分子结构上的核输出信号(NES)口袋结合。通过CCK-8法检测LFS-01对4种不同的乳腺癌细胞杀伤活力。用不同浓度的LFS-01处理TNBC细胞MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231,免疫荧光法检测CRM1货物蛋白STAT3以及带有NES序列的蛋白在细胞内定位的变化;WB检测LFS-01对STAT-3信号通路以及其下游蛋白表达的影响;WB、细胞免疫荧光和透射电镜法检测自噬的发生;通过流式细胞术检测药物对细胞周期和凋亡的影响。**结果:**分子动力学模拟结果表明,LFS-01能够与CRM1的NES口袋结合,显示其在结构上影响后者蛋白转运功能的可能性。LFS-01能特异性杀伤TNBC细胞MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231。10 μmol/L LFS-01处理后TNBC细胞中STAT3和带有NES标签的蛋白均被阻滞于细胞核中,而在对照组中这些蛋白均匀分布在细胞质中。随着LFS-01剂量的提高和处理时间的延长,MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231细胞中磷酸化STAT3蛋白、Bcl-xL和Cylin D1表达均降低,细胞内自噬标志蛋白LC3B表达上升;同时出现高密度、多层的团状自噬小体;细胞周期阻滞于S期,并且凋亡率显著升高($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$)。**结论:**LFS-01可阻断CRM1运载蛋白出核、进而抑制STAT3信号通路的激活,从而促进TNBC细胞MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231发生自噬、细胞周期阻滞和凋亡。

[关键词] 莱菔素;信号转导及转录激活因子3;染色体区域维持因子1;三阴性乳腺癌;MDA-MB-468细胞;MDA-MB-231细胞
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Sulforaphene kills triple negative breast cancer MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MA-231 cells by blocking STAT3 signaling pathway

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the role and mechanism of chromosomal region maintenance 1 (CRM1) inhibitor sulforaphene (LFS-01) in killing triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) cells by inhibiting signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) signaling pathways. **Methods:** Whether LFS-01 could combine with the NES pocket of CRM1 was verified by molecular dynamics simulation techniques. The killing activity of LFS-01 on four different breast cancer cell lines was detected by CCK-8 method. TNBC MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with different concentrations of LFS-01, and the intracellular localization of CRM1 cargo protein STAT3 and protein with NES sequence was detected by immunofluorescence; WB was used to detect the effect of LFS-01 on the expression of STAT-3 signaling pathway and its downstream proteins; WB, cellular immunofluorescence and transmission electron microscopy were adopted to detect the occurrence of autophagy; the effect of LFS-01 on cell cycle and apoptosis was detected by flow cytometry. **Results:** Molecular dynamics simulations showed that LFS-01 can bind to the NES pocket of CRM1, indicating that it may structurally affect the latter's protein transport function. LFS-01 could specifically kill TNBC MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MB-231 cells. STAT3 and NES-tagged proteins were mainly blocked in the nucleus of TNBC cells after the treatment with 10 μmol/L LFS-01, while they were evenly distributed in the cytoplasm in the control group. The expressions of phosphorylated STAT3 protein, Bcl-xL and Cylin D1 were decreased in MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MB-231 cells with the increase of LFS-01 dose and the prolongation of treatment time; the expression of autophagy marker protein LC3B increased, and high-

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density, multi-layered autophagosomes appeared at the same time; cell cycle arrest was observed in S phase and apoptosis rate was significantly increased ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** LFS-01 blocks the export of CRM1 carrier protein, thereby inhibiting the activation of STAT3 signaling pathway and promoting autophagy, cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in TNBC MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MB-231 cells.

[Key words] sulforaphene(LFS-01); signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3); chromosomal region maintenance 1 (CRM1); triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC); MDA-MB-468 cell; MDA-MB-231 cell

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三阴性乳腺癌(triple negative breast cancer, TN-BC)是指雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)、孕激素受体(progesterone receptor, PR)和人表皮生长因子受体2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER-2)均为阴性的乳腺癌^[1-3]。研究^[4]表明,乳腺癌的治疗靶点主要有乳腺癌易感基因1(breast cancer susceptibility gene 1, BRCA1)、上皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)、血管生成因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和多聚ADP核糖聚合酶(poly ADP-ribose polymerase, PARP),它们可以通过激活信号转导及转录激活因子3(STAT3)信号通路增强肿瘤细胞的耐药性。染色体区域维持因子1(chromosomal region maintenance 1, CRM1),也称核输出蛋白1(exportin 1, XPO1),在乳腺癌中普遍过度表达,是细胞内重要调控蛋白的运输载体,主要负责将蛋白质和少数RNA从细胞核运输到细胞质中^[5-7]。目前发现的CRM1可以运输的蛋白多达265个,这些蛋白被称为CRM1的“货物蛋白”。CRM1运输的货物蛋白大部分是抑癌蛋白,这些抑癌蛋白在肿瘤细胞质中失去抑癌的作用。STAT3是CRM1货物蛋白之一,STAT3信号通路参与调控细胞的免疫、分化、死亡和肿瘤的形成^[8-9]。STAT3同时也具有促进干细胞形成的功能^[10-11]。SASIDHARAN等^[12]研究发现,在乳腺癌细胞中双重抑制STAT1和STAT3的激活可以下调PD-L1的表达。抑制STAT3信号通路的激活,可以作为抑制乳腺癌的有效方法之一。通过天然产物数据库中筛选出CRM1的抑制剂莱菔素(sulforaphene),命名为LFS-01。本研究探讨LFS-01对STAT3的作用,及其对TNBC细胞周期、凋亡和自噬的影响,以期对乳腺癌的治疗提供新的靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞与主要试剂

人乳腺上皮细胞MCF10A, TNBC细胞MDA-MB-231、MDA-MB-468, HER2阳性乳腺癌细胞MCF-7和三阳乳腺癌细胞BT-474均来源于美国ATCC细胞库。核输出信号(nuclear export signal, NES)-GFP质粒由徐州医学院临床学院内科学(血液

病)实验室惠赠, GFP-LC3质粒(#11546)购自Addgene公司, Lipofectamine™2000购自美国Invitrogen公司, STAT3(#9139)、phospho-STAT3(#9145)、Actin(#3700)、Bcl-xL(#2764)、Cyclin D1(#2978)、LC3A/B(#4108)抗体购自美国CST公司, 凋亡检测试剂盒(#88-8005)购自美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司。激光共聚焦显微镜(#FV-1000)购自Olympus公司。

1.2 CCK-8法检测LFS-01对乳腺癌细胞及人乳腺上皮细胞增殖的影响

待4种乳腺癌细胞(MDA-MB-231、MDA-MB-468、MCF-7、BT-474)和人乳腺上皮细胞MCF10A生长至对数生长期,消化细胞后接种到96孔板中,每孔 3×10^3 个细胞。隔天加入药物LFS-01(配制LFS-01工作液 $50 \mu\text{mol/L}$,按照2倍稀释法,稀释为10个药物梯度),加入细胞后培养72 h,加入CCK-8试剂检测波长450 nm处光密度(D)值,通过Graphpad prism软件计算LFS-01对5种细胞的 IC_{50} 值。

1.3 细胞免疫荧光法检测LFS-01对MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231细胞自噬的影响

将GFP-LC3质粒稀释于无血清的细胞培养基中,将Lipofectamine™2000脂质体稀释在无血清的培养基,分别静置5 min,混合两种溶液静置20 min,将混合液加入MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231细胞中,培养6 h,更换为正常培养基培养24 h。加入药物LFS-01处理24 h后收集细胞样品。通过常规的细胞免疫荧光方法处理细胞,最后通过激光共聚焦显微镜观察。以细胞中出现的高荧光强度、点状形态的结构即自噬体。相反,细胞中荧光大部分均匀分布的状态,认为是细胞处于无自噬或者少量自噬的状态。

1.4 透射电子显微镜技术检测LFS-01对MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231细胞自噬的影响

LFS-01处理MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231细胞24 h后,常温离心、吸去上清,缓慢加入2.5%戊二醛,4℃固定过夜。第2天离心取细胞沉淀,用PBS缓冲液洗细胞后离心,加入1%锇酸再次固定细胞2.5 h, PBS洗一次后离心;30%、50%、70%、80%丙酮梯度脱水,每级作用时间30 min;纯丙

酮作用3次。渗透后包埋:将处理好的样品放入包埋板中,45℃聚合12h,60℃聚合48h;在超薄机上切片,柠檬铅染色15min,双蒸水清洗3次,醋酸铀染色30min,双蒸水清洗3次。待干燥后上机观察自噬小体,拍照。

1.5 细胞免疫荧光染色检测LFS-01对TNBC细胞中核蛋白转运的影响

0、10 μmol/L LFS-01分别处理已转染NES-GFP质粒的MDA-MB-231细胞3h后,多聚甲醛室温固定细胞15min,PBS洗3次。用含有0.5% Triton-X100的PBS室温通透15min,PBS洗3次,加入封闭液37℃封闭1h,加入一抗工作液4℃过夜保存。第2天洗去一抗,加入荧光二抗室温孵育1h,PBS洗3次,加入细胞核染料Hoechst室温孵育10min,洗去游离染料,使用单光子激光共聚焦显微镜观察结果。

1.6 WB检测LFS-01对细胞内IL-6/STAT3信号通路相关蛋白表达的影响

MDA-MB-231和MDA-MB-468细胞经过0、5、10、20、30 μmol/L LFS-01处理48h,其中MDA-MB-231细胞P-STAT3蛋白本底表达水平较低,在加入LFS-01处理前,先加入10 ng/ml IL-6诱导细胞15min。胰酶消化细胞,离心收集细胞沉淀,加入RIPA(含有PMSF蛋白酶抑制剂)裂解细胞,超声破碎细胞后冰上放置0.5h,15 000×g离心15min,取上清,使用BCA试剂盒定量蛋白质浓度;沸水煮10min蛋白质变性,SDS-PAGE分离蛋白后,转移至PVDF膜;用含有5%脱脂奶粉TBST溶液封闭1h,将含有蛋白的PVDF膜孵育在一抗(STAT3、phospho-STAT3、Actin、Bcl-xL、Cyclin D1、LC3A/B抗体)溶液(1:1 000)中4℃过夜。第2天TBST洗去一抗,孵育HRP标记的IgG二抗(1:4 000),TBST洗涤,加入HR发光液,通过凝胶成像仪观察并分析结果。

1.7 PI-单染流式术检测LFS-01对细胞周期的影响

0、5 μmol/L LFS-01分别处理MDA-MB-231和MDA-MB-468细胞24h后,胰酶消化细胞,离心取细胞沉淀,PBS洗一遍后,加入预冷的80%乙醇中-20℃过夜,第2天PBS清洗1次,加入含有RNase A(100 μg/ml)、Triton X-100(0.2%)的PI染料(50 μg/ml)室温处理20min,直接上机观察细胞周期的改变。

1.8 Annexin V/PI双染流式术检测LFS-01诱导细胞凋亡

0、10、20 μmol/L LFS-01分别处理MDA-MB-231和MDA-MB-468细胞8h,经胰酶轻柔消化细胞,离心取细胞沉淀,PBS洗1次,加入Annexin V室温处理

15min,离心5min收集细胞,用1×结合缓冲液清洗细胞,加入PI工作液,室温孵育20min,流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡的变化。

1.9 计算机模拟验证LFS-01与CRM1的结合

CRM1蛋白结构来自PDB(Protein Databank)数据库(PDB code: 5ZPU)。5ZPU的晶体结构验证了CRM1与实验室前期发现的异硫氰酸酯结构LFS-829结合。为了方便计算,模拟计算均采用了CRM1的NES结构口袋部分。在验证CRM1和LFS-01分子对接试验中,采取了本实验室自主研发的FIPSDock工具,分子结构的图片通过软件PyMOL展示。

1.10 统计学处理

应用GraphPad Prism 6.0软件,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间数据比较采用 t 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 LFS-01特异性杀伤TNBC细胞

LFS-01结构见图1A,通过分子动力学模拟结果(图1B)显示LFS-01可以稳定地结合在CRM1的NES口袋中。如图所示,LFS-01的异硫氰酸酯键与CRM1的cys528位点接近,具有形成共价键的可能,导致CRM1丧失运输货物蛋白的功能。

CCK-8法检测结果(图1C、D)显示,LFS-01杀伤MDA-MB-468、MDA-MB-231、MCF-7、BT-474和MCF10A细胞的 IC_{50} 值分别为5.88、11.72、15.76、20.29和82 073 μmol/L。

2.2 LFS-01阻滞NES-GFP和STAT3在MDA-MB-468细胞核中

细胞免疫荧光实验检测结果(图2A)显示,10 μmol/L LFS-01处理组MDA-MB-468细胞中NES-GFP阻滞在细胞核中,而对照组NES-GFP荧光分布在细胞质中。

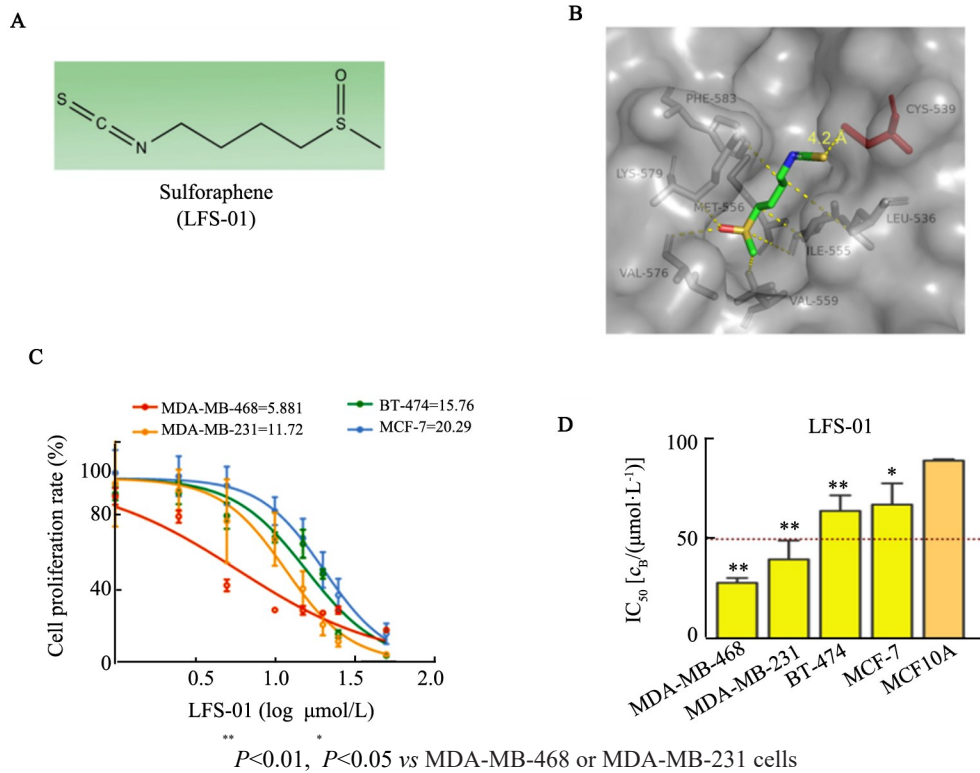
10 μmol/L LFS-01处理MDA-MB-468细胞3h,固定细胞后孵育STAT3抗体,通过常规细胞免疫荧光实验,观察LFS-01对STAT3在细胞内分布的变化。结果如图2B所示,STAT3在对照组细胞中,主要分布在细胞质中,少量分布在细胞核中。LFS-01处理后,STAT3主要分布到细胞核中,少量分布在细胞质中。

2.3 LFS-01抑制TNBC细胞IL-6/STAT3信号通路的激活

WB实验检测结果显示,随着LFS-01剂量的提高和处理时间的延长,MDA-MB-468细胞中磷酸化STAT3蛋白表达降低,总STAT3蛋白表达不变,同时

STAT3 下游信号通路蛋白 Bcl-xL 和 Cylin D1 表达水平下降(图 3A、C、E)。对于 MDA-MB-231 细胞, 在 10 ng/ml IL-6 存在条件下, 随着 LFS-01 剂量的提高和处理时间的延长, MDA-MB-231 细胞中磷酸化

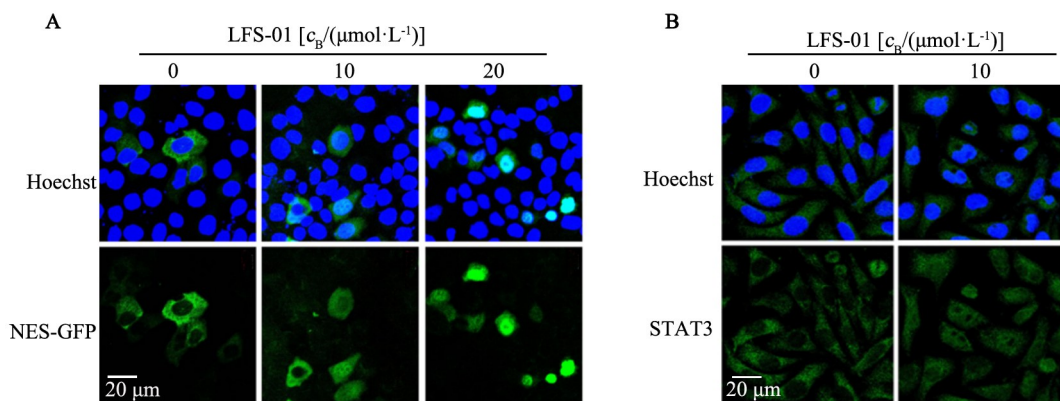
STAT3 蛋白表达同样发生下降, 总 STAT3 蛋白表达不变, 同时 STAT3 下游信号蛋白 Bcl-xL 和 Cylin D1 表达水平下降(图 3B、D、F)。



A: Structure of sulforaphene (LFS-01); B: LFS-01 covalently binds to the NES-pocket of CRM1 after 20 ns MD simulation, CRM1 is presented in grays, Cys528 are colored red, LFS-01 is presented in colored according to elements; C and D: Comparison of IC₅₀ values of LFS-01 against indicated cell lines

图 1 LFS-01 通过靶向 CRM1 特异性杀伤 TNBC 细胞

Fig.1 LFS-01 selectively killed TNBC cells by targeting CRM1



A: Effect of LFS-01 on the distribution of NES-GFP in MDA-MB-468 cells;

B: Effect of LFS-01 on the distribution of STAT3 in MDA-MB-468 cells. Green: NES-GFP or STAT3; Blue: Nucleus

图 2 LFS-01 阻滞 NES-GFP 和 STAT3 在 TNBC 细胞核中

Fig. 2 LFS-01 blocked NES-GFP (A) and STAT3 (B) in nucleus of TNBC cells

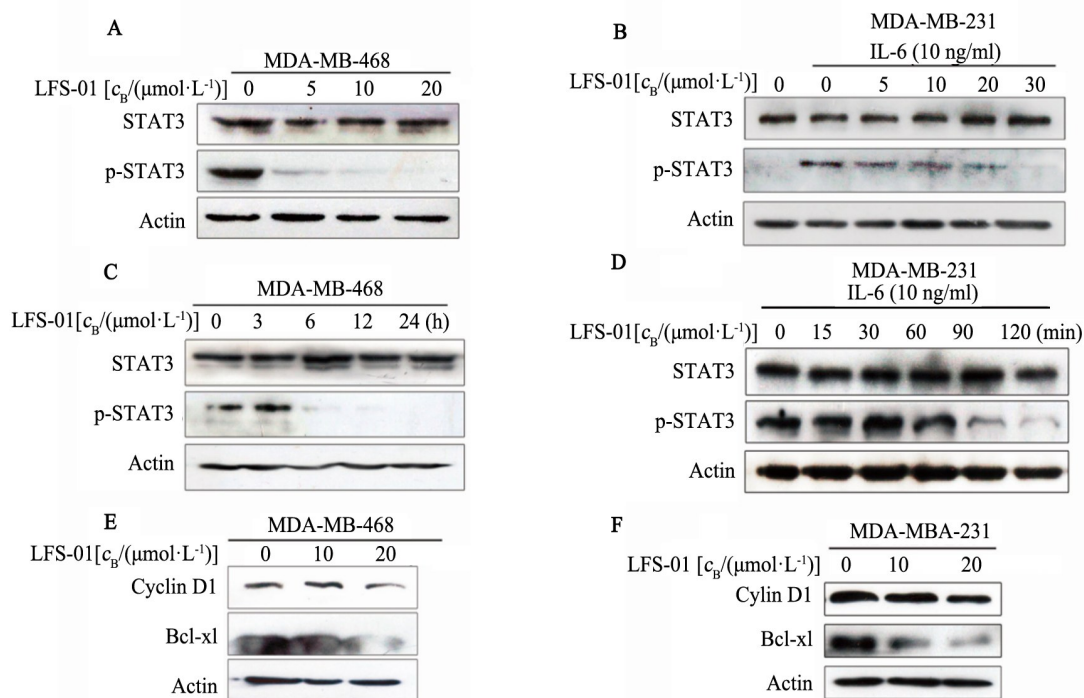
2.4 LFS-01 诱导 TNBC 细胞发生自噬

WB 检测结果(图 4A)显示, 随着 LFS-01 剂量增

加, MDA-MB-468 和 MDA-MB-231 细胞内自噬相关蛋白 LC3B 的表达呈上升趋势。免疫荧光检测结果

(图4B)显示,转染带有LC3-GFP标签的质粒进入MDA-MB-468和MDA-MB-231细胞后,对照组细胞内荧光分布均匀;经10 μmol/L LFS-01处理后,处理组荧光出现明显点状分布,代表自噬小体的

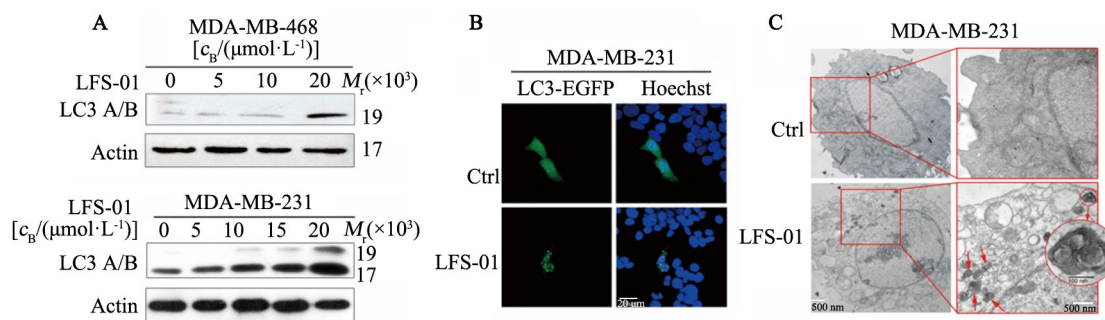
出现。电子透射电镜观察(图4C)到,LFS-01处理组细胞出现了明显的高密度、多层的团状自噬小体结构。



A: MDA-MB-468 cells were treated with indicated LFS-01 for 48 h. The cell extractions were detected with STAT3, p-STAT3 and actin antibody by immunoblotting; B: MDA-MB-231 cells were pretreated with IL-6 as indicated. Then the cells were further treated with indicated LFS-01. The cell extractions were detected with STAT3, p-STAT3; C: MDA-MB-468 cells were treated with 10 μmol/L LFS-01 for 0, 3, 6, 12, 24 h. STAT3, p-STAT3 were detected by immunoblotting; D: MDA-MB-231 cells were pretreated with IL-6 as indicated. Then the cells were further treated with 10 μmol/L LFS-01 for 0, 15, 30, 90, 60, 120 min. STAT3, P-STAT3 were then detected; E, F: Cyclin D1 and Bcl-x1 as the downstream of STAT3 were detected by immunoblotting

图3 LFS-01抑制TNBC细胞IL-6/STAT3信号通路的激活

Fig. 3 LFS-01 inhibited the activation of IL6/STAT3 signaling pathway in TNBC cells



A: MDA-MB-468 and MDA-MB-231 cells were treated with indicated concentration of LFS-01, and LC3A/B protein was detected by immunoblotting; B: MDA-MB-231 cells were transfected with 2 μg of E-GFP-LC3 construct. After 24 h transfection, cells were treated with LFS-01 (10 μmol/L) for additional 24 h, the localization of LC3 was examined by confocal microscopy; C: The effect of LFS-01 treatment (10 μmol/L for 24 h) on autophagy in MDA-MB-231 cells was observed by transmission electron microscopy. Red arrow indicates autophagosome

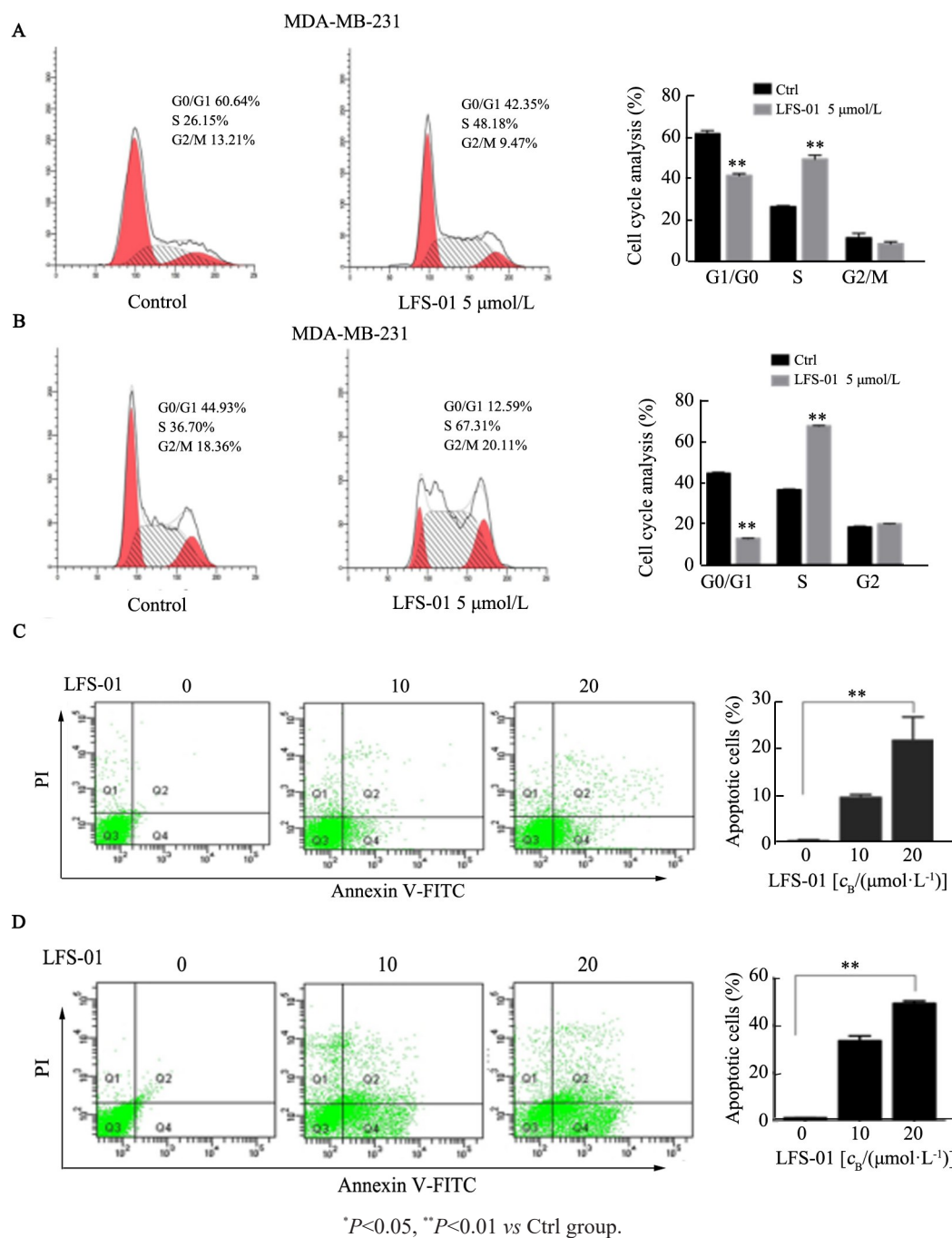
图4 LFS-01诱导TNBC细胞发生自噬

Fig. 4 LFS-01 induced autophagy of TNBC cells

2.5 LFS-01 阻滞 TNBC 细胞周期进程并诱导凋亡

经 LFS-01 处理 MDA-MB-231 和 MDA-MB-468 细胞,流式术检测结果(图 5A、B)显示, LFS-01 处理组 G1 期细胞减少、S 期细胞明显增多 ($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$),G2/M 期无明显改变;细胞凋亡率(图 5C、D)

随着药物浓度增加而增高,在 LFS-01 (10、20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$) 作用下,MDA-MB-231 细胞早期凋亡率分别是 $(9.57 \pm 4.5)\%$ 、 $(21.68 \pm 16.2)\%$,MDA-MB-468 细胞早期凋亡率分别是 $(33.5 \pm 4.4)\%$ 、 $(49.25 \pm 1.5)\%$ ($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$)。



* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs Ctrl group.
 A and B: MDA-MB-231 (A) and MDA-MB-468 (B) cells were treated with 5 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ LFS-01 for 24 h;
 C and D: MDA-MB-231 (C) and MDA-MB-468 (D) cells were treated with 10 and 20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ LFS-01 for 48 h

图5 LFS-01 对 TNBC 细胞周期和凋亡的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of LFS-01 on TNBC cell cycle and cell apoptosis

3 讨论

目前 CRM1 抑制剂仍处于研发阶段,尚无上市药

物。其中 LMB (leptomycin B) 作为 CRM1 的天然产物抑制剂,具有选择性强、专一性高的特点,但 LMB 毒性较大,不具备开发临床药物的潜能^[13-14]。CRM1

抑制剂中 selinexor(KPT-330)目前处于临床III期研究阶段^[15-16]。Selinexor 具有高度选择性和强专一性^[17],但在临床研究也发现其具有很强毒副作用,临床试验开展遇到巨大挑战。因此开发 CRM1 的低毒性、高选择性的抑制剂迫在眉睫。本课题组前期工作中,从天然产物数据库中筛选出 CRM1 的天然产物抑制剂莱菔素(LFS-01)^[18],其提取于十字花科萝卜种子中,具有低毒性的特点,本实验中证实 LFS-01 对正常乳腺细胞毒性明显低于乳腺癌细胞。

CRM1 可以调控带有亮氨酸细胞 NES 蛋白的运输。本实验中通过分子对接和分子动力学模拟证明了 LFS-01 可稳定结合在 CRM1 的 NES 口袋中。LFS-01 作为 CRM1 抑制剂,可以将其货物蛋白 STAT3、survivin 阻滞在细胞核内^[19-20]。本研究表明, LFS-01 可以有效降低 STAT3 的磷酸化水平,其机制可能是如 WANG 等^[21]在较早研究中揭示的,细胞核内的 survivin 可以与 STAT3 的转录激活区域结合,从而抑制 STAT3 的激活。在肿瘤细胞中, STAT3 信号通路在肿瘤的发生发展中发挥重要调控的功能,并且有利于肿瘤耐药性。STAT3 的激活主要受肿瘤微环境中以及细胞内的多种细胞因子诱导的,如 EGF、IL-5、IL-6 等。本研究中 LFS-01 可以有效抑制 IL-6 诱导的磷酸化 STAT3 的表达,说明 LFS-01 可以直接抑制 STAT3 的激活,也可以抑制 IL-6/STAT3 信号通路的激活。

细胞核内的 STAT3 有利于自噬的发生。KROEMER 团队^[22-23]筛选出一系列 STAT3 抑制剂,这些抑制剂都可以诱发自噬的发生。值得注意的是,通过 siRNA 技术干扰 STAT3 的表达可以促进自噬的发生。本研究证明, LFS-01 通过将 STAT3 阻滞细胞核内促进自噬的发生,并且可以诱导细胞周期阻滞以及促进凋亡的发生。

综上所述, LFS-01 作为 CRM1 共价抑制剂,通过抑制 STAT3 信号通路的激活促进自噬的发生,并且通过将细胞周期阻滞在 S 期抑制乳腺癌细胞生长,最终导致细胞发生凋亡。同时 LFS-01 具有较低的毒性,可以作为良好的先导化合物, LFS-01 提供了稳定性的 CRM1 抑制剂骨架结构,本课题组正在设计和优化其衍生物。本研究为 LFS-01 应用于 TNBC 的治疗提供了实验依据。

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