



DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385x.2020.05.006

·基础研究·

低糖低氧状态下AMPK通路通过PPAR α 调控CPT1c影响人甲状腺乳头状癌B-CPAP细胞的凋亡

苏东伟¹,皮浩¹,方国恩¹,窦娟¹,姚真真²(1. 海军军医大学附属长海医院 普外科,上海 200433; 2. 海军军医大学 基础医学院 生物化学教研室,上海 200433)

[摘要] 目的:探究在低糖低氧状态下通过磷酸腺苷活化蛋白激酶(AMP-dependent/activated protein kinase, AMPK)通路调控肉碱脂酰转移酶1c(carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1c, CPT1c)的表达对甲状腺乳头状癌B-CPAP细胞增殖及凋亡的作用及其机制。方法:对正常条件和低糖低氧条件下培养的人甲状腺乳头状癌细胞B-CPAP,分别给予AMPK抑制剂Compound C处理,使用Western blotting检测AMPK、p-AMPK、过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α , PPAR α)、CPT1c的表达,并利用CCK-8法及FACS检测各组细胞的增殖和凋亡情况。合成的PPAR α -siRNA转染B-CPAP细胞以敲低PPAR α ,分别在正常和低糖低氧环境下培养,同样检测上述指标,以验证PPAR α 对CPT1c的调控作用。构建人CPT1c基因启动子荧光素酶报告质粒,利用免疫荧光法观察PPAR α 对CPT1c基因启动子荧光素酶活性的影响。**结果:**(1)低糖和低氧条件下培养的B-CPAP细胞中,AMPK、p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1c表达均显著增加(均P<0.05或P<0.01),细胞增殖和凋亡率未有明显改变(均P>0.05);(2)应用AMPK抑制剂Compound C后,低糖低氧组p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1c明显降低(P<0.05或P<0.01),细胞增殖抑制率及凋亡率显著升高(均P<0.01),但升高幅度仍小于单独加抑制剂后高于正常对照的幅度(P<0.05)。(3)PPAR α 敲低后,正常条件下培养的肿瘤细胞的AMPK、p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1c的表达显著减少(P<0.05或P<0.01),细胞增殖抑制率及凋亡率均显著升高(均P<0.05);低糖低氧培养条件下,转染后细胞CPT1c表达显著降低(P<0.05),细胞增殖抑制率及凋亡率有显著升高(均P<0.05),但升高幅度仍低于转染后高于正常对照的幅度(P<0.05)。(4)转染过表达PPAR α 后,空载组双荧光比值与空白组无差异(P>0.05),PPAR α 过表达组双荧光比显著增高(P<0.05)。**结论:**甲状腺乳头状癌B-CPAP细胞在低糖低氧状态下,AMPK通路能够通过上调PPAR α 促进CPT1c的表达,从而抑制细胞凋亡和维持细胞增殖能力。

[关键词] 甲状腺乳头状癌;B-CPAP细胞;凋亡;肉毒碱棕榈酰基转移酶1c;磷酸腺苷活化蛋白激酶;过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α

[中图分类号] R736.1;R730.2 [文献标识码] A [文章编号] 1007-385X(2020)05-0508-07

Effect of AMPK pathway on apoptosis of human thyroid papillary cancer B-CPAP cells under low glucose and hypoxia conditions through CPT1c regulated by PPAR α

SU Dongwei¹, PI Hao¹, FANG Guoen¹, DOU Juan¹, YAO Zhenzhen² (1. Department of General surgery, Changhai Hospital Affiliated to the Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China; 2. Department of Biochemistry, Changhai Hospital Affiliated to the Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the mechanisms of carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1c (CPT1c) expression to affect the proliferation and apoptosis of human thyroid papillary cancer B-CPAP cells through the AMP-dependent/activated protein kinase (AMPK) pathway in the low glucose and hypoxic conditions. **Methods:** Firstly, human thyroid papillary carcinoma B-CPAP cells were cultured under normal condition or low glucose and hypoxic condition respectively, followed with the treatment of AMPK inhibitor compound C. Western blotting was used to detect the expressions of AMPK, p-AMPK, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α (PPAR α) and

[基金项目] 国家自然基金面上基金资助项目(No. 81372862)。Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81372862)

[作者简介] 苏东伟(1981-),男,硕士,主要从事甲状腺和乳腺肿瘤治疗的研究,E-mail: sudongwei@126.com

[通信作者] 方国恩(FANG Guoen, correspondence author),博士,主任医师,博士生导师,主要从事普外科肿瘤治疗的基础和临床研究,E-mail: famgguoen@aliyun.com



CPT1c; the proliferation and apoptosis were detected by CCK-8 and Flow cytometry, respectively. Then PPAR α -siRNA was synthesized and transfected into B-CPAP cells to knock down PPAR α , and then the cells were cultured under normal or low glucose and hypoxic condition respectively. Above indicators were also detected to verify the regulation of PPAR α on CPT1c. Finally, the human luciferase reporter plasmid containing CPT1c gene promoter was constructed, and the effect of PPAR α on the activity of CPT1c promoter luciferase activity was observed by immunofluorescence. **Results:** The expressions of AMPK, p-AMPK, PPAR α and CPT1c were significantly increased in B-CPAP cells under low glucose and hypoxia condition ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$), while cell proliferation and apoptosis rate did not change significantly ($P>0.05$). After the treatment of AMPK inhibitor compound C, the expressions of p-AMPK, PPAR α and CPT1c in low glucose and hypoxia group were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$), the inhibitory rate on cell proliferation and apoptosis rate were significantly increased ($P<0.05$). However, the change range was smaller than that in the normal culture + compound C group ($P<0.05$). After PPAR α knockdown, the expressions of AMPK, p-AMPK, PPAR α and CPT1c in cancer cells cultured under normal conditions were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$), and the inhibitory rate on cell proliferation and apoptosis rate were significantly increased ($P<0.05$). While under low glucose and hypoxia condition, the expression of CPT1c in cells after transfection was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$), and the inhibition rate on cell proliferation and the apoptosis rate were significantly increased ($P<0.05$); However, the change range was still lower than that of normal condition group after transfection ($P<0.05$). After PPAR α over-expression, the ratio of fluorescence in the empty vector group was not significantly different from that of the blank group ($P>0.05$), and the ratio of fluorescence was significantly increased in PPAR α over-expression group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** AMPK can increase the expression of PPAR α to promote the expression of CPT1c in thyroid cancer B-CPAP cells under low glucose and hypoxia conditions, thereby inhibiting cell apoptosis and maintaining cell proliferation ability.

[Key words] thyroid papillary cancer; B-CPAP cell; carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1(CPT1c); AMP-dependent/activated protein kinase (AMPK); peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors α (PPAR α)

[Chin J Cancer Biother, 2020, 27(5): 508-514. DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385X.2020.05.006]

甲状腺癌在世界范围内是内分泌系统最常见的恶性肿瘤之一^[1],且发病率在头颈部恶性肿瘤中最高,其所有病理分型中,以乳头状癌所占比例最高^[2]。实体肿瘤因血管的增生速度常常滞后于肿瘤细胞的增殖速度,其微环境往往相对缺血、缺氧及低糖。为了维持肿瘤的增殖和侵袭能力,肿瘤细胞会对其能量代谢过程进行一系列调节,在这些过程中,腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(adenylate activated protein kinase, AMPK)发挥非常重要的作用^[3]。有研究^[4]证实AMPK可促进过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- α , PPAR α)的表达增加。肉毒碱棕榈酰基转移酶1(carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1, CPT1)是脂肪酸 β -氧化过程中的限速酶,课题组前期研究^[5]已经发现CPT1在临床甲状腺乳头状癌组织中显著高表达,干扰CPT1c表达能够抑制甲状腺乳头状癌细胞的增殖、迁移能力,促进其凋亡,并且CPT1c表达水平受到腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶AMPK的调控;另有研究^[6]发现在人间充质干细胞中,CPT1c能够调控细胞增殖。因此,推测,AMPK可以通过PPAR α 调控CPT1c的表达从而对细胞增殖起到调控作用。本课题拟采用细胞实验,结合基因干扰、过表达等手段,研究低氧低糖条件下甲状腺乳头状癌细胞是否通过活化AMPK-PPAR α 通路而促进CPT1c表达和重塑细胞代谢,调控细胞的增殖和凋亡,促进肿瘤发展;试图进一步阐明甲状腺乳头状癌的发病机制,为其早期诊断和治疗提供实验数据和潜在的治疗靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂和耗材

使用的乳头状甲状腺癌B-CPAP细胞株采购于中科院细胞库。细胞培养胎牛血清、高糖DMEM培养基、1640培养基、0.25%胰蛋白酶-EDTA消化液、青霉素链霉素(双抗)、转染用OPTI-MEM购自Hyclone公司,Lip2000购自Invitrogen公司, RNA提取、逆转录和扩增试剂盒购自TaKaRa公司,蛋白分析试剂盒购自碧云天生物科技有限公司,CCK-8试剂盒、凋亡检测试剂盒购自碧云天生物科技有限公司,AMPK、p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1C等的一抗和二抗购自Abcam公司,质粒抽提试剂盒购自OMEGA公司,转染试剂购自Roche公司,Dual-Luciferase报告基因检测系统检测试剂盒购自Promega公司,感受态细胞DH5a购自Transgene公司,pCDNA3.1(+)购自Addgene公司。

1.2 低糖低氧条件细胞模型实验检测AMPK对B-CPAP细胞增殖和凋亡及其PPAR α 和CPT1c表达的影响

Control组:培养液采用含10%胎牛血清、1%双抗(青链霉素混合液)的DME/F12,置于37℃、95%空气和5%CO₂的培养箱中进行培养。**低糖和低氧组:**培养液采用含10%胎牛血清、1%双抗(青链霉素混合液)的低糖DMEM中,置于37℃、无氧的培养箱中进行培养。上述两组培养液中分别加入AMPK抑



制剂Compound C构成Compound C组和低糖低氧+Compound C组。Western blotting检测四组细胞中AMPK、p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1c的表达情况,采用Quantity One软件对Western blotting胶片条带灰度进行定量分析;使用CCK-8法试剂盒对各组细胞进行处理,用酶标仪测定450 nm波长处光密度(*D*)值,检测肿瘤细胞的增殖能力;使用Annexin V-FITC细胞凋亡检测试剂盒处理各组细胞后,利用流式细胞仪检测肿瘤细胞的凋亡情况。

1.3 转染PPAR α -siRNA后检测PPAR α 对B-CPAP细胞增殖和凋亡的影响

PPAR α -siRNA(Sense: 5'-GCCCGUUAUCUGA AGAGUUUU-3'; Antisense: 5'-AACUCUUCAGAU-AACGGGCUU-3')由基尔顿生物科技(上海)有限公司合成。将PPAR α -siRNA转染B-CPAP,转染48 h后收集细胞进行后续实验。将B-CPAP和PPAR α -siRNA转染细胞分别在前述两种培养基和培养箱条件下培养,构成Control组、低糖和低氧组、PPAR α -siRNA组和低糖低氧+PPAR α -siRNA组。分别使用Western blotting、CCK-8法试剂盒以及Annexin V-FITC细胞凋亡检测试剂盒检测四组肿瘤细胞,方法同上。

1.4 荧光素酶报告基因实验检测PPAR α 对CPT1c的调控作用

1.4.1 构建过表达PPAR α 载体 选用质粒pcDNA3.1(+)作为载体,通过NCBI查找到PPAR α (NM_001001928.3)序列,设计引物并选择上游Hind III、下游EcoR I为酶切位点。合成好的质粒由上海美吉生物有限公司进行DNA测序,证明PPAR α 重组真核过表达载体构建成功。引物序列如下,下划线处为酶切位点。PPAR α -F: 5'-CCCAAGCTTATGGTGGA-CACGGAAAGCC-3' (Hind III); PPAR α -R: 5'-CG-GAATTCTCAGTACATGTCCCTGTAGATCTCC-3' (EcoR I)。

1.4.2 构建人CPT1c基因启动子双荧光素酶报告质粒 在NCBI中找到目的基因CPT1c(NM_001136052)序列,并查找到CPT1c启动子序列。选用带有萤火虫萤光基因(luc2)和pRL-TK带有海肾萤光基因(hRluc)的pGL3-Enhancer作为载体,将CPT1c启动子插入到pGL3-Enhancer中,构建成pGL3-Enhancer-p CPT1c。

1.4.3 构建转染模型检测PPAR α 对CPT1c的作用 按照lip2000说明书制备各组转染液:(a)空白组:将1.5 μ g萤光素酶质粒溶于245 μ l Opti-mem无血清培养基中;(b)空载组:将1.5 μ g萤光素酶质粒和1 μ g空载质粒溶于245 μ l Opti-mem无血清培养基中;(c)oePPAR α 组:将1.5 μ g萤光素酶质粒和1 μ g

PPAR α 质粒溶于245 μ l Opti-mem无血清培养基中(3组均3个重复)。再分别与稀释好的lip2000试剂液混合(1:1)。使用含10%胎牛血清、1%双抗的DMEM培养液和37℃、5%CO₂的培养箱培养B-CPAP细胞,用上述3组转染液分别转染6 h。转染完成后继续培养48 h,在96孔板中用裂解液裂解细胞,在裂解液加入100 μ l LARII,检测萤火虫萤光素酶活性,加入100 μ l Stop&Glo试剂,检测海肾萤光素酶活性。

1.5 统计学处理

所有数据均使用SPSS 16.0软件进行统计分析,正态分布的计量数据以均数±标准差表示,两组间比较采用t检验,计数资料的组间比较采用 χ^2 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 低糖和低氧条件下AMPK可促进PPAR α 和CPT1c表达并维持细胞增殖活性

图1显示的是低糖和低氧条件下AMPK对PPAR α 、CPT1c表达以及细胞活性的作用。图1A和图1B显示的是4组细胞的Western blotting结果,其中低糖和低氧条件下培养的B-CPAP中,AMPK、p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1c表达均显著增加(P<0.05或P<0.01),证明低糖和低氧条件可促进甲状腺癌细胞的CPT1c的表达,且该结果提示这一过程中AMPK和PPAR α 两者存在正向变化;当加入AMPK抑制剂Compound C后,低糖低氧组相应的p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1c较加之前有着明显降低(P<0.05或P<0.01)。图1C和图1D显示的是各组B-CPAP细胞凋亡率的变化,低糖低氧加Compound C组比双低条件组的细胞凋亡率显著增加[(24.63±2.08)% vs (6.52±1.12)%; t=3.982, P<0.01],但其增加幅度仍小于单独加Compound C组高于空白对照组的幅度[(32.67±2.46)% vs (4.13±0.71)%; t=4.973, P<0.01]。同时,双低条件下加入AMPK抑制剂后细胞的增殖情况明显减弱(P<0.01),见图1E。以上结果表明在低糖低氧条件下,AMPK对PPAR α 和CPT1c表达起促进作用,可促进肿瘤细胞的增殖。同时也表明低糖低氧中AMPK并非唯一的调节通路,可能还有其他的保护机制存在。

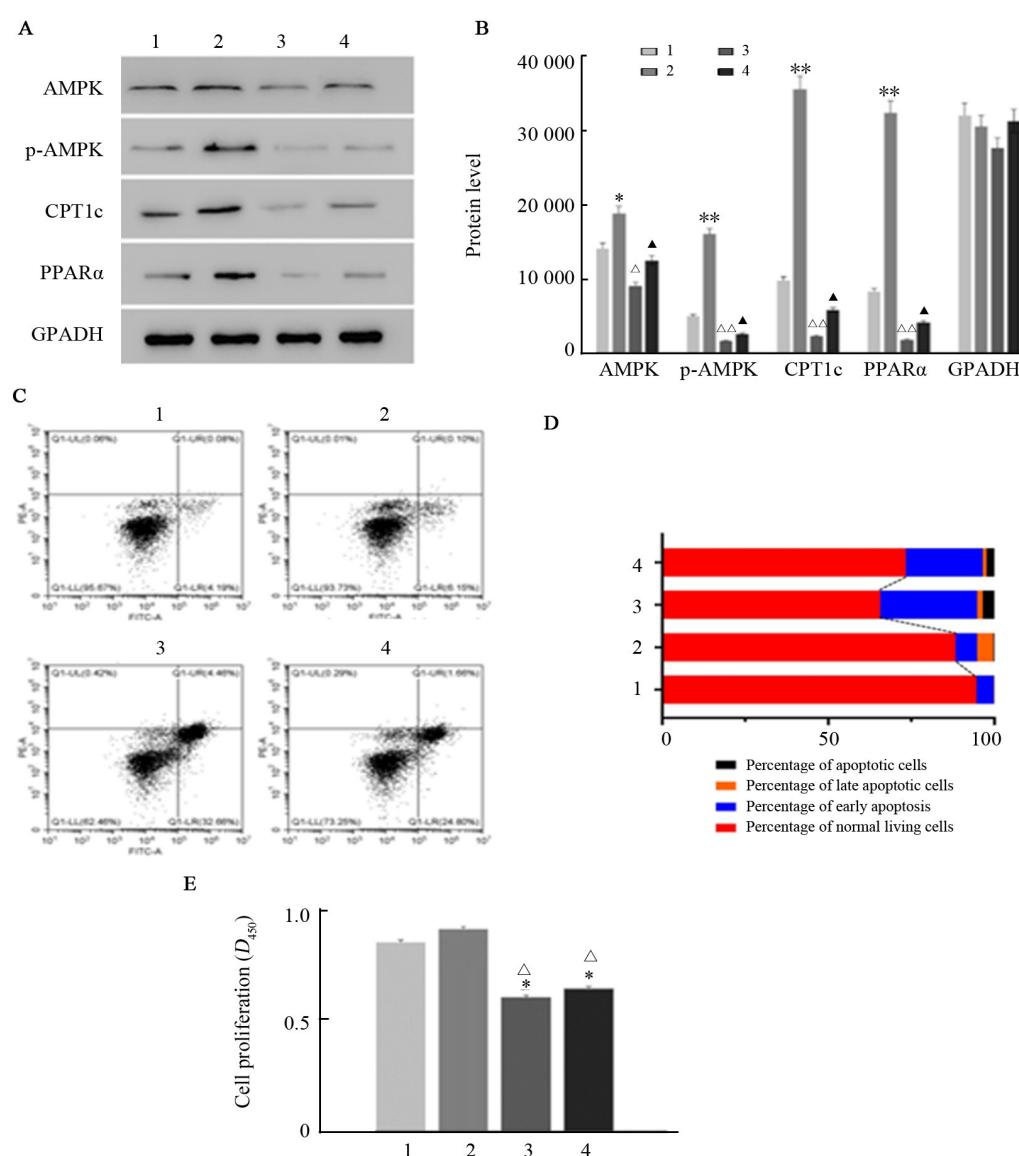
2.2 低糖低氧条件下PPAR α 可通过调控CPT1c表达影响B-CPAP细胞的增殖和凋亡

为进一步探讨PPAR α 在人甲状腺乳头状癌细胞中的作用,利用PPAR α -siRNA转染B-CPAP细胞,转染后两种条件下甲状腺肿瘤细胞的PPAR α 表达均有显著降低(均P<0.01);同时CPT1c的表达相应也显著减少(P<0.01)(图2A、B),验证了AMPK/PPAR α 通



路可以正向调控CPT1c;同时p-AMPK的表达也显著减少($P<0.05$),说明PPAR α 不仅受到AMPK的正向调控,同时可以反向调控AMPK通路。在PPAR α 敲低的细胞模型中,低糖低氧环境+PPAR α -siRNA组的p-AMPK、PPAR α 、CPT1c表达均高于PPAR α -siRNA组。图2C和2D显示转染PPAR α -siRNA后各组细胞凋亡率,低糖低氧+PPAR α -siRNA组为(25.26±2.02)% ,低糖低氧组为(6.36±1.09)% ,敲减PPAR α 后的凋亡率显著升高($t=3.873$, $P<0.01$),但其变化幅度

仍小于正常条件下的Control组[(3.28±0.41)%]和PPAR α -siRNA组[(30.17±2.26)%]间的变化幅度($t=4.887$, $P<0.01$)。同时,加入PPAR α -siRNA后细胞的增殖情况明显减弱,见图2E。结果说明,低糖低氧条件下,PPAR α 可通过调控CPT1c的表达影响甲状腺乳头状细胞B-CPAP的增殖和凋亡。另外还说明,AMPK/PPAR α /CPT1c轴并非是B-CPAP细胞的唯一保护机制。



* $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs Control group; ^ $P<0.05$, ▲ $P<0.01$ vs Low glucose and hypoxia group; ▲ $P<0.05$; ▲▲ $P<0.01$ vs Compound C group

1: Control group ; 2: Low-glucose and hypoxic group; 3: Compound C group; 4: Low-glucose and hypoxic+Compound C group

A and B: Western blotting to detect the effect of Compound C on the expression of AMPK, p-AMPK, PPAR α , and CPT1c in B-CPAP cells cultured in normal environment and low-glucose and hypoxic environment; C and D: Apoptosis rate of each group cells detected by FCM; E: CCK-8 detected the proliferation of B-CPAP cells

图1 低糖和低氧条件下AMPK对PPAR α 、CPT1c以及细胞活力的作用

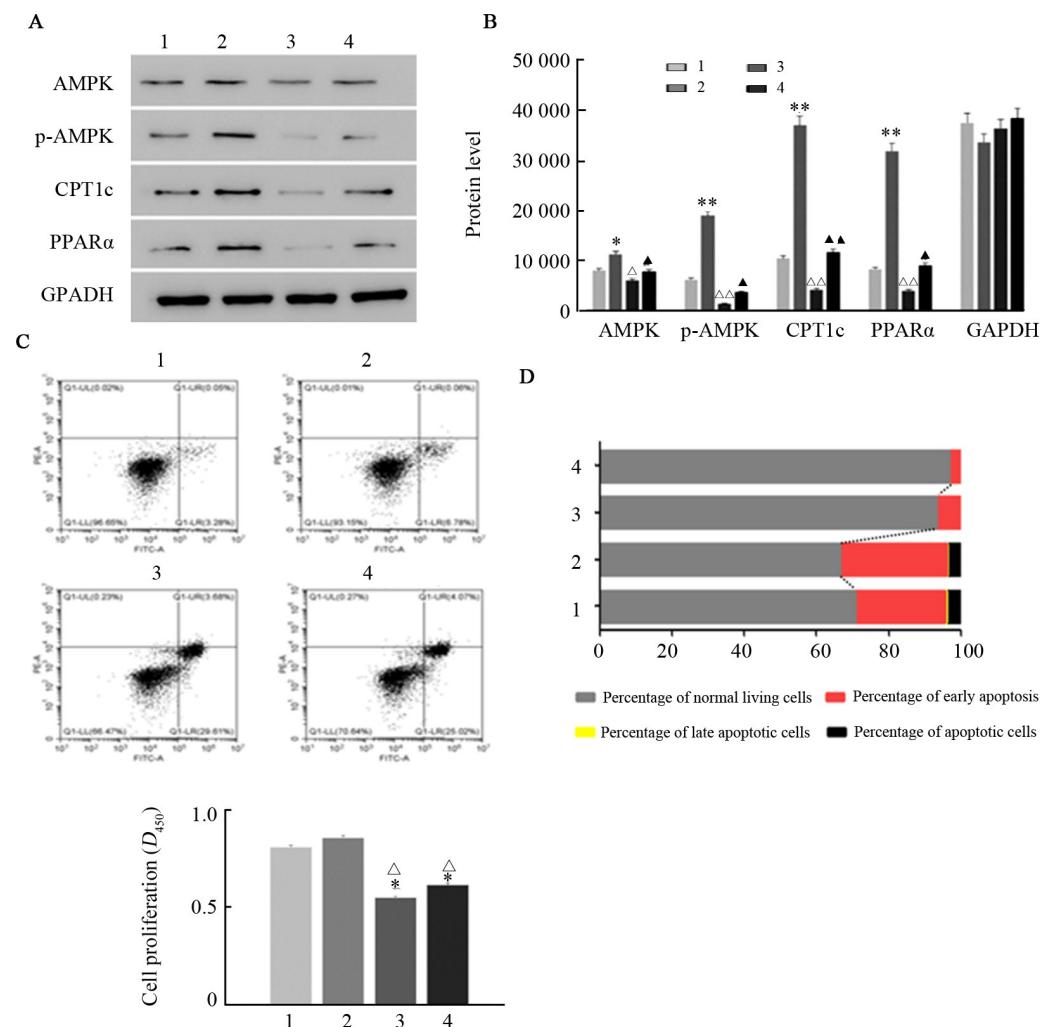
Fig.1 The effect of AMPK on PPAR α , CPT1c and cell viability under low glucose and hypoxia conditions

2.3 PPAR α 在转录水平上调CPT1c的表达

在完成了双荧光酶转染后,图3示空载组与空白

组的双荧光比值相近, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), PPAR α 过表达组可明显增加CPT1c启动子表达荧光

素的水平($P<0.01$), 说明PPAR α 可以直接作用于CPT1c启动子, 从转录水平上影响CPT1c的表达。



* $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs Control group; $^{\wedge}P<0.05$, $^{\wedge\wedge}P<0.01$ vs Low glucose and hypoxia group; $^{\wedge}P<0.05$; $^{\wedge\wedge}P<0.01$ vs Compound C group

1: Control group; 2: Low-glucose and hypoxic group; 3: PPAR α -siRNA group; 4: Low-glucose and hypoxic+PPAR α -siRNA group

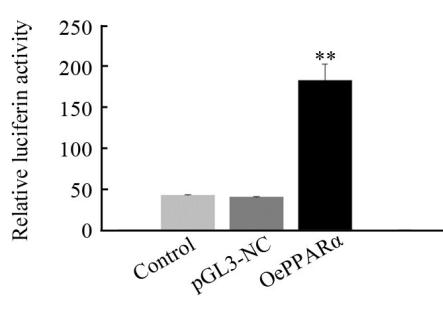
A and B: Western blotting to detect the effect of transfection of PPAR α -siRNA on the expression of AMPK, p-AMPK, PPAR α ,

and CPT1c in B-CPAP cells cultured in normal environment and low glucose and hypoxia environment;

C and D: Apoptosis rate of each group cells detected by FCM; E: CCK8 detected the proliferation of B-CPAP cells

图2 PPAR α 在人甲状腺乳头状癌B-CPAP细胞中的作用

Fig.2 The role of PPAR α in human thyroid papillary carcinoma B-CPAP cells



** $P<0.01$ vs light group

图3 各组萤火虫萤光素酶值与海肾萤光素酶值的比值

Fig.3 The ratio of firefly luciferase value to renilla luciferase value of each group

3 讨论

甲状腺癌的4种病理分型中乳头状甲状腺癌约占总发病率的75%, 而儿童甲状腺癌则全部为乳头状甲状腺癌。该类型肿瘤虽然生长缓慢, 但往往早期即发生淋巴道转移; 其病死率低于其他恶性肿瘤, 但术后远期复发率却较高^[7-9]。因此研究PTC的发生发展以及转移机制, 对于肿瘤的早期发现和特异性治疗具有极其重要的临床意义。

近年来, 肿瘤细胞在代谢过程中的特殊途径引起了越来越多科学家的注意。实体肿瘤因持续性分



裂而经常处于过度增殖状态,这一过程需要大量的营养物质、能量供应以及氧气^[10-11]。但血管的增生速度常常滞后于肿瘤细胞,肿瘤细胞所处的微环境大多数处于相对缺血、缺氧及低糖等状态,因此肿瘤往往处于代谢应激中。研究^[12-13]发现,肿瘤细胞在有氧和无氧环境中都以糖酵解作为主要能量代谢方式,这一过程消耗大量的葡萄糖并产生乳酸,被称为Warburg效应。肿瘤细胞中同时也存在其他能量代谢替代通路,如谷氨酰胺代谢和异常脂肪酸代谢等^[14],但这些替代通路的具体分子机制仍未有详细研究。肿瘤细胞在代谢应激状态下保持存活和生长是实现实体肿瘤生长和通过代谢转化实现转移的关键,因此这些能量代谢替代通路就有可能成为潜在的抗肿瘤靶点。在葡萄糖供应不足情况下,肿瘤细胞也可以选择脂肪酸氧化(fatty acid oxidation,FAO;也称为 β -oxidation)作为其能量供应的主要来源^[15]。CAMARDA等^[16]研究发现,可以通过抑制Myc过表达的乳腺癌细胞中的脂肪酸氧化以抑制肿瘤的生长。而脂肪酸氧化抑制剂依托莫司也可通过降低成胶质细胞瘤^[17]的还原型辅酶II(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate,NADPH)生成,耗竭ATP并促进癌细胞死亡。此外,HOSSAIN等^[18]研究发现,抑制脂肪酸氧化代谢通路也可以调节骨髓来源抑制细胞的免疫抑制功能,提高癌症治疗效率。CPT1作为脂肪酸 β -氧化过程中的限速酶,在多种实体肿瘤如乳腺癌^[19]、胃癌^[20]、肝癌^[21]和卵巢癌^[22]中被证实均有明显激活。

本课题组之前的研究^[5]已证实人甲状腺乳头状癌细胞在代谢应激状态下可过表达CPT1c,这一过程与AMPK通路有关。本研究结果显示,低糖低氧条件下B-CPAP细胞中AMPK、PPAR α 和CPT1c表达有了显著提高,且凋亡率未有明显增加,而在阻断了AMPK通路后PPAR α 和CPT1c表达降低,相应的凋亡率就有明显升高,说明CPT1c是肿瘤细胞在代谢应激状态下一项非常重要的保护机制。而低糖低氧条件下细胞通过AMPK调节PPAR α 发挥细胞保护作用。进一步验证了PPAR α 对CPT1c的正向调控作用;而同时也发现,敲低PPAR α 可以使p-AMPK表达减少,提示PPAR α 对AMPK通路也有反向调控作用。荧光素报告基因检测表明,PPAR α 可以直接作用于CPT1c启动子,在转录水平上影响CPT1c的表达。综上所述,人甲状腺乳头状癌B-CPAP细胞在代谢应激状态下,可以通过AMPK/PPAR α /CPT1c分子轴促进脂肪氧化,以维持肿瘤增殖状态,提示联合抑制AMPK通路和FAO过程可能是一种潜在的有效的癌症治疗方法。

参 考 文 献

- [1] HAUGEN B R, ALEXANDER E K, BIBLE K C, et al. American Thyroid Association management guidelines for adult patients with thyroid nodules and differentiated thyroid cancer[J]. *Thyroid*, 2015, 26(1): 1-133. DOI: 10.1089/thy.2015.0020.
- [2] SON S H, LEE S W, JUNG J H, et al. Analysis of clinical factors for the determination of optimal serum level of thyrotropin after recombinant human thyroid-stimulating hormone administration[J]. *Nucl Med Mol Imaging*, 2015, 49(4): 268-275. DOI: 10.1007/s13139-015-0348-y.
- [3] FAUBERT B, VINCENT E E, POFFENBERGER M C, et al. The amp-activated protein kinase (ampk) and cancer: many faces of a metabolic regulator[J]. *Cancer Lett*, 2015, 356(2): 165-170. DOI: 10.1016/j.canlet.2014.01.018.
- [4] WANG R, CHENG Y, SU D W, et al. Cpt1c regulated by AMPK promotes papillary thyroid carcinomas cells survival under metabolic stress conditions[J]. *J Cancer*, 2017, 8(18): 3675-3681. DOI: 10.7150/jca.21148. eCollection 2017.
- [5] WNAG R, CHENG Y J, SU D W, et al. Cpt1c regulated by AMPK promotes parillary thyroid carcinomas cells survival under metabolic stress conditions[J]. *J Cancer*, 2017, 8(18): 3675-3681. DOI: 10.7150/Jca.21148.
- [6] ROA M X, FADA R, ATARI M, et al. CPT1C promotes human mesenchymal stem cells survival under glucose deprivation through the modulation of autophagy[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2018, 8(1): 6997. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-018-25485-7.
- [7] SAWKA AM, GAGLIARDI AR, HAYMART MR, et al. A survey of american thyroid association members regarding the 2015 adult thyroid nodule and differentiated thyroid cancer clinical practice guidelines[J]. *Thyroid*, 2020, 30(1): 25-33. DOI: 10.1089/thy.2019.0486.
- [8] DURANTE C, MONTESANO T, TORLONTANO M, et al. Papillary thyroid cancer: time course of recurrences during postsurgery surveillance[J]. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 2013, 98(2): 636-642. DOI: 10.1210/jc.2012-3401.
- [9] LIEBNER D A, SHAH M H. Thyroid cancer: pathogenesis and targeted therapy[J]. *Ther Adv Endocrinol Metab*, 2011, 2(5): 173-195. DOI: 10.1177/2042018811419889.
- [10] XU X D, SHAO S X, JIANG H P, et al. Warburg effect or reverse Warburg effect? A review of cancer metabolism[J]. *Oncol Res Treat*, 2015, 38(3): 117-122. DOI: 10.1159/000375435.
- [11] RAZUNGLES J, CAVAILLES V, JALAGUIER S, et al. The Warburg effect: from theory to therapeutic applications in cancer[J]. *Med Sci (Paris)*, 2013, 29(11): 1026-1033. DOI: 10.1051/medsci/20132911020.
- [12] TANIGUCHI K, SAKAI M, SUGITO N, et al. PTBP1-associated microRNA-1 and -133b suppress the Warburg effect in colorectal tumors[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2016, 7(14): 18940-18952. DOI: 10.1863/oncotarget.8005.
- [13] TRAN Q, LEE H, PARK J, et al. Targeting cancer metabolism--revisiting the Warburg effects[J]. *Toxicol Res*, 2016, 32(3): 177-193. DOI: 10.5487/TR.2016.32.3.177.
- [14] FORD J H. Saturated fatty acid metabolism is key link between cell division, cancer, and senescence in cellular and whole organism aging[J]. *Age (Dordr)*, 2010, 32(2): 231-237. DOI: 10.1007/s11357-



- 009-9128-x.
- [15] PERUCHA E, MELCHIOTTI R, BIBBY J A, et al. The cholesterol biosynthesis pathway regulates IL-10 expression in human Th1 cells [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2019, 10(1): 498. DOI: 10.1038/s41467-019-08332-9.
- [16] CAMARDA R, ZHOU A Y, KOHNZ R A, et al. Inhibition of fatty acid oxidation as a therapy for myc-overexpressing triple-negative breast cancer[J]. *Nat Med*, 2016, 22(4): 427-432. DOI: 10.1038/nm.4055.
- [17] PIKE LS, SMIFF AL, CROTEAU NJ, et al. Inhibition of fatty acid oxidation by etomoxir impairs nadph production and increases reactive oxygen species resulting in atp depletion and cell death in human glioblastoma cells[J]. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 2011, 1807(6): 726-734. DOI: 10.1016/j.bbabi.2010.10.022.
- [18] HOSSAIN F, AL-KHAMMAMI AA, WYCZECHOWSKA D, et al. Inhibition of fatty acid oxidation modulates immunosuppressive functions of myeloid-derived suppressor cells and enhances cancer therapies[J]. *Cancer Immunol Res*, 2015, 3(11): 1236-1247. DOI: 10.1158/2326-6066.CIR-15-0036.
- [19] KAMPHORST J, CROSS J, FAN J, et al. Hypoxic and ras-transformed cells support growth by scavenging unsaturated fatty acids from lysophospholipids[J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2013, 110(22): 8882-8887. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1307237110.
- [20] ZAUGG K, YAO Y, REILLY P T, et al. Carnitine palmitoyl transferase 1C promotes cell survival and tumor growth under conditions of metabolic stress[J]. *Genes Dev*, 2011, 25(10): 1041-1051. DOI: 10.1101/gad.1987211.
- [21] REILLY P T, MAK T W. Molecular pathways: tumor cells co-opt the brain specific metabolism gene CPT1C to promote survival[J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2012, 18(21): 5850-5855. DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-11-3281.
- [22] CAI Y, CROETHER J, PASTER T, et al. Loss of chromosome 8p governs tumor progression and drug response by altering lipid metabolism[J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2016, 29(5): 751-766. DOI: 10.1016/j.ccr.2016.04.003.

[收稿日期] 2020-02-25

[修回日期] 2020-04-24

[本文编辑] 韩丹