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·基础研究·

骨髓间充质干细胞外泌体 miR-21-5p 通过下调 PHLPP2 促进前列腺癌 PC-3 细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell, BMSC)来源的外泌体对前列腺癌细胞PC-3的增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响及其作用机制。方法: 采用qPCR检测miR-21-5p在前列腺癌细胞系中的表达水平。采用电子显微镜观察BMSC分离出的外泌体形态, Western blotting检测外泌体表面标志物的表达以及上皮间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)相关蛋白E-cadherin、N-cadherin和Vimentin的表达。采用双荧光素酶报告基因实验检测miR-21-5p和同源血小板富亮氨酸复重蛋白磷酸酶2(PH domain leucine-rich repeat protein phosphatase 2, PHLPP2)的靶向调控关系。向PC-3细胞培养液中加入10 μl的BMSC外泌体悬液(Exo组)、转染sh-PHLPP2或antagomiR, CCK-8和Transwell实验检测PC-3细胞增殖和迁移能力。结果: miR-21-5p在前列腺癌PC-3细胞系中高表达。成功分离BMSC培养液上清中的外泌体, 透射电子显微镜下观察到外泌体典型的囊泡状结构, 且表达CD9、CD63和CD81等特异性蛋白。Exo组中PC-3细胞的增殖、侵袭[(421.34±22.45) vs (200.09±14.22)个, P<0.05]、迁移能力和N-cadherin、Vimentin和miR-21-5p的表达水平均显著高于对照组(均P<0.05)。证实PHLPP2是miR-21-5p的靶基因。与对照组相比, Exo组和sh-PHLPP2组PC-3细胞中PHLPP2的表达明显降低(0.66±0.09、0.42±0.05 vs 1.09±0.08, 均P<0.01), 细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移[(87.23±12.67)%、(82.45±10.13)% vs (66.46±9.13)%]能力均显著提高(均P<0.01), E-cadherin表达水平显著降低而N-cadherin和Vimentin表达水平显著升高(均P<0.05)。**结论:** miR-21-5p在前列腺癌PC-3细胞系中高表达, BMSC外泌体miR-21-5p通过靶向下调PHLPP2提高PC-3细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭能力。

[关键词] 骨髓间充质干细胞; 外泌体; miR-21-5p; 同源血小板富亮氨酸复重蛋白磷酸酶2; 前列腺癌; PC-3细胞; 增殖; 迁移

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Bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell derived exosomes miR-21-5p promotes proliferation, migration and invasion of prostate cancer PC-3 cell by down-regulating PHLPP2

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[Abstract] Objective: To investigate the effects of exosome originated from bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell (BMSCs) on proliferation, migration and invasion of prostate cancer PC-3 cell and its mechanism. Methods: qPCR was used to detect the expression level of miR-21-5p in prostate cancer cell lines. The morphology of exosomes isolated from BMSCs was observed with an electron microscope. Western blotting was used to detect the expressions of exosome surface markers and the epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)-related proteins (E-cadherin, N-cadherin and Vimentin). Dual luciferase reporter gene experiment was used to detect the targeted regulation relationship between miR-21-5p and PH domain leucine-rich repeat protein phosphatase 2 (PHLPP2). PC-3 cells were co-cultured with 10 μl BMSCs exosomes suspension (Exo group), transfected with sh-PHLPP2 or antagomiR, then CCK-8 and Transwell experiments were used to detect changes in proliferation, migration and invasion of PC-3 cell. Results: miR-21-5p was highly expressed in prostate cancer PC-3 cell line. The exosomes in the supernatant of BMSCs culture fluid were successfully isolated, and the typical vesicle-like structures of exosomes were observed under transmission electron microscope. Exosomes expressed specific proteins such as CD9, CD63 and CD81. In the Exo group, the proliferation, invasion, migration, as well as the expressions of N-cadherin, Vimentin

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and miR-21-5p in PC-3 cells were significantly higher than those in the control group (all $P<0.05$). PHLPP2 is a target gene of miR-21-5p. Compared with the control group, the expression of PHLPP2 in PC-3 cells of Exo group and sh-PHLPP2 group was significantly reduced (0.66 ± 0.09 , 0.42 ± 0.05 vs 1.09 ± 0.08 , all $P<0.01$); cell viability, invasion and migration were significantly improved (all $P<0.01$); and E-cadherin expression level was significantly reduced while N-cadherin and Vimentin expressions were significantly increased (both $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** miR-21-5p is highly expressed in prostate cancer PC-3 cell line. BMSC exosome miR-21-5p can increase the proliferation, migration and invasion ability of PC-3 cells through targeted down-regulation of PHLPP2.

[Key words] bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell (BMSC); exosomes; miR-21-5p; PH domain leucine-rich repeat protein phosphatase 2 (PHLPP2); prostate cancer; PC-3 cell; proliferation; migration

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前列腺癌是男性最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,在我国,前列腺癌的发病率在泌尿生殖系统肿瘤中逐年上升。目前对前列腺癌的发病原因和进展机制所知甚少,临床治疗前列腺癌仍以手术结合常规化疗为主,但是治疗后肿瘤细胞发生增殖、迁移以及转移仍然会导致前列腺癌的复发^[1],因此深入研究促进前列腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和转移的分子机制对患者的诊断和预后具有重要意义。骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal stem cell, BMSC)是骨髓内存在的除造血干细胞外的另一类具有高度可塑性的细胞群体,在特定的条件下具有多分化潜能。BMSC能影响前列腺癌细胞的增殖和迁移,促进前列腺癌转移和发展^[2],并且其可通过分泌外泌体miRNA调控肿瘤微环境进而影响肿瘤细胞的恶性生物学行为^[3]。miR-21-5p是一类促癌因子,在肺癌^[4]、结肠癌^[5]等肿瘤中发挥促癌基因的作用;并且miR-21-5p在前列腺癌中高表达,促进前列腺癌的进程^[6]。同源血小板富亮氨酸重复蛋白磷酸酶2(PH domain leucine-rich repeat protein phosphatase 2, PHLPP2)是一类抑癌因子,在前列腺癌中低表达并抑制前列腺癌细胞的恶性生物学行为^[7]。本研究探讨BMSC外泌体miR-21-5p通过靶向PHLPP2调控前列腺癌PC-3细胞增殖、迁移的分子机制,为今后前列腺癌的诊治和预后研究提供一定的借鉴。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要材料与试剂

人前列腺癌细胞PC-3(货号:CBP60343)和人正常前列腺上皮细胞PNT1A(货号:CBP60848)均购自中科院上海细胞研究所,均采用含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养液置于37°C、5%CO₂培养箱中常规培养。4~6周龄雄性BALB/c小鼠购自广东省医学实验动物中心[实验动物的合格证书编号:SYXK(粤)2019-0220]。BMSC由4~6周龄雄性BALB/c小鼠骨髓中分离获得。

胎牛血清、DMEM培养液均购自美国Gibco公司,antagomiR-21-5p、miR-21-5p和靶向PHLPP2的敲降/

过表达载体以及PCR所用引物均购自上海GenePharma公司,TRIzol试剂及SYBR GREEN试剂盒均购自日本TaKaRa公司,CCK-8试剂盒购自武汉华美生物工程有限公司,Transwell小室购自美国康宁公司,Lipofectamine™ 2000购自北京天根生化科技公司,Western blotting(WB)所用一抗(抗PHLPP2、CD9、CD63、CD81、CD31、CD116、CD19、N-cadherin、E-cadherin、Vimentin、GAPDH抗体)和二抗均购自Abcam公司,pmirGLO luciferase Target Expression Vector及Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay Kit均购自Promega公司。透射电子显微镜购自美国FEI公司。

1.2 分离和提取小鼠BMSC

4~6周龄雄性BALB/c小鼠脱颈处死,75%酒精浸泡5~10 min;于动物房无菌操作台中用无菌剪刀将下肢皮肤剪开,分离大腿、小腿肌肉,暴露双侧胫骨及腓骨,破坏髓、膝关节,取下胫骨及腓骨,置入培养皿,带回实验室无菌操作台;用PBS冲洗3次,去干骺端,注射器抽取10%DMEM培养基5 ml,冲洗骨髓腔3次,冲洗液用40 μm滤网过滤,将滤液吹打成BMSC单细胞悬液,分装至25 cm²培养瓶,标注信息,置于恒温细胞培养箱中用含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基培养,或在培养液中加入antagomiR-21-5p沉默BMSC外泌体中miR-21-5p的表达。当贴壁的BMSC生长达到80%~90%汇合时,再次进行传代,传到第3代后即可达到BMSC的纯化和扩增,之后便可分离外泌体。

1.3 BMSC外泌体的分离

将分离得到BMSC于含10%离心胎牛血清的DMEM培养基中培养传至3代,收集细胞上清,在300×g和2 000×g条件下分别离心10 min,去除细胞碎片、死细胞等;再取上清以0.22 μm孔径的滤膜过滤,收取滤液,4 °C环境下100 000×g超速离心70 min,弃去上清、收集底部沉淀,使用PBS重悬;再次于4 °C真空环境下,100 000×g离心70 min,沉淀用PBS重悬,并经0.22 μm滤膜过滤。收集滤液,先用磷钨酸染色,再利用透射电子显微镜观察外泌体形态,同时用WB检测外泌体标志物鉴定外泌体的存在后,于-80 °C冰箱冷冻备用。



1.4 细胞分组和转染

将PC-3细胞分为对照组、PC3+Exo组,其中对照组为常规培养的细胞,PC3+Exo组向细胞培养液中加入10 μl的BMSC外泌体悬液。

取密度为 1×10^5 个/ml的对数生长期PC-3细胞接种于6孔板,待细胞约50%汇合时进行转染,按照Lipofectamine™ 2000试剂盒说明书分别将miR-21-5p mimic、antagomiR、miR-21-5p scramble、sh-PHLPP2和pmirGLO-PHLPP2-WT/MUT重组质粒等分子单独或共转染入PC-3细胞,设置未经转染的NC对照组,每组设3个复孔。

1.5 qPCR检测miR-21-5p的表达

采用TRIzol法提取癌组织和细胞中总RNA,随后,以NanoDrop检测RNA的浓度及纯度,逆转录制备cDNA。按照SYBR GREEN试剂盒说明对miR-21-5p的表达水平进行检测,以U6作为内参对照,实验设置3个重复。引物序列:U6, F为5'-CTTCGGCAGCACATATACTAAAAT-3'、R为5'-CGCTTCACGAATTGCGTGTCA-3';miR-21-5p, F为5'-TAGCTTATCAGACTGATGTTGA-3'、R为5'-TGC-GTGTGCGTGGAGT-3'。按试剂盒说明建立终体积为20 μl的PCR反应体系,含2 μl反转录产物、10 μl SYBR Green Mix、上下游引物(10 μmol/l)各0.5 μl。PCR热循环参数为:95 °C预变性5 min后,94 °C变性30 s、60 °C退火30 s、72 °C延伸10 s,共40个循环。采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算目的基因的相对表达量。

1.6 双荧光素酶报告基因验证miR-21-5p与PHLPP2的靶向作用

将miR-21-5p与PHLPP2结合部位的序列及其突变体序列插入到萤火虫荧光素酶基因下游构建表达载体。将miR-21-5p mimics与pmirGLO-PHLPP2-WT/MUT重组质粒,以及对照组miR-21-5p scramble与PHLPP2的野生型或突变型重组质粒与Lipofectamine™ 2000脂质体混合后转染HEK 293T细胞,转染48 h后,根据双荧光素酶报告基因检测试剂盒说明检测荧光素酶活性。

1.7 WB实验检测miR-21-5p和PHLPP2对PC-3细胞中相关蛋白表达的影响

收集细胞,使用细胞裂解液提取每组细胞总蛋白,用BCA试剂盒测定提取蛋白的浓度,取20 μg蛋白加1×上样缓冲液煮沸变性,行SDS-PAGE后将蛋白全部转移到0.22 μm PVDF膜上。5%脱脂奶粉封闭1 h,再向其中加入一抗(1:1 000),4 °C下过夜培养,洗膜3次,加入山羊抗兔二抗(1:5 000),在温室中培养1 h。再洗膜3次后,加入化学发光试剂显影蛋白,置于凝胶成像系统中采集图像,采用Image J软

件分析蛋白条带的灰度水平,以GAPDH为内参,计算蛋白相对表达量。

1.8 CCK-8实验检测PC-3细胞增殖活力

将处于对数生长期的PC-3细胞接种于96孔板(细胞密度为 1×10^4 个/孔),置于37 °C恒温培养箱中培养24、48、72和96 h后向每孔加入10 μl的CCK-8溶液,置于37 °C恒温培养箱中连续培养4 d,根据CCK-8试剂盒说明书检测细胞增殖情况,最后使用酶标仪检测490 nm处每孔的光密度(D)值,以 D_{490} 值代表细胞增殖水平。

1.9 Transwell实验检测PC-3细胞的侵袭、迁移能力

将对照组和实验组细胞用胰酶消化处理后,接种于Transwell小室内,侵袭实验需在小室内预铺Matrigel胶,迁移实验则无需预铺,上室加100 μl(细胞密度为 2×10^5 个/ml)细胞悬液,下室加250 μl含10 %胎牛血清的培养基,在37 °C、5% CO₂培养箱中培养48 h后,1 ml 4%多聚甲醛固定30 min,1 ml 0.1%结晶紫染色30 min,流水洗去多余染液,棉签擦去微孔膜上室的细胞,PBS小心冲洗小室上下面2遍,干燥后在40倍显微镜下取3~5个视野计数穿膜细胞。

1.10 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析,应用GraphPad Prism 7软件对实验数据绘制图片,所有实验均独立重复3次。呈正态分布的计量数据用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,多组比较和两组间比较分别采用单因素方差分析和t检验,以P<0.05或P<0.01表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 成功分离BMSC外泌体

培养BMSC并分离培养液上清中的外泌体,透射电子显微镜观察结果(图1A)显示,外泌体呈囊泡状,直径50~100 nm。WB检测结果(图1B)显示,外泌体能表达CD9、CD63和CD81等特异性蛋白,但不表达CD116和CD19等内皮性或造血标志物。

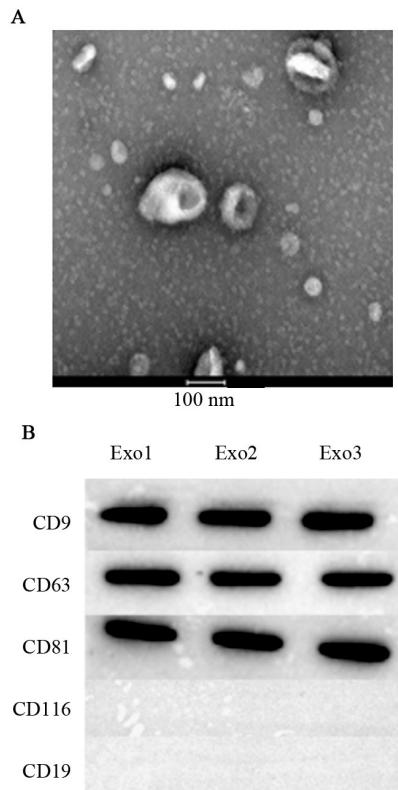
2.2 BMSC外泌体促进PC-3细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和EMT相关蛋白的表达

CCK-8法检测结果(图2A)显示,Exo组中PC-3细胞增殖活力显著高于NC组($P<0.05$);Transwell实验检测结果(图2B、C)表明,与对照组相比,Exo组侵袭细胞数显著增多[(421.34±22.45) vs (200.09±14.22)个, $P<0.05$],迁移细胞数也显著增多($P<0.05$);WB检测结果(图2D)显示,PC-3细胞和BMSC外泌体共培养后,EMT相关蛋白E-cadherin表达水平显著降低,N-cadherin和Vimentin表达水平显著升高(均 $P<0.05$)。



2.3 与BMSC外泌体共培养的PC-3细胞中miR-21-5p表达上调

qPCR检测结果(图3)显示,与NC组相比,Exo组中miR-190、miR-210及miR-21-5p的表达水平均显著上调(均 $P<0.05$),其中,miR-21-5p表达升高最为显著($P<0.01$)。



A: The exosome derived from the BMSCs observed by the transmission electron microscope;

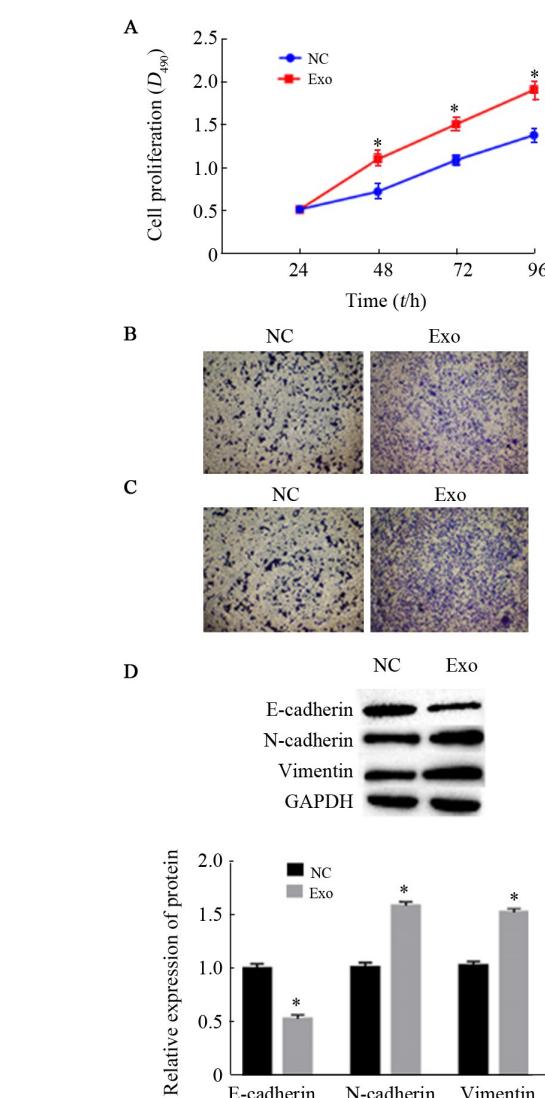
B: The biomarkers of the exosome tested by WB

图1 成功分离BMSC外泌体

Fig.1 Exosomes of BMSCs were successfully isolated

2.5 BMSC外泌体miR-21-5p通过下调PHLPP2促进PC-3细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭

WB检测结果(图5A)显示,与NC组相比,Exo组和sh-PHLPP2组PC-3细胞中PHLPP2的表达明显降低(0.66 ± 0.09 、 0.42 ± 0.05 vs 1.09 ± 0.08 ,均 $P<0.01$)。CCK-8实验检测结果(图5B)表明,干预48 h后,与NC组相比,Exo组和sh-PHLPP2组PC-3细胞活力显著增强(均 $P<0.01$)。Transwell检测结果(图5C、D)显示,Exo组和sh-PHLPP2组细胞迁移率[(87.23 ± 12.67)%、(82.45 ± 10.13)% vs (66.46 ± 9.13)%,均 $P<0.01$]和侵袭细胞数均显著高于对照组,Exo+antagomir组细胞迁移率[(70.09 ± 9.14)]%和侵袭细胞数与对照组无显著差异(均 $P>0.05$)。WB检测结果(图5E)显示,PC-3+Exo组和sh-PHLPP2组中,E-cadherin表达水平显著降低,而N-cadherin和Vimentin显著升高(均 $P<0.05$)。



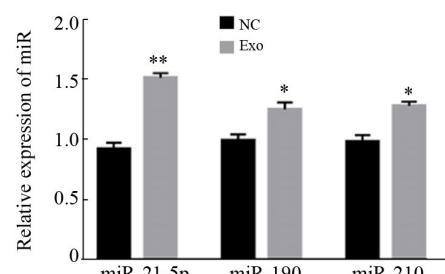
* $P<0.05$ vs NC group

A: Effects of Exo on the proliferation of PC-3 cells tested by CCK-8 assay; B, C: Effects of Exo on the migration(B) and invasion(C) of PC-3 cells tested by the Transwell assay($\times 40$);

D: The expression of the EMT protein tested by the WB

图2 BMSC外泌体促进PC-3细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和EMT相关蛋白表达

Fig.2 BMSCs exosome promoted the proliferation, migration, invasion and EMT protein expression of PC-3 cells



* $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs NC group

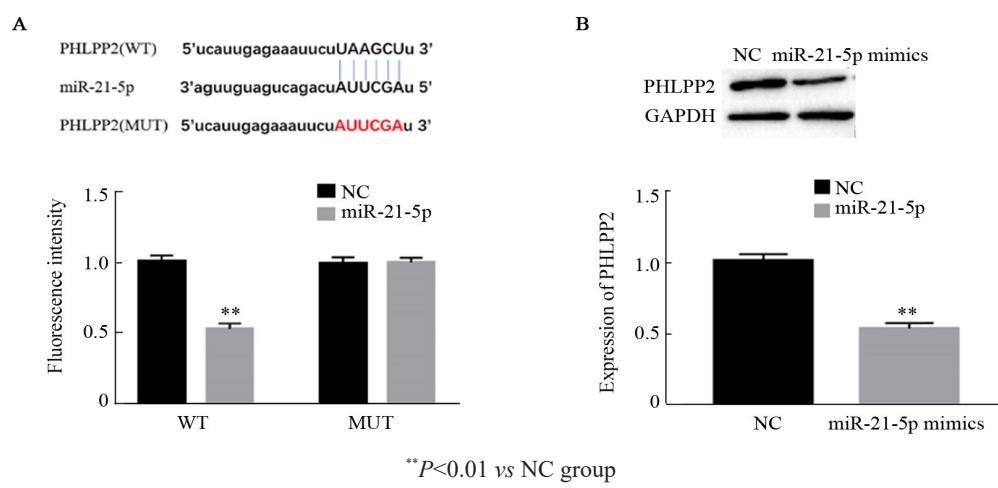
图3 与BMSC外泌体共培养上调PC-3细胞中miR-21-5p的表达

Fig.3 Co-culture with BMSC exosomes up-regulated the expression of miR-21-5p in PC-3 cells

2.4 miR-21-5p 对 PHLPP2 的调控作用

荧光素酶实验检测结果(图4A)显示,miR-21-5p mimic+pmirGLO-PHLPP2-WT组荧光强度显著低于NC组($P<0.01$)，而miR-21-5p mimic+pmirGLO-

PHLPP2-MUT组荧光强度与NC组无显著差异,证明PHLPP2是miR-21-5p的靶基因。WB检测结果(图4B)显示,miR-21-5p mimics组PHLPP2的表达水平显著低于NC组($P<0.01$)。

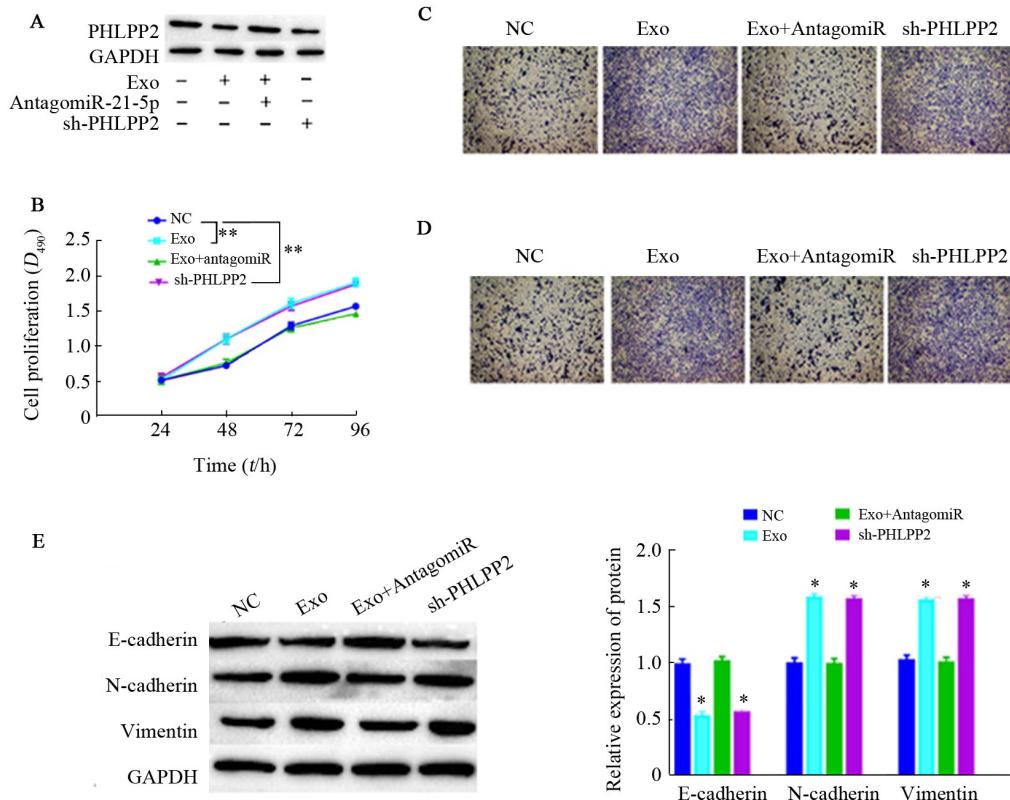


A: The targeting relationship between miR-21-5p and PHLPP2 was verified by Starbase and Dual luciferase reporter gene assay;

B: PHLPP2 expression after over-expression of miR-21-5p detected by WB

图4 miR-21-5p 靶向下调 PHLPP2 的表达

Fig.4 miR-21-5p targetedly down-regulated the expression of PHLPP2



* $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs NC group

A: The expression of PHLPP2 detected by WB; B: The proliferation of PC-3 cell detected by CCK-8;

C: The invasion of PC-3 cells detected by Transwell ($\times 40$); D: The migration of PC-3 cells detected by Transwell($\times 40$);

E: The expressions of EMT-related proteins detected by WB

图5 BMSCs 细胞外泌体 miR-21-5p 通过下调 PHLPP2 促进 PC-3 细胞增殖、迁移侵袭和 EMT 相关蛋白表达

Fig.5 BMSC exosome miR-21-5p promoted proliferation, migration, invasion and

EMT-related protein expression of PC-3 cells by down-regulating PHLPP2



3 讨 论

近年来,BMSC因其与肿瘤错综复杂的关系越来越受到研究人员的重视。BMSC不仅自身具有调控作用,还能通过植入肿瘤位点并转化为成纤维细胞、血管周细胞和巨噬细胞等,进而在肿瘤的发生发展中扮演重要角色^[8]。此外,BMSC还可通过间接或者依靠于旁分泌的方式作用于受体肿瘤细胞,进而调控肿瘤的恶性进展^[9]。BMSC作用的中心机制与外泌体有关,其能以分泌外泌体的方式调控肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移等恶性生物学行为^[10]。例如,BMSC来源的外泌体抑制肝癌细胞的增殖侵袭能力^[11],BMSC衍生的外泌体能增强骨髓瘤细胞对T细胞的抑制活性促进骨髓瘤的发展^[12]。本研究发现,BMSC来源的外泌体能促进前列腺癌PC-3细胞的增殖、侵袭和迁移,同时上调EMT相关蛋白的表达。

研究^[3]证实,肿瘤细胞自身分泌的外泌体或其他细胞(如BMSC)来源的外泌体通过携带蛋白质、核酸(如非编码RNA)等物质作用于受体细胞,进而促进受体细胞的癌变或促进肿瘤细胞的增殖与迁移,其中BMSC衍生的外泌体miRNA被证明能够诱导肺癌细胞EMT从而促进肺癌的发展。此外,大量研究证实miRNA在前列腺癌发展中发挥重要作用,如上调miR-190能促进低迁移率的前列腺癌细胞向高迁移率转变,促进肿瘤发展^[13];miR-210在前列腺癌细胞中上调发挥促癌基因的作用^[14];GHORBANMEHR等^[6]通过临床分析证实miR-21-5p促进前列腺癌患者的发展进程。本研究发现,miR-190、miR-210及miR-21-5p在PC-3癌细胞以及BMSC来源的外泌体中高表达,且miR-21-5p表达水平最高,当敲降BMSC中miR-21-5p时能显著抑制PC-3细胞的增殖、迁移、侵袭和EMT相关蛋白表达。

miRNA在肿瘤发生的过程中发挥促癌或抑癌基因的作用,miR-21-5p能通过调控SMAD7的表达促进非小细胞肺癌的进展^[15-16],过表达miR-21-5p靶向抑制CHL1促进结肠腺癌细胞的增殖和侵袭^[17]。PHLPP2是一种蛋白磷酸酶,参与细胞增殖和凋亡的调控^[18]。PHLPP2通过Akt和Mst1两种途径发挥抗增殖和促凋亡的作用,PHLPP2可直接在Akt的Ser473位点去磷酸化以抑制其活性,导致细胞增殖水平降低;PHLPP2还能在哺乳动物不育系20样激酶1(mammalian sterile 20-like kinase 1,MST1)的Thr387位点去磷酸化,进一步激活MST1的酶活性,增加细胞凋亡^[7,19]。在膀胱癌^[20]、乳腺癌^[21]、结直肠癌^[22]等多种恶性肿瘤中PHLPP2也作为抑癌基因调控肿瘤发展。同时,有研究^[7]发现,PHLPP2在前列腺癌症中呈

低表达并抑制前列腺癌细胞增殖。本研究通过生物信息学预测PHLPP2可能是miR-21-5p的靶基因,过表达PHLPP2时能抑制PC-3细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭等恶性生物学行为。

综上所述,miR-21-5p在BMSCs来源的外泌体中高表达,BMSC通过分泌外泌体miR-21-5p上调PC-3细胞中miR-21-5p水平并靶向抑制抑癌基因PHLPP2表达,促进PC-3细胞的增殖、迁移、侵袭和EMT相关蛋白表达,为外泌体miR-21-5p在前列腺癌治疗的临幊上应用奠定实验基础。

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