



DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385x.2020.09.010

## ·临床研究·

## miR-383-5p通过下调MSH6抑制小儿髓母细胞瘤的增殖和侵袭

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**[摘要]** 目的:探究miR-383-5p通过调控DNA错配修复基因MSH6对小儿髓母细胞瘤(medulloblastoma, MB)增殖和侵袭的影响。**方法:**选取2014年7月至2017年5月于我院肿瘤外科手术切除并经病理确诊为MB的15例患者癌组织及相应的癌旁组织标本,qPCR检测MB组织和细胞系中miR-383-5p的表达水平。将实验分为对照组(NC组)、miR-383-5p过表达组(miR-383-5p组)、MSH6敲降组(si-MSH6组)及MSH6+miR-383-5p同时敲降组(miR-383-5p inhibitor+si-MSH6),采用CCK-8法检测UW473细胞的增殖活性,Transwell法检测UW473细胞侵袭和迁移能力,双荧光素酶报告基因验证miR-383-5p与MSH6的靶向关系,Western blotting(WB)法检测MSH6的表达水平。**结果:**miR-383-5p在MB组织和细胞系中表达水平显著低于癌旁组织(均P<0.05或P<0.01);过表达miR-383-5p显著抑制UW473细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭(均P<0.05或P<0.01),且下调MSH6在UW473细胞中的表达水平(P<0.01)。双荧光素酶报告基因结果证实miR-383-5p靶向结合MSH6的3'UTR,敲降MSH6可抑制UW473细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移(均P<0.01)。进一步实验证明,同时敲降miR-383-5p和MSH6能够恢复敲降MSH6对UW473细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移的抑制作用(均P<0.01)。**结论:**miR-383-5p在MB组织和细胞系中低表达,其通过靶向下调MSH6表达水平进而抑制UW473细胞的增殖、迁移及侵袭。

[关键词] miR-383-5p; MSH6; 小儿髓母细胞瘤; 增殖; 迁移; 侵袭

[中图分类号] R739.41;R730.5 [文献标识码] A [文章编号] 1007-385X(2020)09-1024-06

## miR-383-5p suppresses the proliferation and invasion of medulloblastoma by down-regulating MSH6

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the effect of miR-383-5p on the proliferation and invasion of medulloblastoma (MB) by targeting DNA mismatch repair MSH6 gene. **Methods:** A total of 15 pairs of tumor tissues and corresponding adjacent tissues from MB patients, who were surgically treated and pathologically confirmed in the Department of Oncology of the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical College from July 2014 to May 2017, were collected for this study. qPCR was applied to detect the expression of miR-383-5p in MB tissues and cell lines. The experimental cells were divided into control group (NC group), miR-383-5p overexpression group (miR-383-5p group), MSH6 knockdown group (si-MSH6 group) and miR-383-5p inhibitor+si-MSH6 group. CCK-8 assay was used to detect the proliferation of UW473 cells. Transwell assay was used to examine the invasion and migration of UW473 cells, the targeting relationship between miR-383-5p and MSH6 was verified by Dual-luciferase reporter gene assay, and Western blotting (WB) was performed to detect the protein expression of MSH6. **Results:** The expression level of miR-383-5p was significantly down-regulated in MB tissues and cell lines compared with para-cancer tissues (all P<0.05 or P<0.01). Overexpression of miR-383-5p significantly inhibited the proliferation, migration and invasion of UW473 cells (all P<0.05 or P<0.01), and down-regulated the expression level of MSH6 (all P<0.01). Dual-luciferase reporter gene assay demonstrated that miR-383-5p could targetedly bind to the 3'UTR of MSH6. Knockdown of MSH6 could inhibit the proliferation, invasion and migration of UW473 cells (all P<0.01). Further experiments showed that simultaneous knockdown of miR-383-5p and MSH6 could attenuate the inhibition of MSH6 silence on the proliferation, invasion and migration of UW473 cells. **Conclusion:** miR-383-5p expression is down-regulated in MB tissues and cell lines, and miR-383-5p suppresses the proliferation, migration and invasion of UW473 cells via targetedly down-regulating MSH6.

[Key words] miR-383-5p; MSH6; medulloblastoma(MB); proliferation; migration; invasion

[Chin J Cancer Bioter, 2020, 27(9): 1024-1029. DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385X.2020.09.010]

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小儿髓母细胞瘤(medulloblastoma, MB)是一种源自胚胎细胞的恶性肿瘤,约占儿童中枢神经系统肿瘤的12%~25%<sup>[1]</sup>,具有高侵袭性、预后差等特点<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,开发新型分子靶向治疗方法,减少肿瘤对儿童大脑发育的影响至关重要。MicroRNAs(miRNAs)是一类小内源非编码RNA,通过结合下游靶蛋白3'UTR在转录后水平调控基因表达。研究<sup>[3]</sup>表明,miRNAs的异常表达与MB的发展密切相关。miR-383的异常表达与肝癌<sup>[4]</sup>、胰腺癌<sup>[5]</sup>、胶质瘤<sup>[6]</sup>及MB<sup>[7]</sup>等多种恶性肿瘤有关。MSH6是一种DNA错配修复基因<sup>[8]</sup>,MSH6的高表达增加恶性胶质瘤细胞对替莫唑胺的抗性<sup>[9]</sup>,且与前列腺癌侵袭性和早期复发有关<sup>[10]</sup>。但是,miR-383-5p和MSH6在MB细胞中共同作用的分子机制尚不明确。本研究探讨miR-383-5p在MB组织和细胞系中的表达情况,并验证miR-383-5p和MSH6之间的关系及对MB发展的影响。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 标本、细胞及主要试剂

采集2014年7月至2017年5月期间来我院治疗手术切除并经病理确诊为MB的15例癌组织和距癌组织边缘0.5 cm以上的癌旁组织,各样本收集后即刻放入液氮中保存。所有样本均经本院伦理委员会批准,患者均签署知情同意书。人正常神经细胞RGC-5和MB细胞系UW402、UW473和D283均购自美国ATCC细胞库,DMEM细胞培养基购自美国Hyclone公司,胎牛血清购自美国Gibco公司,GoTaq® qPCR Master Mix试剂、TRIzol试剂、Hiper fect transfection reagent转染试剂均购自美国Promega公司,RIPA裂解液、BCA蛋白测定试剂盒均购自上海威奥生物科技有限公司,MSH6和GAPDH抗体、CCK-8细胞增殖检测试剂盒均购自美国Invitrogen公司,双荧光素酶活性检测试剂盒、逆转录试剂盒、24孔Transwell小室、Matrigel胶均购自美国Fementas公司,qPCR引物购自北京金唯智生物科技有限公司。

### 1.2 qPCR法检测MB组织及细胞中miR-383-5p的表达水平

使用TRIzol试剂从MB组织和细胞中提取总RNA,通过测量260 nm处的光密度(D)值测定总RNA的浓度。逆转录试剂盒将总RNA反转录为cDNA。参照GoTaq® qPCR Master Mix说明书配制反应溶液,进行PCR反应。反应条件:95 °C预变性10 min,95 °C变性15 s,60 °C退火32 s,72 °C延伸10 s,共50个循环。采用 $2^{\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 公式计算miR-383-5p的相对表达量。qPCR引物序列见表1。

### 1.3 细胞培养及转染

UW473细胞置于含10%胎牛血清、100 U/ml青霉素和100 μg/ml链霉素的DMEM培养基液中,于37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>饱和湿度的培养箱中培养。转染前1 d将UW473细胞接种到6孔板中,待细胞生长汇合度达60%~70%时,按Hiper fect transfection reagent转染试剂说明书操作,将miR-383-5p mimics、miR-383-5p inhibitor及si-MSH6分别转染UW473细胞。转染6 h后,更换正常完全培养液继续培养48 h后测定转染效率,分别采用qPCR和Western blotting(WB)检测转染细胞中miR-383-5p mRNA和MSH6蛋白表达水平。当转染组和对照组存在显著差异( $P<0.01$ )时,收集转染成功细胞用于后续试验。

表1 qPCR引物序列

Tab.1 Primer sequences of qPCR

Primer	Sequence
miR-383-5p F:	5'-GGGAGATCAGAAGGTGATTGTGGCT-3'
R:	5'-CAGTCGCTGTCGTGGAGT-3'
U6 F:	5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA-3'
	R: 5'-AACGCTTCACGAATTGCGT-3'

### 1.4 WB法检测转染前后UW473细胞MSH6蛋白的表达水平

使用RIPA裂解液裂解转染前后的UW473细胞提取总蛋白,BCA法测定蛋白浓度。取约40 μg蛋白置入10% SDS-PAGE体系中分离条带;将目的条带转移至0.45 μm孔径PVDF膜上。5%脱脂奶粉室温封闭2 h,加入1:1 000比例稀释的MSH6和GAPDH一抗,4 °C孵育过夜;加入1:3 000稀释的HRP标记的羊抗鼠二抗,室温反应2 h。ECL发光液显影,凝胶成像系统中观察并拍照,Image J灰度分析软件进行蛋白半定量分析。

### 1.5 CCK-8法检测转染前后UW473细胞的增殖活性

使用CCK-8试剂盒检测细胞增殖水平,将转染前后的UW473细胞密度调整至 $1\times 10^5$ 个/ml,按200 μl/孔接种至96孔板,于37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>饱和湿度的培养箱中分别培养4、28、52、76、100 h,于每孔加入20 μl CCK-8溶液,并在37 °C孵育2 h。酶标仪检测450 nm处光密度(D)值。

### 1.6 Transwell法检测转染后UW473细胞的侵袭和迁移能力的变化

侵袭实验前先用Matrigel胶包被Transwell小室,迁移实验中Transwell小室不用Matrigel胶包被。收集转染了miR-NC、miR-383-5p mimic、si-NC、si-MSH6、miR-383-5p inhibitor+si-MSH6细胞,培养24 h后,胰蛋白酶消化,并制成单细胞悬液。将各组细胞分别加入Transwell小室上室( $1.5\times 10^5$ 个/小室),下室中加

入 650  $\mu$ l 含 10% 胎牛血清的 DMEM 培养液, 培养 24 h, 用无菌棉签擦去上室细胞, PBS 洗涤 2 遍, 1% 结晶紫染色, 倒置显微镜下 ( $\times 200$ ) 随机选取 5 个视野观察并拍照计数。

### 1.7 双荧光素酶报告基因检测 miR-383-5p 与 MSH6 之间的靶向关系

利用生物信息预测网站预测 MSH6 和 miR-383-5p 的结合片段, 并将该结合片段插入到 pGL3 载体中, 构建 MSH6 野生质粒 (pGL3-MSH6-WT), 利用定点突变将 MSH6 基因 3'UTR 的 miR-383-5p 潜在结合部位 CTTCTGA 突变为 GCATGTC, 构建 MSH6 突变质粒 (pGL3-MSH6-MUT); 将 pGL3-MSH6-WT、pGL3-MSH6-MUT 分别与 miR-383-5p mimics 和 miR-NC mimics 共转 293T 细胞, 培养 48 h 后, 按双荧光素酶活性检测试剂盒说明书检测荧光素酶活性。

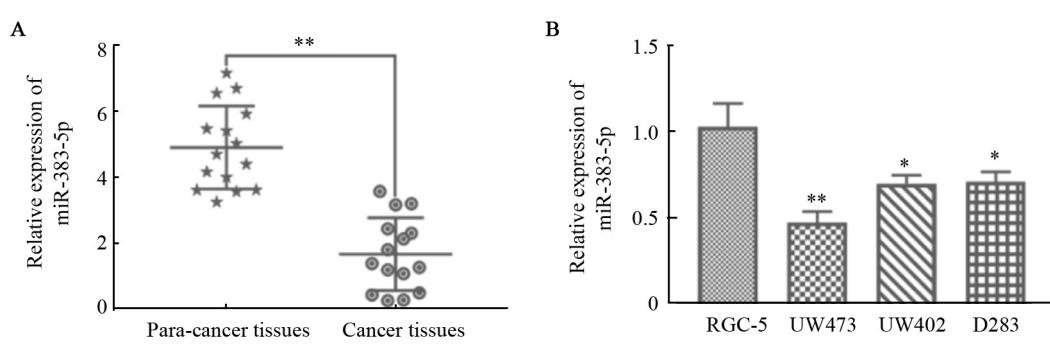
### 1.8 统计学处理

上述实验均重复 3 次。采用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行统计学分析和 GraphPad Prism 7.0 软件进行绘图。正态分布的计量数据以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示, 两组间比较采用 *t* 检验, 多组均数间比较先行方差齐性检验后再行单因素方差分析。以  $P < 0.05$  或  $P < 0.01$  表示差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 miR-383-5p 在 MB 组织和细胞系中低表达

qPCR 法检测结果 (图 1A、B) 显示, miR-383-5p 在 MB 组织中的表达水平显著低于癌旁组织 ( $P < 0.01$ ); 在 MB 细胞系中的表达水平显著低于人正常神经细胞 RGC-5, 且在 UW473 细胞中的表达水平最低 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 并选择该细胞进行后续实验。由此可知, miR-383-5p 在 MB 组织和细胞系中低表达。



A: The expression of miR-383-5p in MB tissues and para-cancer tissues was detected by qPCR; B: The expression of miR-383-5p in MB cell lines and human normal nerve cells were detected by qPCR

图 1 miR-383-5p 在 MB 组织和细胞系中低表达

Fig.1 miR-383-5p was low-expressed in MB tissues and cell lines

### 2.2 过表达 miR-383-5p 显著抑制 UW473 细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移

qPCR 法检测结果 (图 2A) 显示, 转染 miR-383-5p mimics 后 miR-383-5p 在 UW473 细胞中的表达水平显著升高 ( $P < 0.05$ )。CCK-8 法检测结果 (图 2B) 显示, 过表达 miR-383-5p 明显抑制 UW473 细胞增殖活性 ( $P < 0.05$  或  $P < 0.01$ ); Transwell 检测结果 (图 2C、2D) 显示, 过表达 miR-383-5p 后, UW473 细胞迁移和侵袭能力显著降低 ( $P < 0.01$ )。以上结果表明, 过表达 miR-383-5p 抑制 UW473 细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移。

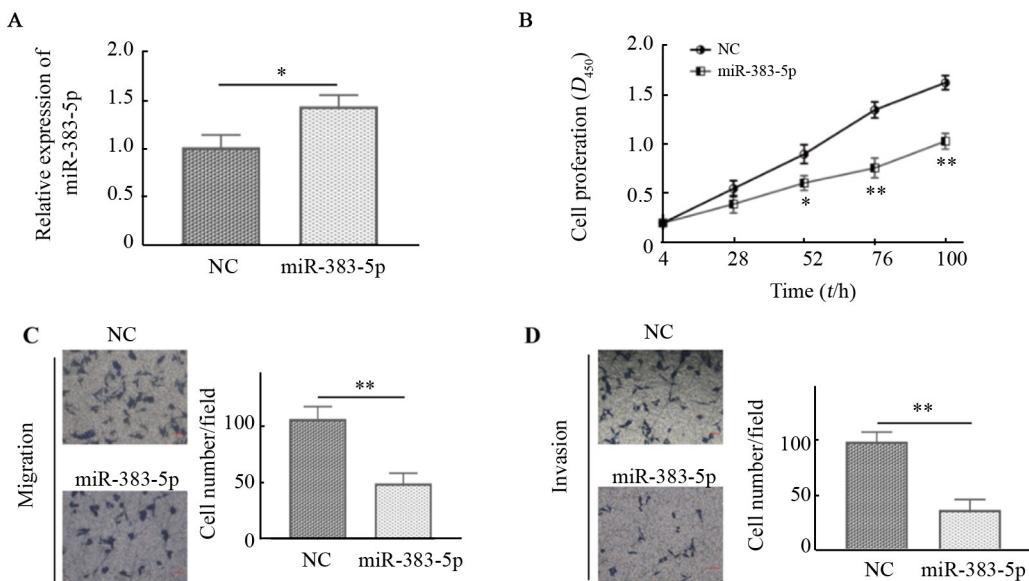
### 2.3 miR-383-5p 靶向结合 MSH6 的 3'UTR

miRTarBase 数据库分析 miR-383-5p 与 MSH6 靶向结合位点见图 3A。双荧光素酶报告基因检测结果 (图 3B) 显示, miR-383-5p mimics 显著抑制 MSH6 野生型质粒荧光强度 ( $P < 0.01$ ), 但对 MSH6 突变型质粒荧光强度的影响无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ); WB 法检测结果 (图 3C)

显示, 过表达 miR-383-5p 显著下调 MSH6 的表达水平 ( $P < 0.01$ )。上述结果表明, miR-383-5p 靶向结合 MSH6 的 3'UTR, 且下调其表达水平。

### 2.4 miR-383-5p/MSH6 分子轴调控 UW473 细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移

WB 法检测结果 (图 4A) 显示, 转染 si-MSH6 后显著敲降 MSH6 在 UW473 细胞中的表达水平 ( $P < 0.01$ ), 但同时敲降 miR-383-5p 和 MSH6 时, 则将恢复 MSH6 的表达水平, 且与对照组差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。敲降 MSH6 后, CCK-8 法检测结果 (图 4B) 显示, UW473 细胞增殖活性显著下降 ( $P < 0.01$ )。Transwell 法检测结果 (图 4C、D) 显示, UW473 细胞迁移和侵袭能力显著降低 (均  $P < 0.01$ )。但同时敲降 miR-383-5p 和 MSH6 时, UW473 细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭能力与对照组差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。以上结果表明, miR-383-5p 通过靶向下调 MSH6 的表达抑制 UW473 细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移。

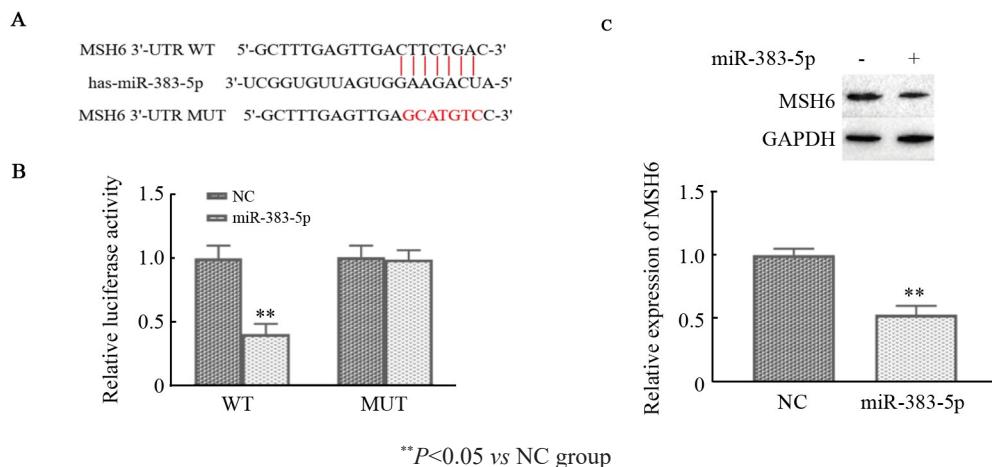


\* $P<0.05$ , \*\* $P<0.01$  vs NC group

A: The expression of miR-383-5p in UW473 cells was detected by qPCR; B: The proliferation of UW473 cells was evaluated by CCK-8 assay; C and D: The migration and invasion of UW473 cells were evaluated by Transwell assay ( $\times 200$ )

图2 过表达 miR-383-5p 显著抑制 UW473 细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移

**Fig.2 Overexpression of miR-383-5p significantly suppressed the proliferation, invasion and migration of UW473 cells**



\*\* $P<0.05$  vs NC group

A: miRTarBase database was used to predict the interaction between miR-383-5p with MSH6; B: The luciferase activity of 293T cells was detected by Dual-luciferase reporter gene; C: The expression of MSH6 in UW473 cells was detected by WB

图3 miR-383-5p 靶向下调 MSH6 表达

**Fig.3 miR-383-5p targetedly down-regulated MSH6 expression**

### 3 讨 论

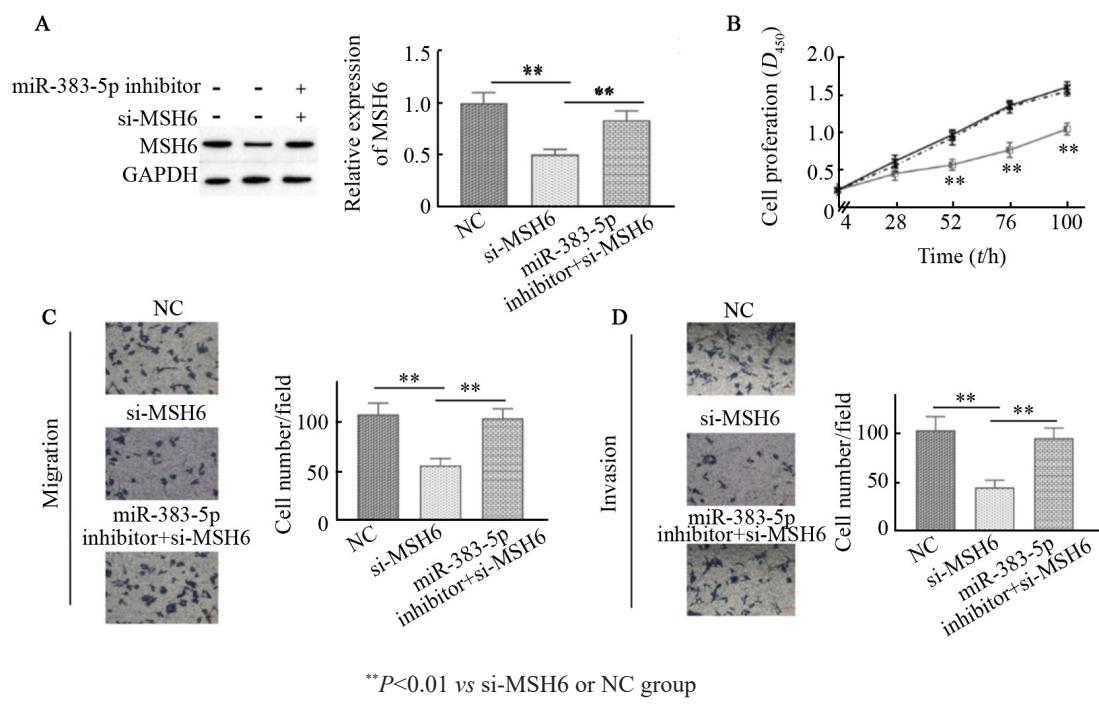
MB是脑瘤中最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,是儿童癌症相关发病率和病死率的主要原因<sup>[11]</sup>,常规治疗手段常会导致患者神经认知缺陷等副作用<sup>[12-14]</sup>。因此,亟需寻找新的治疗方式以减轻副作用对患者的影响。

miRNAs作为一种新的基因表达调控机制,通过调节下游靶基因发挥其致癌或抑癌作用<sup>[15-17]</sup>。研究<sup>[18]</sup>表明,miR-223-3p 通过靶向 RAC1 调控肝细胞癌 SMMC-7721 细胞的增殖和凋亡。miR-34a 在 MB 细

胞中低表达,miR-34a 的缺失能够加速成神经管细胞的生长<sup>[19]</sup>。miR-135a 通过靶向下调 Arhgef6 的表达,抑制癌干细胞驱动的 MB 细胞的发展<sup>[20]</sup>。miR-383 在 MB 细胞中低表达,通过靶向调控 PRDX3 抑制 MB 细胞生长<sup>[7]</sup>。大量研究<sup>[7,21-23]</sup>证实,miR-383-5p 在包括 MB 在内的多种肿瘤中发挥抑癌基因作用。例如,miR-383-5p 在肺癌中低表达,并作为预后标志物抑制肺癌细胞增殖<sup>[24]</sup>。上调 miR-383-5p 的表达水平可抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖和侵袭<sup>[25]</sup>。生存分析<sup>[26]</sup>发现,miR-383-5p 水平较低与胃癌患者生存时间较短有

关,过表达miR-383-5p能够抑制胃癌细胞增殖和迁移。本研究发现,miR-383-5p在MB组织和细胞中低表达,这与已报道文献研究结果相一致。此外,本研究发现,miR-383-5p在UW473细胞中的表达水平较

其他几株MB细胞表达水平最低,因此本研究选择UW473细胞进行后续实验。本实验发现,在UW473细胞中过表达miR-383-5p可显著抑制UW473细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭。



\*\*P<0.01 vs si-MSH6 or NC group

A: The expression of MSH6 in UW473 cells was detected by WB; B: CCK-8 assay was used to evaluate cell proliferation of UW473 cells; C and D: Transwell assay was applied to evaluate the migration and invasion of UW473 cells ( $\times 200$ )

图4 miR-383-5p/MSH6分子轴调控UW473细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移

Fig.4 miR-383-5p/MSH6 axis regulated the proliferation, invasion and migration of UW473 cells

研究<sup>[27-29]</sup>报道,在肿瘤细胞中,miRNAs通过调控下游靶基因发挥其功能作用。本研究根据miRTar-Base数据库分析发现,miR-383-5p与MSH6具有连续的结合位点,通过双荧光素酶报告基因实验证实,miR-383-5p直接靶向结合MSH6的3'UTR,敲降miR-383-5p能够显著下调MSH6的表达水平。研究<sup>[30-31]</sup>表明,MSH6作为DNA错配修复基因在多种肿瘤组织中高表达,并与肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭及耐药性密切相关。本研究发现,敲降MSH6显著降低UW473细胞增殖活性、侵袭及迁移能力;但同时转染miR-383-5p inhibitor和si-MSH6时,能够逆转敲降MSH6对UW473细胞生物学行为的抑制作用。由此可知,miR-383-5p可能是通过靶向下调MSH6的表达,从而抑制UW473细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭。

综上所述,miR-383-5p在MB组织和细胞系中低表达,MSH6作为miR-383-5p的下游靶基因在UW473细胞中高表达,miR-383-5p通过靶向下调MSH6的表达抑制UW473细胞生物学行为,miR-383-5p可以作为潜在的生物标志物,为MB的治疗提供新的治疗靶点。

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[收稿日期] 2020-05-29

[修回日期] 2020-08-25

[本文编辑] 阮芳铭