



DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385x.2021.04.005

## ·基础研究·

**miR-361-5p 通过靶向CCND1 逆转胃癌SGC-7901 细胞奥沙利铂耐药性**

齐雯丽<sup>1a</sup>, 柯红<sup>2a</sup>, 曾琼<sup>2a</sup>, 周萍<sup>2a</sup>, 万君<sup>2b</sup>, 王磊<sup>1b</sup>(1. 三峡大学医学院 a. 2016级临床医学专业, b. 病原生物学部, 湖北 宜昌 443002; 2. 国药葛洲坝中心医院 a. 肿瘤科, b. 药学部, 湖北 宜昌 443002)

**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨 miR-361-5p 对胃癌 SGC-7901 细胞奥沙利铂(oxaliplatin, OXA)耐药性的影响及其作用机制。方法: 采用 qPCR 法检测 miR-361-5p 在胃癌细胞 MKN-45、MGC80-3、SGC-7901 和 OXA 耐药细胞 SGC-7901/OXA 中的表达水平。利用脂质体转染技术分别将 miR-361-5p mimics/inhibitor、sh-CCND1 转染到 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞中, 用 CCK-8 法和流式细胞术检测 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞的增殖、凋亡和细胞周期。用双荧光素酶报告基因实验验证 miR-361-5p 与 CCND1 的靶向关系, 用 WB 法检测 CCND1 的表达水平。结果: miR-361-5p 在多种胃癌细胞和 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞中均低表达 ( $P < 0.05$  或  $P < 0.01$ )。过表达 miR-361-5p 可显著促进 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞凋亡, 诱导 G0/G1 细胞周期停滞并抑制细胞增殖 ( $P < 0.05$  或  $P < 0.01$ )。双荧光素酶报告基因实验结果证实, miR-361-5p 靶向负调控 CCND1 的表达 ( $P < 0.01$ )。敲减 CCND1 抑制 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞 CCND1 表达和细胞增殖, 并诱导凋亡和 G0/G1 周期阻滞 ( $P < 0.05$  或  $P < 0.01$ )。过表达 miR-361-5p 靶向下调 CCND1 进而促进 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞凋亡, 诱导 G0/G1 细胞周期停滞并抑制细胞增殖 ( $P < 0.05$  或  $P < 0.01$ )。结论: miR-361-5p 过表达可逆转胃癌 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞对 OXA 的耐药性, 其机制可能与靶向下调 CCND1 表达有关。

[关键词] miR-361-5p; 细胞周期蛋白 1; 胃癌; SGC-7901/OXA 细胞; 奥沙利铂; 耐药

[中图分类号] R735.2; R730.53 [文献标识码] A [文章编号] 1007-385X(2021)04-0346-07

**miR-361-5p reverses oxaliplatin resistance of gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells by targeting CCND1**

QI Wenli<sup>1a</sup>, KE Hong<sup>2a</sup>, ZENG Qiong<sup>2a</sup>, ZHOU Ping<sup>2a</sup>, WAN Jun<sup>2b</sup>, WANG Lei<sup>1b</sup> (1a. Clinical Medicine in Grade 2016, 1b. Department of Pathogenic Biology, Medical College of Three Gorges University, Yichang 443002, Hubei, China; 2a. Department of Oncology, 2b. Department of Pharmacy, Gezhouba Central Hospital of Sinopharm, Yichang 443002, Hubei, China)

**[Abstract]** Objective: To investigate the effects of miR-361-5p on the oxaliplatin (OXA) resistance of gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells and its mechanism. Methods: The expression of miR-361-5p in gastric cancer cells (MKN-45, MGC80-3 and SGC-7901) and drug-resistant SGC-7901/OXA cells was detected by qPCR. The SGC-7901/OXA cells were transfected with miR-361-5p mimics/inhibitor or sh-CCND1 by using Liposome transfection technology. Then, cell proliferation, apoptosis and cell cycle of SGC-7901/OXA cells were measured by CCK-8 assay and Flow cytometry, respectively. The targeting relationship between miR-361-5p and CCND1 was examined by Dual luciferase report gene assay. The expression level of CCND1 in SGC-7901/OXA cells was detected by WB. Results: miR-361-5p was down-regulated in multiple gastric cancer cells and SGC-7901/OXA cells ( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ). Over-expression of miR-361-5p significantly promoted the apoptosis, induced G0/G1 cell cycle arrest and inhibited cell proliferation of SGC-7901/OXA cells ( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ). Dual luciferase reporter gene results verified that miR-361-5p targeted CCND1 and negatively regulated its expression ( $P < 0.01$ ). Further experiments showed that targeted down-regulation of CCND1 induced apoptosis and G0/G1 cell cycle arrest and inhibited CCND1 expression and proliferation of SGC-7901/OXA cells ( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ). Over-expression of miR-361-5p targetedly down-regulated CCND1 and further promoted cell apoptosis, induced G0/G1 cell cycle arrest and inhibited cell proliferation of SGC-7901/OXA cells ( $P < 0.05$  or  $P < 0.01$ ). Conclusion: miR-361-5p over-expression can reverse the resistance of SGC-7901/OXA cells to OXA, and the mechanism may be related to its targeted down-regulation of CCND1 expression.

[Key words] miR-361-5p; cyclin D1 (CCND1); gastric cancer; SGC-7901/OXA cell; oxaliplatin (OXA); resistance

[Chin J Cancer Biother, 2021, 28(4): 346-352. DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385X.2021.04.005]

[作者简介] 齐雯丽(1998-), 女, 本科生, 主要从事肿瘤的研究, E-mail:dayin7y@126.com

[通信作者] 王磊(WANG Lei, corresponding author), 博士, 教授, 主要从事肿瘤的生物治疗研究, E-mail: wl196565@163.com; 柯红(KE Hong, co-corresponding author), 主任医师, 主要从事肿瘤的生物治疗研究, E-mail: 1278598658@qq.com



胃癌是消化系统最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,是中国肿瘤死亡的第三大原因<sup>[1]</sup>。目前对于胃癌的治疗仍以手术治疗后辅以药物化疗为主,其中,第三代铂类化合物奥沙利铂(oxaliplatin, OXA)已逐渐成为晚期胃癌治疗的一线药物。然而,胃癌患者对OXA产生的耐药性使治疗效果达不到预期,因此深入探讨胃癌OXA耐药性的机制,将有助于临幊上对胃癌耐药的治疗。近年来,随着对肿瘤耐药机制研究的深入,微小RNA(miRNA)参与肿瘤耐药的机制受到研究人员的广泛关注。miR-361-5p作为抑癌基因在胃癌<sup>[2]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[3]</sup>、非小细胞肺癌<sup>[4]</sup>等多种恶性肿瘤中表达下调,过表达miR-361-5p则能够逆转肿瘤细胞对化疗药物的抗性,促进肿瘤细胞凋亡<sup>[5]</sup>。研究<sup>[6]</sup>证实,细胞周期蛋白1(cyclin D1, CCND1)在多种肿瘤细胞中高表达并增强肿瘤细胞的耐药性。目前尚未见有关miR-361-5p通过调控CCND1表达参与胃癌细胞OXA耐药性的作用机制的研究报道。本研究建立OXA耐药胃癌细胞SGC-7901/OXA,在细胞水平探讨miR-361-5p/CCND1分子轴影响细胞的凋亡、周期和增殖在胃癌细胞OXA耐药中的调控作用,为临床治疗胃癌化疗耐药性提供参考依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 细胞系及主要试剂

人胃癌细胞系MKN-45(货号:ATCC HTB-19)、SGC-7901(货号:BNCC100114)、MGC80-3(货号:BNCC338248)购于BNCC细胞库,人正常胃上皮细胞GES-1(货号:CBP60512)购于南京科佰生物科技有限公司。

DMEM、胎牛血清、青霉素及链霉素和Lipofectamine<sup>TM</sup> 2000试剂盒购于美国Thermo Fisher公司,miR-361-5p mimics/inhibitor、CCND1敲减载体(sh-CCND1)和miR-361-5p引物序列由上海Sangon Biotech公司合成和构建,TRizol试剂盒、一步法实时荧光定量PCR(qPCR)试剂盒均购自日本TaKaRa公司,SYBR GREEN试剂盒购于美国ABI公司,RIPA裂解缓冲液和BCA蛋白测定试剂盒购于Pierce公司,抗CCND1一抗和辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的羊抗兔二抗购自Abcam公司,CCK-8试剂盒以及OXA购自美国Sigma-Aldrich公司,Annexin V-FITC/PI细胞凋亡检测试剂盒购自美国Sigma Aldrich公司,双荧光素报告基因检测试剂盒购自美国Promega公司。

### 1.2 细胞培养及OXA耐药细胞株的构建

将胃癌MKN-45、SGC-7901、MGC80-3细胞和GES-1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培养基中,于37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>养箱中培养,每隔3 d进行1次传代。取对数生长期的SGC-7901细胞接种于6孔板中,用低浓度(2 μmol/L)的OXA进行培养,OXA的浓度每月增加0.2 μmol/L,直到增加至5 μmol/L OXA稳定维持培养,当OXA的浓度达60 μmol/L时,SGC-7901细胞能稳定生长,即成功构建OXA耐药细胞株SGC-7901/OXA。

### 1.3 细胞分组与转染

选取对数生长期的SGC-7901/OXA细胞,将密度为2×10<sup>4</sup>个/孔的细胞接种于6孔板内,在37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱中培养。实验分组:miR-361-5p mimics/inhibitor+OXA组、sh-CCND1+OXA组以及miR-361-5p inhibitor+sh-CCND1+OXA组。按照Lipofectamine<sup>TM</sup> 2000转染说明书的方法将miR-361-5p mimics/inhibitor、sh-CCND1分别转染到SGC-7901/OXA细胞中。

### 1.4 qPCR法检测多种胃癌细胞和SGC-7901/OXA细胞中miR-361-5p的表达水平

通过TRIzol试剂从培养的细胞中提取总RNA,使用紫外分光光度计在D<sub>260</sub>/D<sub>280</sub>比为1.7~2.1的标准下测量RNA的浓度和纯度。采用一步法qPCR试剂盒将用逆转录RNA获得cDNA, SYBR GREEN试剂盒对逆转录产物进行PCR扩增,以U6作为内参,检测miR-361-5p的表达。引物序列:miR-361-5p F为5'-ATAAAGRGCRGACAGTCAGATAGTG-3', R为5'-TCAAGTACCCACAGTGCAGGT-3'; U6 F为5'-CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA-3', R为5'-AACGCTTCACG AATTGCGT-3'。反应总体积为20 μl。反应条件:94 °C 5 min, 94 °C 30 s, 60 °C 30 s, 共40个循环。结果采用2<sup>-ΔΔCt</sup>法进行计算。

### 1.5 双荧光素酶报告基因实验验证miR-361-5p与CCND1的靶向关系

将CCND1基因3'-UTR片段扩增并插入到双荧光素酶报告基因质粒pmirGLO luciferase表达载体中构建表达载体,用同样构建的方法扩增miR-361-5p载体及空载体。将HEK-293T细胞(1×10<sup>4</sup>个)接种到48孔板中培养,将构建好的载体与Lipofectamine<sup>TM</sup> 2000共转染生长状态良好的293T细胞,37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱培养48 h后,收集细胞。采用双荧光素酶报告基因实验进行检测。

### 1.6 WB法检测SGC-7901/OXA细胞中CCND1的表达水平

采用RIPA裂解缓冲液从各组细胞中提取总蛋白,通过BCA蛋白测定试剂盒测定蛋白含量。取30 μg蛋白进行SDS-PAGE、转膜,5%脱脂奶粉封闭1 h,后加入抗CCND1一抗(1:1 000)于4 °C下孵育过夜。次日,加入HRP标记的羊抗兔二抗(1:5 000)在室温



下孵育2 h后,加入化学发光液显色,以GAPDH为内参,用ImageJ软件分析蛋白条带的灰度值,计算CCND1的表达量。

### 1.7 CCK-8法检测SGC-7901/OXA细胞的增殖活力

取各组对数生长期的SGC-7901/OXA细胞,调整细胞密度为 $4\times10^4$ 个/ml并接种于96孔板,于37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>条件的培养箱中培养,在检测前1 h,向每孔细胞中加入10 μl CCK-8溶液,避光孵育2 h后,上酶标仪检测波长在450 nm处的每孔光密度(D)值,细胞增殖活性=实验组光密度值-空白组光密度值。

### 1.8 流式细胞术检测SGC-7901/OXA细胞的细胞周期分布

收集各组SGC-7901/OXA细胞,调整细胞密度为 $1\times10^5$ 个/ml,并在预冷的75%乙醇中固定过夜。次日收集细胞,用RNase A(100 ng/ml)处理30 min,加入PI(50 ng/ml)染液染色15 min后,上MoFlo XDP流式细胞仪检测样品中细胞周期的分布。

### 1.9 流式细胞术检测SGC-7901/OXA细胞的凋亡

将分组处理的SGC-7901/OXA细胞接种到6孔板中,用400 μl结合缓冲液、5 μl Annexin V-FITC和

5 μl PI处理对数生长期的SGC-7901/OXA细胞,在室温下在避光孵育20 min后,上流式细胞仪检测SGC-7901/OXA细胞的凋亡情况。

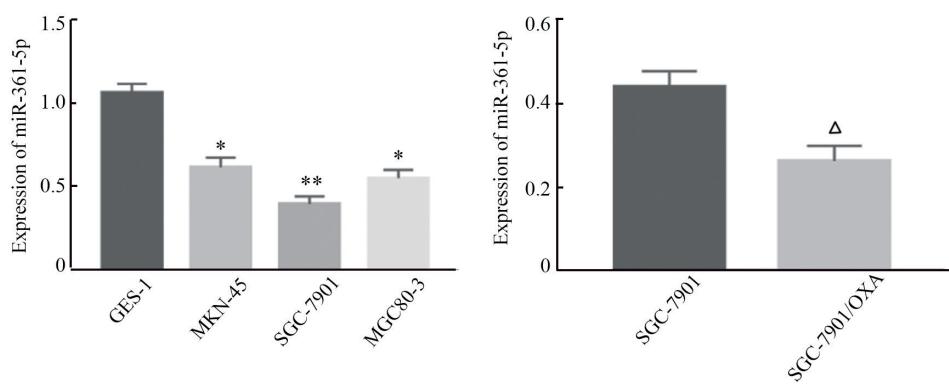
### 1.10 统计学处理

以上所有实验均重复3次。采用SPSS19.0统计学软件进行数据处理,用GraphPad Prism 7对相关图片进行绘制,两组间比较采用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 miR-361-5p在多种胃癌细胞和SGC-7901/OXA细胞中均低表达

qPCR法检测结果表明,miR-361-5p在胃癌细胞MKN-45、SGC-7901、MGC80-3中的表达水平显著低于GES-1细胞(P<0.05或P<0.01,图1A),并且在SGC7901细胞中miR-361-5p的表达水平最低(P<0.01,图1A);与SGC-7901细胞相比,SGC-7901/OXA细胞中miR-361-5p的表达水平显著降低(P<0.05,图1B)。结果表明,成功构建OXA耐药细胞株SGC-7901/OXA可用于后续实验。



\*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01 vs GES-1 cells; △P<0.05 vs SGC-7901 cells

图1 miR-361-5p在胃癌细胞系和SGC-7901/OXA细胞中的表达

Fig.1 Expression of miR-361-5p in gastric cancer cell lines and SGC-7901/OXA cells

### 2.2 过表达miR-361-5p增强SGC-7901/OXA细胞的化疗敏感性

CCK-8法检测结果(图2A)显示,OXA对SGC-7901/OXA细胞增殖活力的抑制作用随着浓度的升高而增强,其IC<sub>50</sub>值为33.57 μmol/L(均P<0.05)。qPCR法检测结果(图2B)显示,转染miR-361-5p mimics可上调SGC-7901/OXA细胞中miR-361-5p的表达(P<0.01)。流式细胞术检测结果(图2C)显示,过表达miR-361-5p并OXA处理后,显著促进SGC-7901/OXA细胞凋亡(P<0.01)。CCK-8法检测结果(图2D)显示,在SGC-7901/OXA细胞中上调miR-361-5p并经过35 μmol/L的OXA处理后显著抑

制SGC-7901/OXA细胞的增殖活力(P<0.05)。细胞周期分析结果(图2E)表明,过表达miR-361-5p并OXA处理后,促进SGC-7901/OXA细胞停滞在G0/G1期。结果表明,过表达miR-361-5p增强SGC-7901/OXA细胞的化疗敏感性。

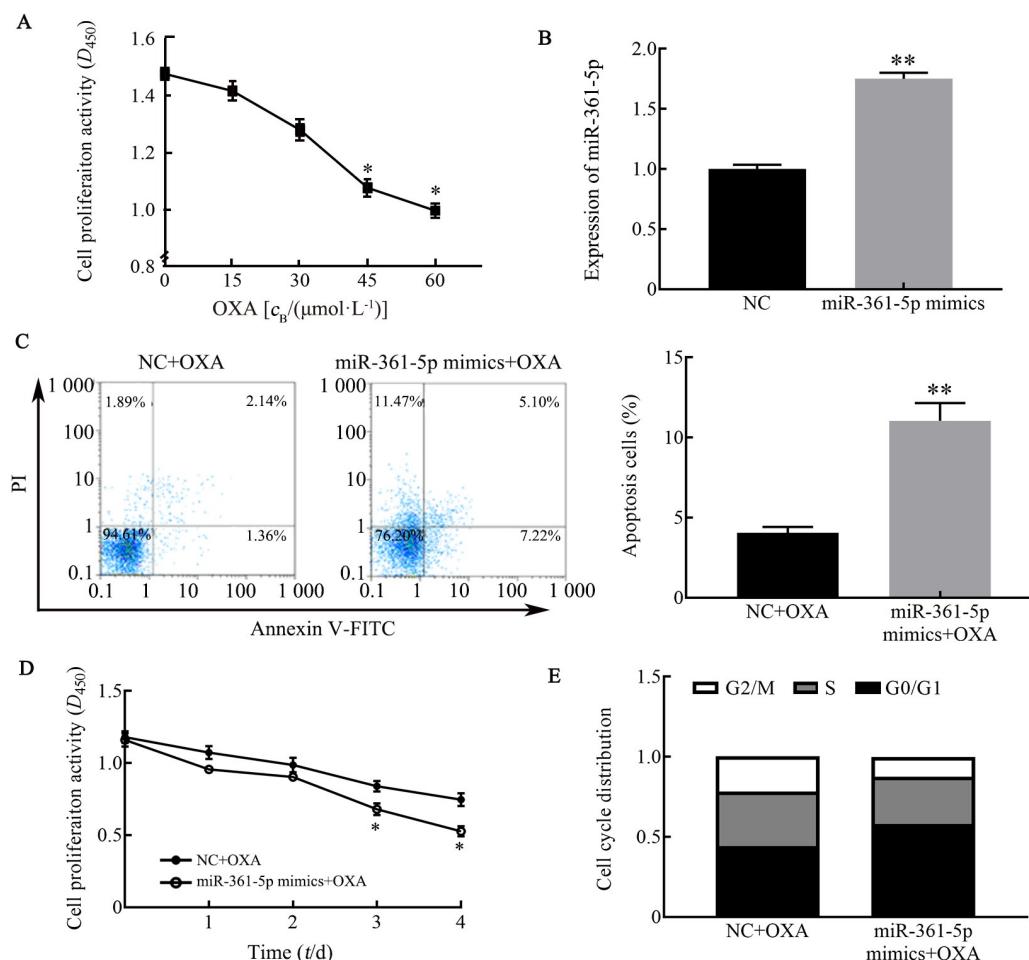
### 2.3 CCND1是miR-361-5p的下游靶基因

通过starbase数据库的预测结果(图3A)发现,CCND1是miR-361-5p下游潜在靶基因,miR-361-5p可结合CCND1的3'UTR。过表达miR-361-5p可以显著下调CCND1野生型(WT)质粒内荧光强度(P<0.01,图3B),而CCND1突变型(MUT)质粒荧光强度与对照组相比差异无统计学意义。WB实验结果(图3C)表明,



SGC-7901/OXA 细胞中过表达 miR-361-5p 可显著下调 CCND1 的表达( $P<0.01$ )。实验结果表明,miR-361-5p

靶向下调 CCND1 的表达水平。



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

A: The proliferation of SGC-7901/OXA cells was measured by CCK-8; B: The expression of miR-361-5p in SGC-7901/OXA cells was measured by qPCR; C: The apoptosis of SGC-7901/OXA cells was detected by Flow cytometry; D: The proliferation of SGC-7901/OXA cells was measured by CCK-8; E: Cell cycle distribution was analyzed by Flow cytometry in SGC-7901/OXA cells

图2 过表达 miR-361-5p 增强 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞的化疗敏感性

Fig.2 Over-expression of miR-361-5p enhanced chemosensitivity of SGC-7901/OXA cells

#### 2.4 过表达 miR-361-5p 通过下调 CCND1 表达增强 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞的化疗敏感性

WB 法检测结果(图4A)显示,敲减 CCND1 显著下调 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞中 CCND1 的表达水平( $P<0.01$ ),而在回复实验同时敲减 miR-361-5p 和 CCND1 中 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞中 CCND1 的表达水平与对照组相比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

CCK-8 法实验结果(图4B)显示,与对照组+OXA 处理相比,敲减 CCND1 并经 OXA 处理后显著抑制 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞的增殖活力( $P<0.05$ )。

细胞周期分析结果(图4C)表明,敲减 CCND1 并经 OXA 处理后,显著上调 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞在 G0/G1 期的百分率,并降低 S 期细胞的百分率

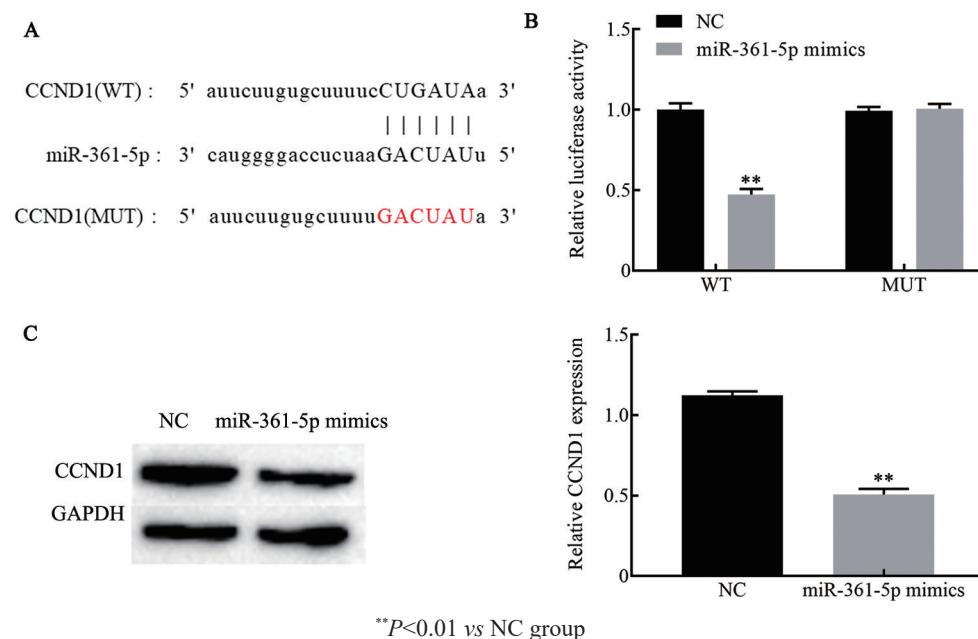
( $P<0.05$ ),而同时敲减 miR-361-5p 和 CCND1 再经 OXA 处理后 G0/G1 期和 S 期百分率比与对照组+OXA 处理相比差异无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ )。

流式细胞术检测结果(图4D)显示,敲减 CCND1 并经 OXA 处理显著提高 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞的凋亡率( $P<0.01$ ),而在回复实验同时敲减 miR-361-5p 和 CCND1 再经 OXA 处理,SGC-7901/OXA 细胞凋亡率与 sh-CCND1+OXA 组比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

以上结果表明,过表达 miR-361-5p 通过靶向下调 CCND1 增强 SGC-7901/OXA 细胞的化疗敏感性。

#### 3 讨论

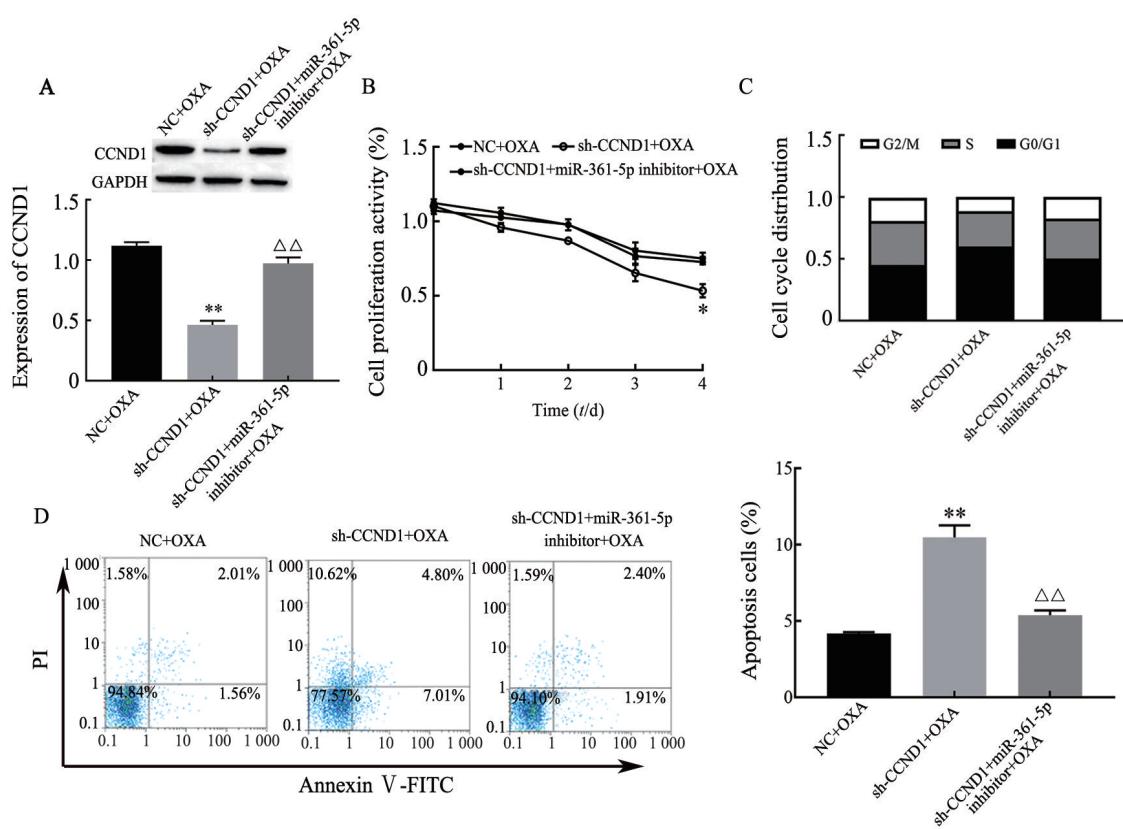
铂类药物是治疗胃癌的基础药物,OXA 作为顺



A: The binding site between miR-361-5p and CCND1 was verified by starbase database; B: The luciferase activity was detected by Dual luciferase reporter gene assay; C: The expression of CCND1 was verified by WB

图3 miR-361-5p下调CCND1的表达

Fig.3 miR-361-5p down-regulated the expression of CCND1



A: The expression of CCND1 was detected by WB; B: The proliferation of SGC-7901/OXA cells was measured by CCK-8; C: Cell cycle distribution was analyzed by Flow cytometry in SGC-7901/OXA cells; D: The apoptosis of SGC-7901/OXA cells was verified by Flow cytometry

图4 过表达miR-361-5p通过下调CCND1增强SGC-7901/OXA细胞的化疗敏感性

Fig.4 Over-expression of miR-361-5p enhanced chemosensitivity of SGC-7901/OXA cells by down-regulating CCND1



铂和卡铂之后的第三代铂类药物,具有更好的抗肿瘤效果<sup>[7]</sup>,当OXA进入细胞后,能通过与肿瘤细胞内的DNA双链结合,促进DNA双链的链间或链内发生交联,造成DNA损伤,进一步抑制DNA的复制和转录功能,促进细胞凋亡<sup>[8]</sup>。但当使用药物次数增加和时间过长时,DNA修复系统能恢复DNA完整性,进而导致肿瘤细胞发生耐药,致使OXA化疗达不到预期的效果<sup>[9]</sup>。因此深入挖掘胃癌耐药的相关分子机制是提高药物化疗敏感性的主要途径之一。

近年来,随着对肿瘤耐药机制研究的深入,miRNA参与肿瘤耐药机制受到研究人员的广泛关注,其中抑癌基因miR-361在多种恶性肿瘤中表达下调并抑制肿瘤细胞的发展,如:miR-361靶向Yes相关蛋白(Yes associated protein, YAP)抑制肺癌细胞增殖<sup>[10]</sup>,并靶向下调Gli1抑制食管癌细胞的上皮间质转化和侵袭<sup>[11]</sup>。进一步研究发现,miR-361在肿瘤耐药性中也发挥重要作用。miR-361-5p作为miR-361成熟时产生的亚型之一,其生物学作用和miR-361高度一致,并作为抑癌基因在胃癌<sup>[12]</sup>、肾细胞癌<sup>[13]</sup>等多种恶性肿瘤细胞中低表达;此外,miR-361-5p在胃癌耐药细胞中低表达,当上调miR-361-5p可增强胃癌对多西他赛的化疗敏感性<sup>[12]</sup>。WU等<sup>[14]</sup>证实,miR-361过表达通过下调ABCB1而增强胃癌细胞对OXA的敏感性。本研究发现,miR-361-5p在SGC-7901/OXA细胞中低表达,过表达miR-361-5p时能显著促进SGC-7901/OXA细胞凋亡,诱导G0/G1细胞周期停滞并抑制其增殖。

CCND1属于周期蛋白家族成员之一,可通过阻滞癌细胞于G1/S期进而推动细胞由静止期进入分裂周期,促进细胞增殖<sup>[15]</sup>。当CCND1发生异常表达时,细胞周期调控发生紊乱,致使细胞停留在合成期并促进细胞过度增殖导致胃癌<sup>[16]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[17]</sup>、结直肠癌<sup>[18]</sup>等多种恶性肿瘤的发生。此外,大量研究证实,CCND1可通过调控细胞周期参与肿瘤细胞的化疗抵抗,如MOHANTY等<sup>[19]</sup>发现,CCND1异常上调增强了淋巴瘤对依鲁替尼的的抗性;ZHEN等<sup>[20]</sup>发现下调CCND1增强鼻咽癌对顺铂的化疗敏感性;JIANG等<sup>[21]</sup>证实CCND1缺失逆转胃癌细胞5-FU的耐药性;NOEL团队<sup>[22]</sup>证实睾丸生殖细胞肿瘤和其他生殖系统肿瘤中CCND1过表达并与顺铂耐药性相关。同时,PI3K/AKT<sup>[23]</sup>、MAPK<sup>[24]</sup>等多种信号通路的激活或抑制也与CCND1异常表达有关。有研究<sup>[25]</sup>报道OXA通过影响大肠癌细胞CCND1的表达从而抑制细胞周期进程并诱导细胞凋亡。GUO等<sup>[26]</sup>则发现,M2巨噬细胞通过诱导肝癌细胞表达CCND1从而产生OXA耐受性。此外,miR-361-5p可靶向并下调

CCND1表达,诱导骨肉瘤细胞凋亡和G1/S期阻滞,并抑制细胞增殖和迁移<sup>[27]</sup>。本研究发现CCND1在SGC-7901/OXA细胞中异常上调,当敲减CCND1时能促进SGC-7901/OXA细胞的凋亡,且双荧光素酶报告基因证实CCND1是miR-361-5p的靶蛋白。

综上所述,miR-361-5p在SGC-7901/OXA细胞中低表达,当过表达miR-361-5p能通过靶向下调CCND1进而促进SGC-7901/OXA细胞凋亡,诱导G0/G1细胞周期停滞并抑制其增殖。miR-361-5p和CCND1在调节胃癌细胞的OXA敏感性中有重要作用,可能成为胃癌治疗和检测的重要分子靶点的标志物,但仍需要进一步的体内功能研究,以证实miR-361-5p与CCND1相互作用对于化疗敏感性的调控。

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[收稿日期] 2020-10-22

[修回日期] 2020-11-07

[本文编辑] 党瑞山