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·基础研究·

过表达FOXK2对卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞恶性生物学行为的影响

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[摘要] 目的:探讨过表达叉头框转录因子FOXK2对人卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭、黏附等的影响及相关分子机制。**方法:**将FOXK2基因编码序列克隆到慢病毒表达载体,在HEK293T细胞中包装慢病毒并感染人卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞,用qPCR和Western blotting检测过表达效果,用CCK-8法、细胞划痕愈合、Transwell和细胞黏附实验分别检测细胞的增殖、迁移、侵袭和黏附能力,用qPCR检测细胞上皮间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)标志物表达水平。**结果:**成功构建了FOXK2基因过表达载体并包装成慢病毒,将该慢病毒成功感染了SK-OV-3细胞并使FOXK2的表达水平显著上调($P<0.01$)。过表达FOXK2后,SK-OV-3细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭能力显著降低、黏附能力显著升高($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$),E-cadherin和 β -catenin表达水平显著升高而vimentin和fibronectin表达水平显著降低(均 $P<0.01$)。**结论:**过表达FOXK2基因导致卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭能力显著降低、黏附能力显著升高,其分子机制可能是阻止肿瘤细胞的EMT进程,FOXK2可能是卵巢癌诊疗的一个潜在靶标。

[关键词] 叉头框转录因子FOXK2;卵巢癌;SK-OV-3细胞;增殖;迁移;侵袭;上皮间质转化

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Effect of FOXK2 overexpression on malignant biological behaviors of ovarian cancer SK-OV-3 cells

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the effects of forkhead box transcription factor (FOXK2) overexpression on the proliferation, migration, invasion and adhesion of human ovarian cancer SK-OV-3 cells and its related molecular mechanism. **Methods:** The open reading frame (ORF) of FOXK2 was cloned into lentivirus expression vector, which was then enveloped in HEK293T cells and transfected into human ovarian cancer SK-OV-3 cells. The overexpression efficiency was detected by qPCR and Western blotting. The proliferation, migration, invasion and adhesion of SK-OV-3 cells were detected by CCK-8, Scratch-healing, Transwell and Cell adhesion assays respectively, and the expressions of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) markers were detected by qPCR. **Results:** The FOXK2 overexpression vector was constructed successfully and packaged into lentivirus, which was then transfected into SK-OV-3 cells. After transfection, the expression of FOXK2 was significantly increased ($P<0.01$); the proliferation, migration and invasion of SK-OV-3 cells were significantly reduced while the adhesion ability was significantly increased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$); and the expression levels of E-cadherin and β -catenin were significantly increased while that of vimentin and fibronectin were significantly decreased (all $P<0.01$). **Conclusion:** Overexpression of FOXK2 in SK-OV-3 cells leads to a significant decrease in proliferation, migration and invasion but increase in adhesion. The molecular mechanism may be related to the reversion of the EMT process in tumor cells, suggesting that FOXK2 may be a potential target for the diagnosis and treatment of ovarian cancer.

[Key words] forkhead box transcription factor FOXK2; ovarian cancer; SK-OV-3 cell; proliferation; migration; invasion; epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)

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卵巢癌是世界范围内最常见的妇科恶性肿瘤,其发病率和病死率分别居妇科恶性肿瘤第3位和第1位^[1-2]。由于卵巢癌发病隐匿,早期症状不明显,超过70%的患者就诊时已属晚期,难以治愈,其5年生存率不足40%^[3-4]。因此,深入研究其发病机制对于卵巢癌的诊疗具有重要的意义。FOXK2是叉头框

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转录因子家族成员之一, 参与调控细胞的代谢、细胞周期、增殖、分化和凋亡等多种生物学过程^[5-6]。FOXK2在乳腺癌^[7]、非小细胞肺癌^[8]、胃癌^[9]、脑胶质瘤^[10]等多种实体肿瘤中表达下调, 显著影响肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移、浸润等恶性生物学行为, 并通过上皮间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)影响肿瘤细胞的转移^[11-12]。但也有报道显示, FOXK2在结直肠癌^[13-14]、肝癌^[15]等肿瘤中表达上调并影响患者的预后, 提示其在不同类型肿瘤中既可能发挥促癌基因的功能, 也可能发挥抑癌基因的作用。目前FOXK2在卵巢癌中的生物学功能尚极少有人进行研究, 而课题组前期工作发现, FOXK2在卵巢癌细胞SK-OV-3表达缺失, 因此本课题通过慢病毒技术在SK-OV-3细胞中过表达FOXK2基因, 观察其对细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭、黏附和EMT等恶性生物学行为的影响, 探讨其作用机制, 为FOXK2在卵巢癌诊疗中的应用提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞株及主要试剂

卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞株为本实验室保存, 在含10%胎牛血清和青、链霉素的DMEM培养基中, 于37 °C、5% CO₂条件下常规培养。

TRIzol、RevertAid First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit、Matrigel胶和SYBR® green PCR Kit等购自Life Technology公司, Transwell小室购自Corning公司, 兔抗人FOXK2、鼠抗人β-actin和辣根过氧化物酶(HRP)标记的羊抗鼠或羊抗兔二抗购自Abcam公司。引物合成、DNA测序由金唯智公司完成。

1.2 pCCL-FOXK2质粒的构建及鉴定

从NCBI数据库中获得FOXK2基因的mRNA序列, 设计引物(表1)通过RT-PCR扩增其开放阅读框(open reading frame, ORF), 通过BamHI和EcoRI连接到慢病毒载体pCCL, 转化E.coli DH5α感受态细胞获得重组质粒, 酶切鉴定获得阳性克隆, 送交金唯智公司通过DNA测序以验证其正确性, 将测序无误的阳性克隆质粒命名为pCCL-FOXK2。

1.3 FOXK2慢病毒的制备与对SK-OV-3细胞的感染

用慢病毒包装系统中3种质粒pMD2.G(3 μg)、pMDLg/pRR(5 μg)和pRSV-Rev(2.5 μg), 按一定比例分别加上pCCL-FOXK2、pCCL空载体质粒各12 μg制备成复合物, 加入PEI试剂转染HEK293T细胞, 收集48 h的细胞上清液, 过滤后分别感染到SK-OV-3细胞以产生稳定的细胞系, 分别作为过表达组和空载体组(对照组)。在荧光显微镜下可见过表达组大多数细胞为GFP表达阳性, 说明慢病毒成功转染SK-OV-3

细胞并稳定表达。通过Puromycin筛选并建立两个单克隆细胞系, 分别命名为pCCL-FOXK2#1和pCCL-FOXK2#2。

表1 引物序列

Tab.1 Primer sequences

Primer	Sequence (5'-3')
FOXK2-ORF	F: CGGGATCCGCCACCATGGCGGCCGG CCCGGG R: CGGAATTCTAGTTCTGGACACCCCT TTTCCC
GAPDH	F: GGTGGTCTCTCTGACTTCAACA R: GTTGCTGTAGCAAATTGTTGT
FOXK2	F: CGTTCACTGCCCTGTCCAGC R: CAGGCTGTGAGTTGTCAAGCC
E-cadherin	F: ACAGTGCCAAGTGGCTGGAGATTA R: TGATTAGGGCTGTGTACGTGCTGT
β-catenin	F: GTTGAGCACCTGTTGCCTGAAGT R: TCAGGTTTGATCCCCTTCCGCA
Vimentin	F: GAGAACTTGCCGTTGAAGC R: GCCTCCTGTAGGTGGCAATC
Fibronectin	F: CAGTGGGAGACCTCGAGAAG R: TCCCTCGGAACATCAGAAC

1.4 qPCR检测SK-OV-3细胞中FOXK2和EMT相关蛋白基因mRNA的表达

过表达组和对照组细胞于100 mm培养皿中培养至汇合度达80%时, 加入1 ml的TRIzol, 按照该试剂说明书提供的方法提取其总RNA, 使用逆转录试剂盒提供的方法将其逆转录为cDNA, qPCR扩增各样本中目的基因FOXK2和内参基因GAPDH。按照SYBR® green PCR Kit试剂说明书配制20 μl体系PCR反应混合液进行扩增。PCR反应条件: 50 °C 2 min; 95 °C 10 min; 95 °C 15 s, 55 °C 30 s, 72 °C 30 s, 共40个循环。采用2^{△△Ct}法进行相对定量, 计算FOXK2基因mRNA的相对表达量。

1.5 Western blotting检测SK-OV-3细胞中FOXK2蛋白的表达

当过表达组和对照组细胞在100 mm培养皿中培养至汇合度80%时, 加入600 μl裂解缓冲液冰上裂解后, 提取细胞总蛋白, 进行SDS-PAGE、转膜, 5%脱脂牛奶封闭30 min后, 加入FOXK2(1:5 000)一抗, 4 °C孵育过夜。次日, 加入HRP标记的羊抗鼠和羊抗兔二抗(1:10 000), 室温下孵育2 h, 清洗后加入ECL发光剂显影, 经凝胶成像仪分析后蛋白条带的灰度值, 以β-actin为内参, 计算FOXK2蛋白的相对表达量。

1.6 CCK-8实验检测SK-OV-3细胞的增殖能力

过表达组和空载体对照组细胞以每孔1×10³细胞数接种于96孔培养板中, 设置5个复孔。培养1 d



后, 按照试剂盒标准操作步骤进行实验操作, 用酶标仪检测波长在450 nm的光密度(D)值, 计算细胞增殖率=[$(D_{\text{对照}} - D_{\text{过表达}})/(D_{\text{对照}} - D_{\text{空白}})$]×100%。

1.7 划痕愈合实验检测SK-OV-3细胞的迁移能力

将过表达组和对照组细胞制成 $5 \times 10^8/\text{L}$ 细胞悬液铺于60 mm培养皿中, 待细胞汇合度达80%~90%时, 用10 μl 枪头在孔板中央笔直划痕, PBS洗去脱落细胞, 用RPMI 1640培养基置于孵育箱培养, 于0、36、72 h拍照, 计算划痕两侧细胞的迁移距离。划痕迁移率=(原始划痕宽度-36/72 h时划痕宽度)/原始划痕宽度×100%。

1.8 Transwell实验检测SK-OV-3细胞的侵袭能力

过表达组和对照组细胞制成 $5 \times 10^8/\text{L}$ 细胞悬液, 将200 μl 细胞悬液滴加至预先铺好Matrigel胶的Transwell上室中, 下室加入含10%胎牛血清的培养基, 48 h后用棉签擦去Transwell小室内Matrigel胶, 4%多聚甲醛固定后, 0.01%结晶紫染色10 min后, 于光学显微镜下(×40)计数穿膜细胞数。

1.9 细胞黏附实验检测SK-OV-3细胞的黏附能力

过表达组和对照组细胞制成密度 $5 \times 10^8/\text{L}$ 的细胞

悬液, 将1 ml细胞悬液滴加fibronectin隔夜包被的6孔板中培养2 h, 然后用PBS清洗3次, 并用4%多聚甲醛固定和0.01%结晶紫染色, 在显微镜下(×40)观察、拍照, 统计黏附细胞数。

1.10 统计学处理

上述所有实验均重复3次。应用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行统计分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本t检验, 析因分析采用两因素两水平方差分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 成功构建过表达FOXK2的SK-OV-3细胞株

qPCR检测结果(图1A)显示, 与对照组相比, FOXK2#1和FOXK2#2细胞中FOXK2 mRNA水平分别上调了18.5倍和21.9倍(均 $P < 0.01$); Western blotting实验结果(图1B)显示, FOXK2#1和FOXK2#2细胞中FOXK2蛋白水平分别上调了12.8倍和19.3倍(均 $P < 0.01$)。结果表明, 慢病毒感染成功构建了过表达FOXK2的SK-OV-3细胞株。

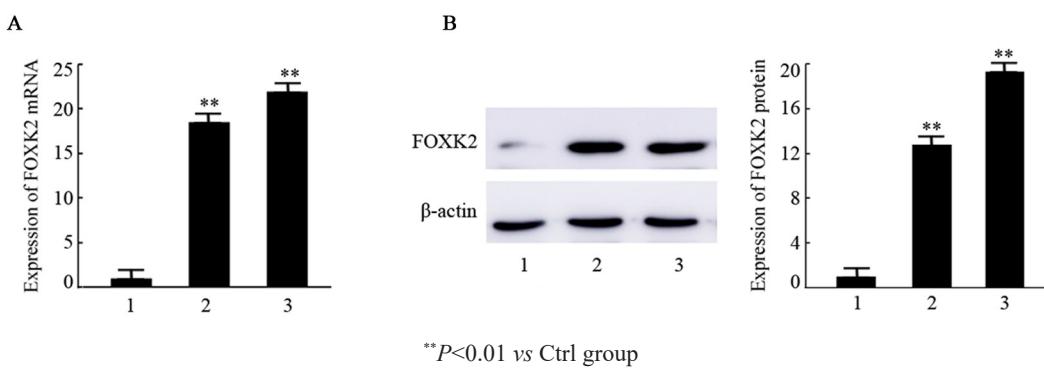


图1 慢病毒感染SK-OV-3细胞后FOXK2 mRNA和蛋白水平上调

Fig.1 Up-regulation of mRNA and protein levels of FOXK2 in lentivirus infected SK-OV-3 cells

2.2 过表达FOXK2降低SK-OV-3细胞的增殖能力

CCK-8实验结果(图2)显示, 与对照组相比, FOXK2#1组与FOXK2#2组细胞增殖能力明显降低, 分别只有对照组的36.4%和41.1%(均 $P < 0.01$)。结果表明, 过表达FOXK2基因能够显著抑制卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞的增殖能力。

2.3 过表达FOXK2降低SK-OV-3细胞的迁移能力

细胞划痕愈合实验结果(图3)显示, 72 h时FOXK2#1组与FOXK2#2组划痕迁移率分别只有对照组的65.8%和60.9%明显低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。结果表明, 过表达FOXK2基因后卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞的迁移能力显著降低。

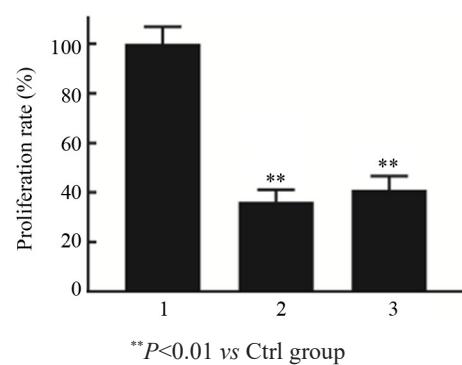


图2 过表达FOXK2对SK-OV-3细胞增殖的影响

Fig.2 Effect of FOXK2 overexpression on the proliferation of SK-OV-3 cells

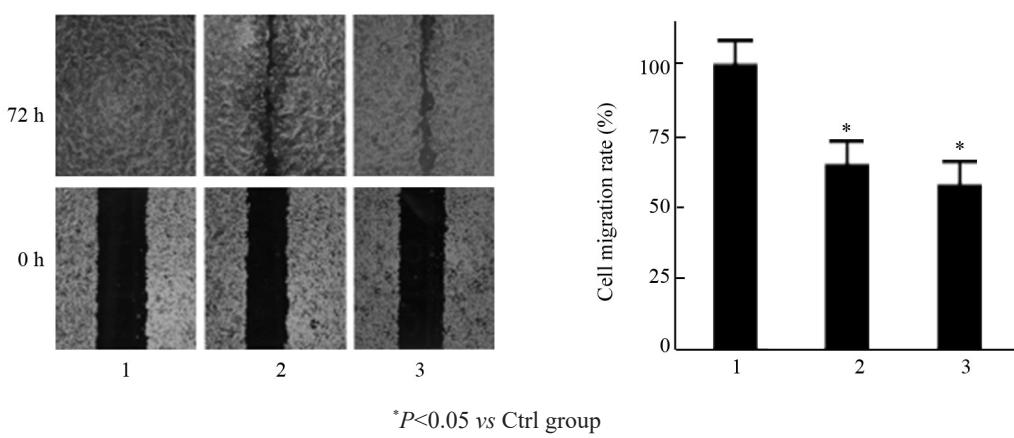


图3 过表达FOXK2对SK-OV-3细胞迁移的影响

Fig.3 Effect of FOXK2 overexpression on the migration of SK-OV-3 cells

2.4 过表达FOXK2降低SK-OV-3细胞的侵袭能力

Transwell实验结果(图4)显示, FOXK2#1组与FOXK2#2组穿膜细胞数明显少于对照组(均P<0.05)。

结果表明,过表达FOXK2基因后卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞的侵袭能力显著降低。

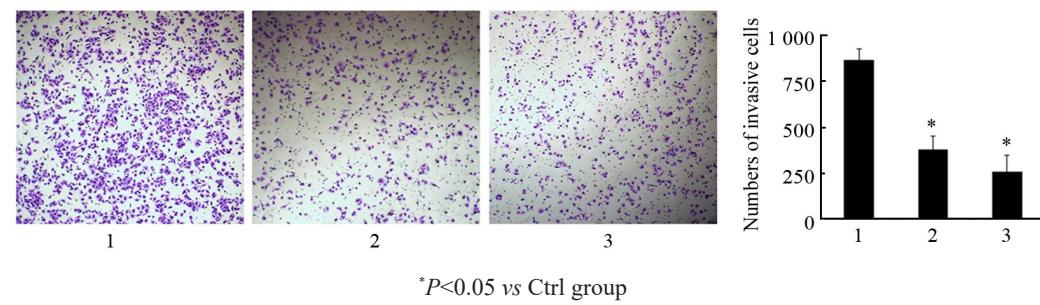


图4 过表达FOXK2对SK-OV-3细胞侵袭的影响(结晶紫染色,×40)

Fig.4 Effect of FOXK2 overexpression on invasion of SK-OV-3 cells (crystal violet staining, ×40)

2.5 过表达FOXK2提高SK-OV-3细胞的黏附能力

细胞黏附实验结果(图5)显示, FOXK2#1组与FOXK2#2组细胞黏附在fibronectin包被培养皿上的

数目明显高于对照组,分别是对照组的5.3和6.8倍(均P<0.05)。结果表明,过表达FOXK2基因提高卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞的黏附能力。

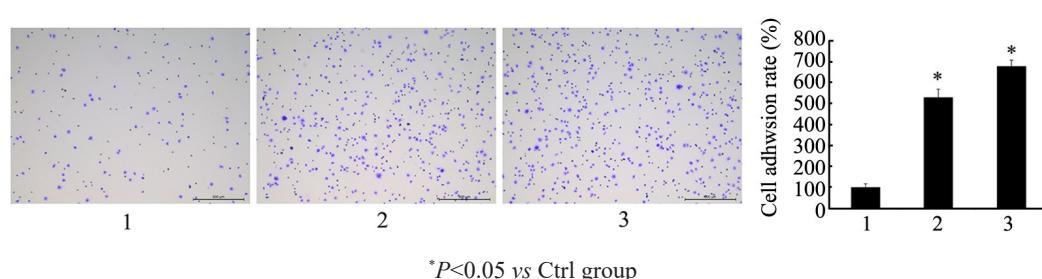


图5 过表达FOXK2对SK-OV-3细胞黏附的影响(结晶紫染色,×40)

Fig.5 Effect of FOXK2 overexpression on adhesion of SK-OV-3 cells (crystal violet staining, ×40)

2.6 过表达FOXK2后SK-OV-3细胞中EMT标志物mRNA的表达改变

qPCR检测结果(图6)显示,与对照组比较,过表达FOXK2后SK-OV-3细胞上皮标志物E-cadherin和

β -catenin表达水平显著增高(均 $P<0.01$),间质标志物vimentin和fibronectin表达水平显著降低(均 $P<0.01$)。结果表明,过表达FOXK2基因后,阻止卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞的EMT进程。

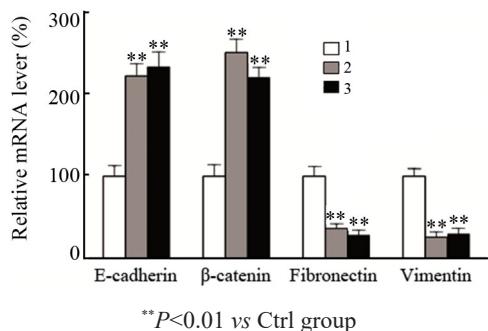


图6 过表达FOXK2对SK-OV-3细胞EMT标志物表达的影响
Fig.6 Effect of FOXK2 overexpression on the expressions of EMT markers in SK-OV-3 cells

3 讨论

哺乳动物细胞中的FOX转录因子家族共有40多位成员,均具有高度保守的DNA结合区域,在调控细胞的增殖、分化、胚胎的形成及发育过程中有着重要的作用^[16-17]。例如FOXQ1可以通过TGF- β 1信号通路调控胰腺癌细胞的体外血管生成等^[18];FOXK2作为FOX家族中的重要一员,特异性结合含有“RY-MAAYA(R=A or G; Y=C or T; M=A or C)”基序的DNA片段,能通过调节多种下游基因的表达而调控细胞的多种生物学过程^[19-21]。FOXK2的异常表达与各种肿瘤发展和预后密切相关,但在不同类型肿瘤中的作用又各不相同,值得深入研究。

有报道^[7]显示,FOXK2可以和NCoR/SMRT、SIN3A、NuRD和REST/CoREST等多个辅阻遏物复合体相互作用,从而抑制HIF1 β 、EZH2等关键基因;但在乳腺癌等多种肿瘤的发展过程中FOXK2表达逐渐丧失,激活低氧应答等方式促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭,导致肿瘤生长和转移。为深入研究FOXK2基因靶向治疗卵巢癌的潜在应用价值,本研究首先制备了过表达FOXK2基因的慢病毒,并成功感染了卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞,然后通过CCK-8法、细胞划痕愈合、Transwell侵袭和细胞黏附实验分别检测了细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和黏附能力的变化,结果发现过表达FOXK2后,SK-OV-3细胞的增殖、迁移、侵袭能力显著降低,而黏附能力显著升高。有研究^[8]显示,FOXK2基因的表达水平能够影响细胞的EMT进程,本研究发现过表达FOXK2基因后,逆转卵巢癌SK-OV-3

细胞的EMT进程,这与多种肿瘤细胞中缺失FOXK2基因后发生的EMT改变是吻合的^[5]。

肿瘤细胞可以通过EMT改变细胞形态,从而降低细胞的黏附能力,促进其侵袭和迁移等^[22],在实体瘤发生发展的恶性演进中发挥重要作用。本研究发现,过表达FOXK2基因可以逆转卵巢癌SK-OV-3细胞的EMT进程,从而抑制其多种恶性生物学行为,提示FOXK2在卵巢癌细胞发生发展的恶性演进过程中具有重要作用。本课题组以后将要深入探究其分子机制,并通过动物实验探讨其体内抗肿瘤转移效果,并将结合临床通过基因芯片技术等辅助证明FOXK2基因很可能是卵巢癌治疗的一个新的靶标。

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