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miR-181c-5p 调控 BIRC5 对前列腺癌细胞生物学行为的影响

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摘要 目的 探讨 miR-181c-5p 对前列腺癌细胞生物学行为的影响及其作用机制。方法 通过 TCGA 数据库中前列腺癌数据分析 BIRC5、miR-181c-5p 与前列腺癌病理关系,采用 miRNA 靶基因预测数据库分析 miR-181c-5p 与 BIRC5 靶结合位点并使用双色荧光素酶活性实验证,Western blot 检测 miR-181c-5p 过表达细胞中 BIRC5 蛋白表达。以前列腺癌细胞 PC3、DU145 为研究背景,构建 miR-181c-5p 过表达细胞系(miR-181c-5p 组)及其阴性对照(miR-NC 组)并用 qRT-PCR 验证,CCK-8 法检测细胞增殖情况[450 nm 处光密度值(OD_{450 nm} 值)],流式细胞术检测细胞周期分布和细胞凋亡率,Western blot 检测细胞增殖、凋亡相关蛋白表达。建立 miR-181c-5p/BIRC5 双过表达调细胞系(miR-181c-5p + BIRC5 组),用上述相同方法检测细胞生长、细胞周期分布、细胞凋亡率及相关蛋白表达。结果 BIRC5 在前列腺癌组织表达升高且在肿瘤高侵犯程度、淋巴结转移和复发患者呈现更高表达趋势,BIRC5 高表达患者生存情况较差;miR-181c-5p 在前列腺癌组织表达降低,miR-181c-5p 水平与 BIRC5 水平呈负相关,miR-181c-5p 靶向抑制 BIRC5 表达。在 PC3、DU145 细胞中,miR-181c-5p 组细胞 miR-181c-5p 水平高于 miR-NC 组($P < 0.05$),OD_{450 nm} 值和 S 期细胞百分比低于 miR-NC 组($P < 0.05$),G₀/G₁ 期细胞百分比、细胞凋亡率和 BAX、caspase-3、PARP 蛋白表达高于 miR-NC 组($P < 0.05$),CDK2、CCNB1、BCL-2 蛋白表达弱于 miR-NC 组($P < 0.05$)。miR-181c-5p + BIRC5 组细胞的 BIRC5 蛋白表达和 OD_{450 nm} 值高于 miR-181c-5p 组($P < 0.05$),G₀/G₁ 期细胞百分比低于 miR-181c-5p 组($P < 0.05$),S 期细胞百分比高于 miR-181c-5p 组($P < 0.05$),细胞凋亡率低于 miR-181c-5p 组($P < 0.05$),CDK2、CCNB1 和 BCL-2 蛋白表达高于 miR-181c-5p 组,BAX、caspase-3、PARP 蛋白表达低于 miR-181c-5p 组。结论 miR-181c-5p 可以靶作用 BIRC5 抑制人前列腺癌细胞增殖,使细胞周期在 G₀/G₁ 期阻滞,促进细胞凋亡。

关键词 前列腺癌;miR-181c-5p;BIRC5;细胞周期;增殖;凋亡

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前列腺癌是前列腺上皮细胞恶性增殖引起的肿瘤,其进展性侵犯转移可引起排尿困难、血尿以及骨痛等严重并发症,是威胁男性生命健康安全的重要病因,虽然该疾病早期通过科学管理治疗可以改善患者预后,但近 30% 患者出现复发^[1]。因此,寻找新的治疗靶点来防控前列腺癌患者病情恶化。微小 RNA(miRNA)能够通过与 mRNA 结合促进或抑制其靶基因表达,参与多种癌症疾病发生、进展过程^[2-3]。miR-181c-5p 可参与口腔鳞癌细胞增殖、细胞凋亡过程^[4],还调控结直肠癌进展过程^[5]。早期研究^[6]显示 miR-181 与前列腺癌细胞顺铂的敏感性有调节作用,miR-181c-5p 对前列腺癌细胞生物学行为影响鲜有报道。因此,该研究旨在探究 miR-181c-5p

对前列腺细胞生物学行为的影响并分析其可能作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞材料 人前列腺癌细胞 PC3、DU145、LN-CaP 购自美国 ATCC 公司。

1.2 主要试剂和仪器 RPMI-1640 培养基(美国 Gibco 公司),miR-181c-5p mimics 及其阴性对照(miR-NC)、杆状病毒凋亡抑制蛋白 5(BIRC5)野生型(BIRC5-WT)、突变型(BIRC5-MT)荧光素酶重组载体质粒(生工生物工程上海股份有限公司),双色荧光素酶活性检测试剂盒(美国 Promega 公司),细胞周期、凋亡试剂盒(武汉金开瑞生物工程有限公司),CCK-8 细胞增殖试剂盒(上海钰博生物科技有限公司),BIRC5、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 2(cyclin-dependent kinase 2, CDK2)、细胞周期蛋白 B1(cyclin B1, CCNB1)、BAX、BCL-2、caspase-3、多聚腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶(poly ADP-ribose polymerase,

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PARP)抗体(武汉益普生物科技有限公司),TRIzol试剂、逆转录试剂盒、SYBR Green PCR Master Mix试剂盒和BBD6220 CO₂细胞培养箱(Thermo Scientific公司)。Aurora 3L-5L流式细胞仪(美国Cytek Biosciences公司),Galaxy 48 R细胞培养箱(德国Eppendorf公司),Ti2荧光显微镜(日本尼康公司)。

1.3 生物信息学分析 从TCGA中下载前列腺癌数据分析BIRC5在前列腺组织及癌旁组织中的表达以及与不同临床分级癌组织关系,分析miR-181c-5p在前列腺组织及癌旁组织中的表达变化,以前列腺癌组织BIRC5表达水平中位数为分界线将其分为BIRC5低表达组和BIRC5高表达组并分析前列腺癌患者疾病无进展生存情况。miRNA靶基因预测数据库预测分析miR-181c-5p与BIRC5表达的相关性以及两者靶结合位点。

1.4 双色荧光素酶活性检测 构建BIRC5-WT、BIRC5-MT荧光素酶重组载体,将miR-181c-5p mimics、miR-NC分别与上述载体共转染PC3细胞,48 h后检测荧光素酶相对活性。

1.5 细胞培养和转染 PC3、DU145、LNCaP细胞常规复苏后置于含10%胎牛血清的RPMI-1640培养基中培养(5%CO₂,37℃),间隔1 d更换1次培养基。细胞生长融合至80%时,加入miR-181c-5p mimics、miR-NC(miR-181c-5p组、miR-NC组),加入转染试剂,培养基更换为不含血清的培养基,孵育6 h后,更换为含有血清的培养基,孵育48 h后收集细胞,使用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(quantitative real-time PCR,qRT-PCR)检测细胞中miR-181c-5p水平,明确成功转染后,将pc-BIRC5过表达质粒载体转染miR-181c-5p过表达细胞系(miR-181c-5p+BIRC5组)、miR-NC细胞系(miR-NC+BIRC5组),使用Western blot检测细胞BIRC5蛋白表达。

1.6 RT-PCR检测细胞miR-181c-5p表达 使用TRIzol试剂提取细胞总RNA并逆转录合成cDNA,SYBR Green PCR Master Mix对cDNA进行PCR扩增(94℃预变性5 min,94℃30 s,60℃30 s,72℃30 s,32个循环),U6为内参基因,计算方法为 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_T}$ 。

1.7 CCK-8法检测细胞增殖 将细胞以每孔 1×10^5 个接种至24孔板,于培养1、2、3、4、5 d时,加入10 μl CCK-8溶液,继续孵育2 h,在波长450 nm处检测光密度(optical density,OD)值(OD_{450 nm}值)。

1.8 流式细胞术检测细胞周期和凋亡 细胞以 2.5×10^4 个/孔接种6孔板,培养48 h后,收集细

胞,10 cm离心半径,1 000 r/min离心5 min,磷酸缓冲液冲洗细胞沉淀,加入75%乙醇溶液固定24 h,加入PI避光30 min,仪器上样检测,自带软件分析细胞周期百分比。细胞凋亡检测过程中细胞接种至细胞沉淀收集操作步骤与细胞周期检测相同,重悬细胞沉淀,加入Annexin V-FITC、PI,室温避光15 min,再上样流式细胞仪并统计细胞凋亡率。

1.9 Western blot法检测蛋白表达 收集细胞,加入细胞裂解液,提取细胞总蛋白并测定蛋白质浓度,取总蛋白70 μg,经SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳、电转膜,密封2 h,加入鼠抗人一抗(1:1 000)4℃孵育过夜,加入二抗(1:1 000)孵育1 h,漂洗,化学显色、定影,成像仪收集分析蛋白条带。

1.10 统计学处理 应用SPSS 22.0软件分析数据,Graph pad 5.0软件作图,数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组间比较使用独立样本t检验, $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 miR-181c-5p、BIRC5与前列腺癌病理关系分析 数据库分析显示前列腺癌组织BIRC5表达水平高于癌旁组织($P<0.05$),T3-4、T2前列腺癌组织BIRC5表达水平均高于癌旁组织($P<0.05$),有淋巴结转移的前列腺癌组织BIRC5表达水平高于无淋巴结转移($P<0.05$),BIRC5低表达组前列腺癌患者的疾病无进展生存情况优于BIRC5高表达组患者($P<0.05$);前列腺癌组织的miR-181c-5p表达低于癌旁组织($P<0.05$),见图1A-1F。miRNA靶基因预测数据库预测分析miR-181c-5p水平与BIRC5水平呈负相关,见图1G;且miR-181c-5p与BIRC5有靶结合位点,通过双色荧光素酶活性实验结果显示miR-181c-5p/BIRC5-WT-3'UTR细胞的荧光素酶活性低于miR-181c-5p/BIRC5-MT-3'UTR、miR-NC/BIRC5-WT-3'UTR、miR-NC/BIRC5-MT-3'UTR细胞($P<0.05$),见图1H-1I;在PC3、DU145细胞中,miR-181c-5p组细胞的BIRC5蛋白表达低于miR-NC组($P<0.05$),见图1J-1K。

2.2 miR-181c-5p对PC3、DU145细胞增殖的影响

qRT-PCR结果显示,在PC3、DU145细胞中,miR-181c-5p组细胞miR-181c-5p水平高于miR-NC组($P<0.05$),OD_{450 nm}值低于miR-NC组($P<0.05$),G₀/G₁期细胞百分比高于miR-NC组($P<0.05$),S期细胞百分比低于miR-NC组($P<0.05$),细胞中的CDK2、CCNB1蛋白表达条带弱于miR-NC组($P<0.05$);在LNCaP细胞中miR-181c-5p组细胞的

CDK2、CCNB1 蛋白表达条带弱于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$)，见图 2。

2.3 miR-181c-5p 对 PC3、DU145 细胞凋亡的影响

流式细胞术和 Western blot 检测结果显示，在

PC3、DU145 细胞中，miR-181c-5p 组细胞凋亡率和 caspase-3、PARP、BAX 蛋白表达高于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$)，BCL-2 蛋白表达低于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$)。见图 3。

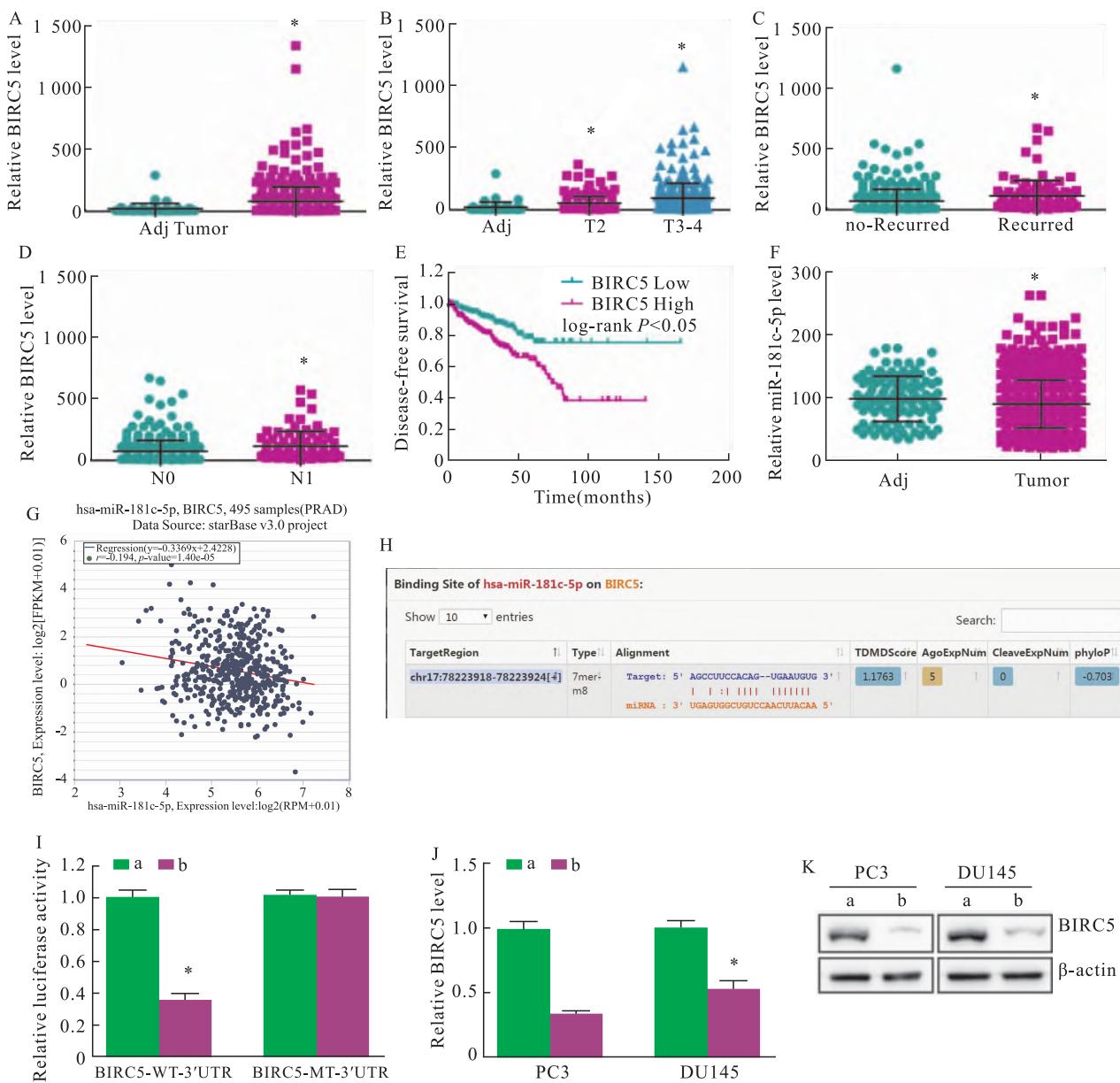


图 1 miR-181c-5p、BIRC5 与前列腺癌病理关系分析

Fig. 1 Pathological relationship between miR-181c-5p, BIRC5 and prostate cancer

A: BIRC5 level in prostate cancer tissues and para-carcinoma tissues; * $P < 0.05$ vs para-carcinoma tissues; B: BIRC5 level in T3 – 4 and T2 prostate cancer tissues; * $P < 0.05$ vs para-carcinoma tissues; C: BIRC5 level in recurrent/non-recurrent prostate cancer tissues; * $P < 0.05$ vs Recurrent prostate cancer; D: BIRC5 level in prostate cancer tissues with/without lymph node metastasis; * $P < 0.05$ vs Prostate cancer with lymph node metastasis; E: Progression-free survival in prostate cancer patients with low or high expression of BIRC5; F: miR-181c-5p level in prostate cancer tissues and para-carcinoma tissues; * $P < 0.05$ vs Para-carcinoma tissues; G: Correlation between miR-181c-5p and BIRC5; H: Analysis results about binding site of miR-181c-5p and BIRC5 by miRNA target gene prediction database; I: Double luciferase activity assay for PC3; * $P < 0.05$ vs miR-NC; J: Histograms of BIRC5 protein expression in PC3 and DU145; * $P < 0.05$ vs miR-NC; K: Histograms of BIRC5 protein in PC3 and DU145. a: miR-NC; b: miR-181c-5p.

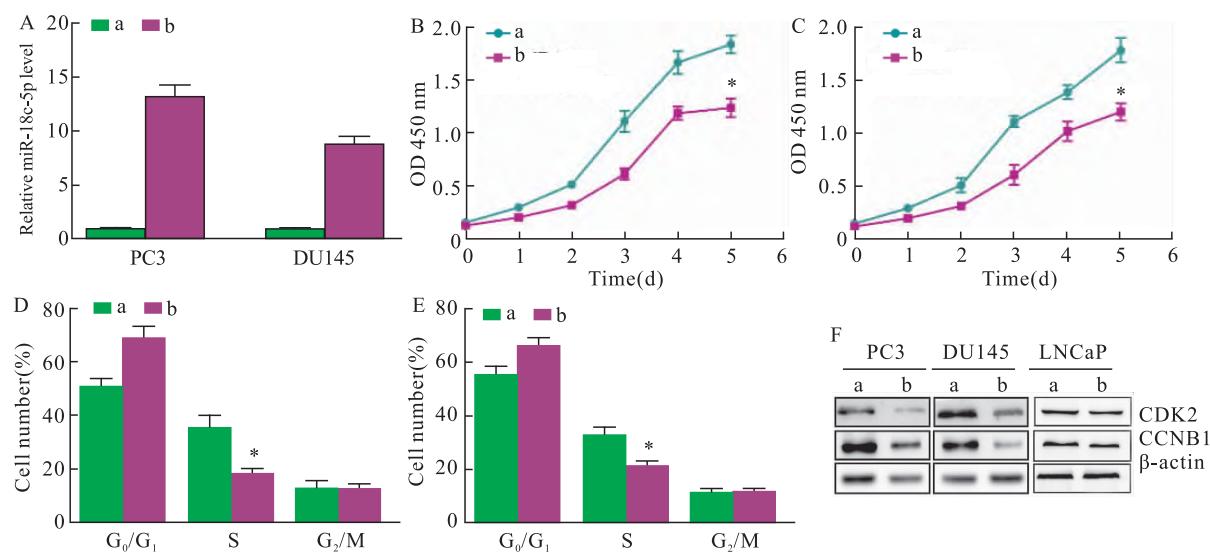


图 2 miR-181c-5p 对 PC3、DU145 细胞增殖的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of miR-181c-5p on proliferation of PC3 and DU145

A: miR-181c-5p levels in PC3 and DU145 detected by qRT-PCR; B: Cell growth curves in PC3; C: Cell growth curves in DU145; D: Percentage of cell cycle distribution in PC3; E: Percentage of cell cycle distribution in DU145; F: Expression histograms of CDK2 and CCNB1 proteins in PC3, DU145 and LNCaP cells; * $P < 0.05$ vs miR-NC; a: miR-NC; b: miR-181c-5p.

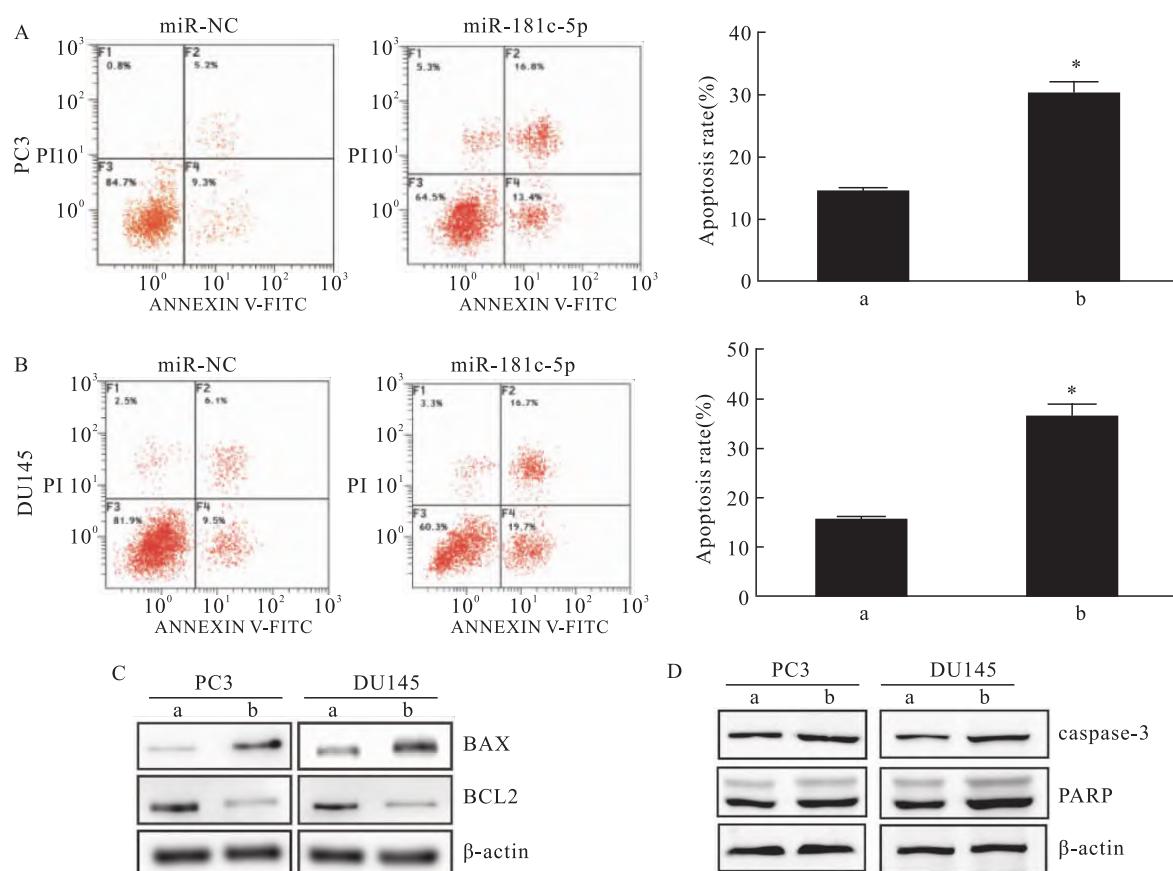


图 3 miR-181c-5p 对 PC3、DU145 细胞凋亡的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of miR-181c-5p on apoptosis of PC3 and DU145

A: Flow diagram of apoptosis and statistical histogram of apoptosis rate in PC3; B: Flow diagram of apoptosis and statistical histogram of apoptosis rate in DU145; C: Expression histograms of BAX and BCL-2 proteins in PC3 and DU145; D: Expression histograms of caspase-3 and PARP proteins in PC3 and DU145; * $P < 0.05$ vs miR-NC; a: miR-NC; b: miR-181c-5p.

2.4 miR-181c-5p 靶向抑制 BIRC5 抑制人前列腺癌细胞增殖 在 PC3、DU145 细胞中, miR-181c-5p + BIRC5 组细胞的 BIRC5 蛋白表达和 OD_{450 nm} 值高于 miR-181c-5p 组 ($P < 0.05$), G₀/G₁ 期细胞百分比低于 miR-181c-5p 组 ($P < 0.05$), S 期细胞百分比高于 miR-181c-5p 组 ($P < 0.05$), CDK2、CCNB1 蛋白表达高于 miR-181c-5p 组 ($P < 0.05$)。miR-NC + BIRC5 组细胞的 BIRC5 蛋白表达和 OD_{450 nm} 值高于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$), G₀/G₁ 期细胞百分比低于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$), S 期细胞百分比、细胞 CDK2、CCNB1 蛋白表达高于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$)。见图 4。

2.5 miR-181c-5p 靶向抑制 BIRC5 促进人前列腺癌细胞凋亡 在 PC3、DU145 细胞中, miR-181c-5p + BIRC5 组细胞凋亡率低于 miR-181c-5p 组 ($P < 0.05$), 细胞 BCL-2 蛋白表达高于 miR-181c-5p 组 ($P < 0.05$), BAX、caspase-3、PARP 蛋白表达低于 miR-181c-5p 组 ($P < 0.05$); miR-NC + BIRC5 组细胞的凋亡率低于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$), BAX、caspase-3、PARP 蛋白表达低于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$), 细胞 BCL-2 蛋白表达高于 miR-NC 组 ($P < 0.05$)。见图 5。

3 讨论

前列腺癌是引起男性恶性肿瘤患者死亡的主要病因,虽然前列腺癌早期可以给予雄激素剥夺治疗,但会进展为去势抵抗性前列腺癌,目前还未有彻底治愈疗法,故前列腺癌有效治疗方法是人们的关注重点^[7]。miRNA 在生物多种途径中均有调节作用,如 miR-143-3p 能抑制前列腺癌上皮间质转化^[8], miR-499a 可抑制前列腺癌细胞增殖^[9]。本研究通过前列腺癌数据库分析显示前列腺癌组织的 miR-181c-5p 表达较癌旁组织呈降低趋势,说明 miR-181c-5p 参与前列腺癌的发生过程。

有研究^[10]表明 miR-181b-5p 能通过靶向作用 HMBOX1 来调节前列腺癌细胞增殖、凋亡过程,本研究结果显示过表达 miR-181-5p 可使人前列腺癌细胞生长受到抑制,使细胞周期中 G₀/G₁ 期占比升高,而 S 期占比降低,还能降低 CDK2、CCNB1 蛋白表达。CDK2、CCNB1 均为细胞周期重要调控因子,CCNB1 能与细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶结合形成成熟促进因子,激活真核细胞的有丝分裂^[11-12],本研究结果说明过表达 miR-181-5p 可能是通过抑制 CDK2、CCNB1 蛋白表达使人前列腺癌细胞在

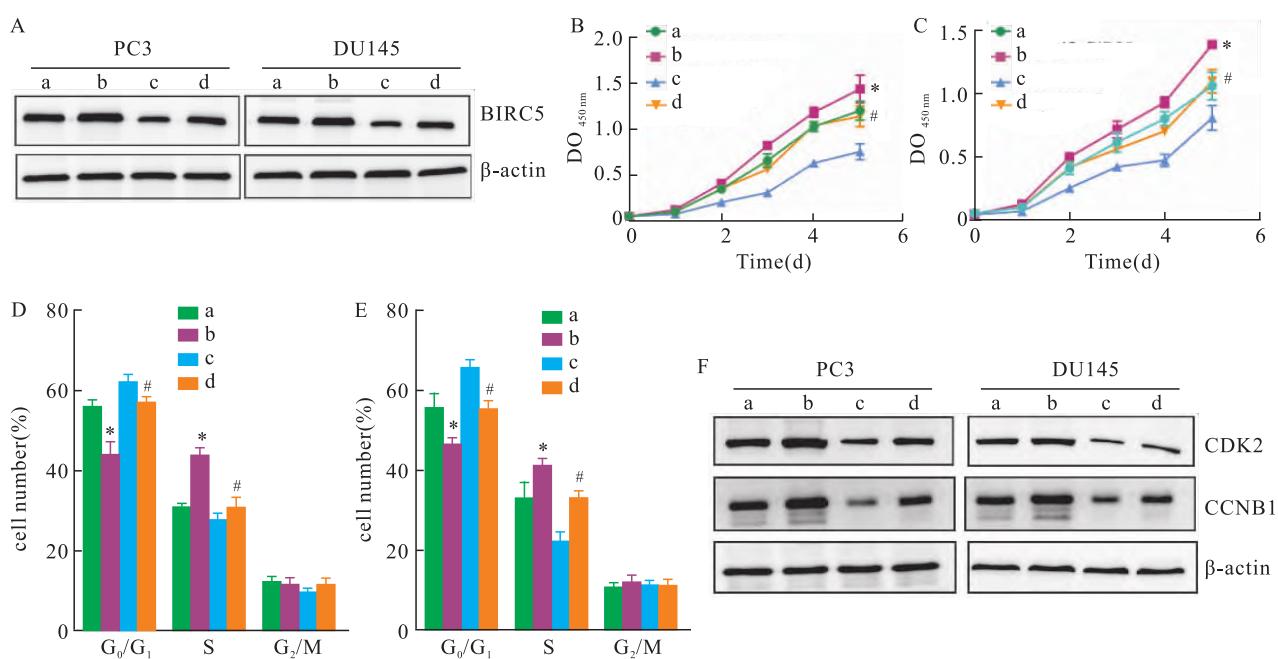


图 4 miR-181c-5p 靶向抑制 BIRC5 调节人前列腺癌细胞增殖

Fig. 4 miR-181c-5p regulating proliferation of human prostate cancer cells by inhibiting BIRC5

A: Expression histogram of BIRC5 protein in PC3 and DU145; B: Cell growth curve in PC3; C: Cell growth curve in DU145; D: Percentage of cycle distribution in PC3; E: Percentage of cycle distribution in DU145; F: Expression histogram of CDK2 and CCNB1 proteins in PC3 and DU145; * $P < 0.05$ vs miR-NC; # $P < 0.05$ vs miR-181c-5p group; a: miR-NC; b: miR-NC + BIRC5; c: miR-181c-5p; d: miR-181c-5p + BIRC5.

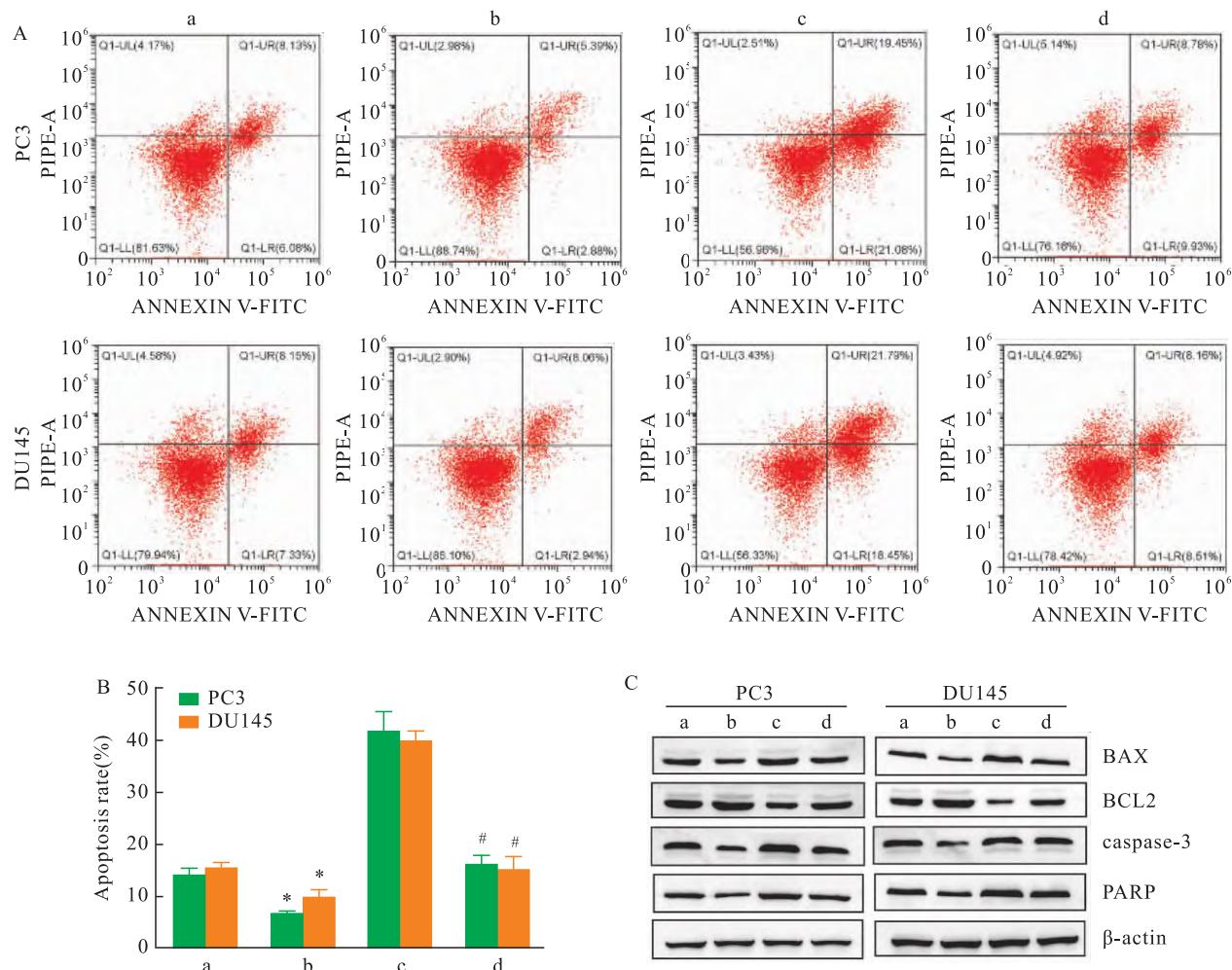


图 5 miR-181c-5p 靶向抑制 BIRC5 促进人前列腺癌细胞凋亡

Fig. 5 miR-181c-5p promoting apoptosis of human prostate cancer cells by inhibiting BIRC5

A: Flow diagrams of apoptosis in PC3 and DU145; B: Statistical histograms of apoptosis rate in PC3 and DU145; C: Expression histograms of BAX, BCL-2, caspase-3 and PARP proteins in PC3 and DU145; * $P < 0.05$ vs miR-NC; # $P < 0.05$ vs miR-181c-5p group; a:miR-NC;b:miR-NC + BIRC5;c:miR-181c-5p;d:miR-181c-5p + BIRC5.

G_0/G_1 期发生阻滞,阻碍细胞周期正常运行,从而抑制人前列腺癌细胞增殖能力。本研究结果显示过表达 miR-181c-5p 可使人前列腺癌细胞的细胞凋亡率升高,且抗凋亡蛋白 BCL-2 蛋白表达降低,促进凋亡蛋白 BAX、caspase-3、PARP 蛋白表达上调, caspase-3、PARP 是调节细胞凋亡的核心成员,BCL-2、BAX 在线粒体介导细胞凋亡途径中呈拮抗作用^[13],本研究结果说明过表达 miR-181c-5p 可促进人前列腺癌细胞凋亡。

BIRC5 为凋亡抑制蛋白家族成员之一,有很强的凋亡抑制功能^[14];也被认为是一种癌基因,还参与细胞有丝分裂和血管生成等过程,如 BIRC5 可促进胶质母细胞瘤增殖^[15],在肾透明细胞癌组织中呈高表达^[16],调节体外炎症性肿瘤微环境诱导阴茎癌

恶化^[17],有研究^[18]表明 BIRC5 能通过影响细胞周期运行来影响食管鳞状细胞癌发生过程。本研究通过数据分析 BIRC5 在前列腺癌组织表达升高且在肿瘤高侵犯程度、淋巴结转移和复发患者呈现更高表达趋势,BIRC5 高表达患者生存情况较差,并且还发现 miR-181c-5p 水平与 BIRC5 水平呈负相关,miRNA 靶基因预测数据库预测分析显示,miR-181c-5p 与 BIRC5 有靶结合位点并且由双色荧光素酶活性实验证实 miR-181c-5p 能靶向抑制 BIRC5 表达。本研究通过在 miR-181c-5p 过表达细胞系基础上使 BIRC5 表达上调,发现上调 BIRC5 表达可以逆转 miR-181c-5p 过表达所致人前列腺癌细胞生长抑制、细胞周期阻滞、细胞凋亡促进作用,还可以逆转 miR-181c-5p 对 CDK2、CCNB1 和 BCL-2 蛋白表达的

抑制作用,对 BAX 蛋白表达有促进作用。

综上所述,miR-181-5p 与前列腺癌的临床分期存在关系,同时从细胞层面证实 miR-181-5p 可以靶作用 BIRC5 抑制人前列腺癌细胞增殖,使细胞周期在 G₀/G₁ 期阻滞,抑制细胞周期蛋白 CDK2、CCNB1 蛋白表达,还能促进细胞凋亡,调节细胞凋亡相关蛋白表达,下一步将用动物模型展开深入研究。

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Effects of miR-181c-5p on biological behaviors of prostate cancer cells by regulating BIRC5

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Abstract Objective To explore the effects and action mechanism of miR-181c-5p on biological behaviors of prostate cancer cells. **Methods** The pathological relationship between BIRC5, miR-181c-5p and prostate cancer was analyzed based on prostate cancer data in TCGA database. The target binding site of miR-181c-5p and BIRC5 was analyzed by miRNA target gene prediction database, and was verified by double luciferase activity assay. The expression of BIRC5 protein in miR-181c-5p overexpression cells was detected by Western blot. The prostate cancer cells PC3 and DU145 were selected to construct cell line with miR-181c-5p overexpression (miR-181c-5p group) and its negative control (miR-NC group), and qRT-PCR verification was conducted. The cells proliferation [optical density at 450 nm site ($OD_{450\text{ nm}}$)] was detected by CCK-8. Distribution of cell cycles and apoptosis rate were detected by flow cytometry. Expressions of proliferation and apoptosis related proteins were detected by Western blot. The cell line with miR-181c-5p/BIRC5 overexpression was constructed (miR-181c-5p + BIRC5 group). Cells growth, distribution of cell cycles, apoptosis rate and expressions of related proteins were detected by the above methods. **Results** The expression of BIRC5 was up-regulated in prostate cancer tissues, and it was higher in patients with high tumor invasion, lymph node metastasis and recurrence. Patients exhibiting high expression of BIRC5 demonstrated poor survival rates. The expression of miR-181c-5p was down-regulated in prostate cancer tissues. The level of miR-181c-5p was negatively correlated with BIRC5 level, and miR-181c-5p could inhibit BIRC5 expression. In PC3 and DU145, miR-181c-5p level in miR-181c-5p group was higher than that in miR-NC group ($P < 0.05$) ; $OD_{450\text{ nm}}$ and percentage of S-phase cells were lower than those in miR-NC group ($P < 0.05$) , percentage of cells in G_0/G_1 phase; apoptosis rate and expressions of BAX, caspase-3 and PARP proteins were higher than those in miR-NC group ($P < 0.05$) ; expressions of CDK2, CCNB1 and BCL-2 proteins were lower than those in miR-NC group ($P < 0.05$) . The expression of BIRC5 protein and $OD_{450\text{ nm}}$ in miR-181c-5p + BIRC5 group were higher than those in miR-181c-5p group ($P < 0.05$) , percentage of cells in G_0/G_1 phase was lower than that in miR-181c-5p group ($P < 0.05$) ; percentage of S-phase cells was higher than that in miR-181c-5p group ($P < 0.05$) ; apoptosis rate was lower than that in miR-181c-5p group ($P < 0.05$) ; expressions of CDK2, CCNB1 and BCL-2 proteins were higher than those in miR-181c-5p group; expressions of BAX, caspase-3 and PARP proteins were lower than those in miR-181c-5p group. **Conclusion** miR-181c-5p can inhibit the proliferation of human prostate cancer cells by targeting BIRC5, block cells in G_0/G_1 phase and promote cells apoptosis.

Key words prostate cancer; miR-181c-5p; BIRC5; cell cycle; proliferation; apoptosis

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