

非小细胞肺癌组织中 CDK2 及 β -catenin 的表达

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摘要 目的 观察非小细胞肺癌组织中 CDK2 及 β -catenin 的表达 探讨 CDK2 及 β -catenin 与肺癌转移的关系。方法 48 例非小细胞肺癌患者分为转移组和未转移组。手术取肺癌组织，分别采用实时荧光定量 PCR 法和 western blot 法检测脑组织中 CDK2 及 β -catenin 蛋白和 mRNA 的表达。结果 转移组肺癌组织中 CDK2 及 β -catenin 蛋白和 mRNA 的表达明显高于未转移组($P<0.01$)。

结论 CDK2 及 β -catenin 与肺癌转移有关。

关键词 肺癌 CDK2 β -catenin

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Expression of CDK2 and β -Catenin in Non Small-Cell Lung Cancer

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the expression of CDK2 and b-catenin in non small-cell lung cancer tissue and to investigate the relationship of CDK2 and b-catenin with metastatic lung cancer. **Methods:** 48 non small-cell lung cancer patient were divided into metachoresis and non metachoresis groups. Real-time FQ-PCR and western blot were applied respectively to detect the protein and mRNA expression of CDK2 and b-catenin in carcinoma tissue. **Results:** The protein and mRNA expression of CDK2 and b-catenin was obviously higher in metachoresis group than in non metachoresis group. **Conclusion:** The expression of CDK2 and b-catenin may be correlated with lung cancer metastasis.

Key words: Carcinomatous metastasis; CDK2; β -catenin

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癌症的发生主要是由于细胞周期失去控制造成的。细胞周期与肿瘤发生、发展的关系是当前肿瘤研究的热点之一^[1-2]。细胞周期蛋白(cyclin)和周期蛋白依赖性激酶(cyclin2dependent kinase,CDK)是细胞周期调控中的关键大分子^[3-4]。细胞周期的精密调控是细胞正常生长的关键性因素,而一系列的细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶(CDKs)是细胞周期调控的核心装置^[5]。 β -catenin是Wnt通路(Wnt signaling pathway)的重要成员,与肿瘤的发生、浸润和转移密切相关^[6-7],Wnt信号通路与肿瘤的关系近年来受到广泛关注。因此研究CDK2与 β -catenin在肺癌中的表达对肺癌的防治有非常重要的意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 一般资料

病例 48 例均来源于本院肿瘤科,经临床影像学检查(3.0T 核磁共振仪 HDMR(High Definition MR,GE 公司)和病理学确诊为非小细胞肺癌患者。其中 ≥ 60 岁 39 例, <60 岁 9 例,男 32 例,女 16 例。未见纵膈和远处转移 20 例,有纵膈或远处转移 28 例。

1.2 试剂与引物设计

RNA 抽提试剂盒,逆转录试剂盒,实时荧光定量 PCR 试剂盒购自 Takara 公司。兔源 CDK2 及 β -catenin 一抗购自 Santa cruz 公司,山羊抗兔二抗购自北京中杉公司。采用 "Primer Premier 5.0" 软件设计引物: VEGF 上游 5' CACTTGCTGGGCTTCTCTC 3', VEGF 下游 5' CACAGAC-CGTAAGTGCCTC 3', 扩增产物长度 186bp。 β -catenin 上游 5' AAGGGACAGTATCGTTGTTATG 3', β -catenin 下游 5' GGAAGGACTTAGGTTGGT GC 3', 扩增产物长度 184bp,GAPDH 上游 5' CATCAAGAAGGTGGTGAAGCA 3', GAPDH 下游 5' TCAAAGGTGGAGGAGTGGGT 3', 扩增产物长度 117 bp。

1.3 仪器

3.0T 核磁共振仪 HDMR(High Definition MR,GE 公司),凝胶成像系统(BIO-RAD 公司),低温离心机(sigma 公司),Light-Cycler 型实时荧光定量基因扩增系统(德国 Roche 公司)。

1.4 方法

1.4.1 分组 患者随机分为两组,未转移组和转移者。所有患者均经手术治疗,取肺癌组织 -80°C 保存备用。

1.4.2 western blot 法检测癌组织中 CDK2 及 β -catenin 表达

(1)蛋白抽提 取 50~100mg 组织加入 100ul 含蛋白酶抑制剂的蛋白裂解液,4°C 旋转 15 分钟。12000rpm 离心 10min,吸上清。(2)Western blot: 蛋白上样后 80v 电泳 3h,100v 恒压湿转 45min, 转膜结束后脱脂奶粉封闭至少 30 分钟,根据抗体的稀

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释比将相应的一抗加入牛奶中,用封膜带封好后放入4℃冰箱过夜。TBST洗膜3遍,每次10min。然后加入二抗,二抗的稀释比一般为1:3000,方法和加一抗相同,封好口后放室温30~40min。TBST洗膜3遍,每次10min。显影液显影,凝胶成像仪获取图像。

1.4.3 总RNA的提取及荧光定量逆转录聚合酶链反应 取50~80mg组织置于研磨器中,加入液氮研磨成匀浆,加入1ml Trizol,用加样枪吹打混匀,室温静置10min,加入0.2ml氯仿,摇匀,室温下静置15min,4℃10000g离心15min,将上层水相转移至新的离心管中,加入等体积的异丙醇,混匀,室温下静置10min后,4℃10000g离心10min,弃上清,75%乙醇清洗1次,将RNA沉淀晾干,用20μl无RNA酶去离子水溶解。逆转录按试剂盒说明书进行。荧光定量聚合酶链反应参见试剂盒说明

书:1μl cDNA样本作为PCR扩增模板,阴性对照扩增模板为去离子水,扩增条件为95℃预变性3min;随后95℃30s退火温度30s,72℃45s,共40个循环。

1.4.4 统计学方法 所有数据以均数±标准差(±s)表示,应用SPSS 12.0对数据进行统计学处理,统计学方法采用卡方检验,当P<0.05时认为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin mRNA的表达

本实验采用realtime RT-PCR方法测定了肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin mRNA的含量,结果如表1、图1所示。相对于未转移组,转移组肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin mRNA表达明显增加(P<0.01)。

表1 肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin mRNA的表达(±s)

Tab. 1 The expression of CDK2 and β-catenin mRNA in lung carcinoma tissue

Group	CDK2/GAPDH	β-catenin/GAPDH
Non metachoresis group	0.13± 0.019	0.24± 0.031
Metachoresis group	0.28± 0.033**	0.41± 0.067**

** P<0.01 vs non metachoresis group

2.1 肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin蛋白的表达

本实验采用western blot方法测定了肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin蛋白的含量,结果如表2所示。相对于未转移组,转移

组肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin mRNA表达明显增加(P<0.01)。

表2 肺癌组织中CDK2及β-catenin蛋白的表达(±s)

Tab. 2 The expression of CDK2 and β-catenin protein in lung carcinoma tissue

Group	CDK2/GAPDH	β-catenin/GAPDH
Non metachoresis group	0.25± 0.041	0.19± 0.028
Metachoresis group	0.47± 0.089**	0.37± 0.055**

** P<0.01 vs non metachoresis group

3 讨论

CDK2是细胞周期中重要的调控因子,主要作用于G1期和S期,是DNA复制的重要启动因子,具有启动DNA复制和诱发有丝分裂的双重作用^[8-9]。CDK2是酪氨酸蛋白激酶家族的成员之一,其基因定位于染色体12q13,编码33kd的蛋白质,为苏氨酸激酶,是细胞周期素依赖性激酶复合体的一个亚基,在G1/S期的转换中起关键作用^[10]。而G1/S的调控点又是细胞内外信号经过传递、整合汇集到细胞核,对细胞的增殖进行调控的关键点,与肿瘤的发生发展关系密切^[11]。体外实验已显示CDK2与细胞增殖之间有密切关系,其表达增加导致DNA合成增加、进而促进细胞分裂增殖^[12]。β-catenin是Wnt信号通路的关键信号元件。在正常细胞中,β-catenin的表达主要位于细胞膜,胞浆中很少。而一旦在胞浆发生累积,β-catenin转位入核增多,与转录因子TCF/LEF结合并激活转录因子,可促进下游靶基因的转录,对细胞的增殖和分化进行调节^[13-14]。当Wnt通路不被激活时,大部分的β-catenin与细胞膜上的E-cadherin及α-catenin形成功能复合体,少部分的β-catenin在细胞浆内与糖原合成酶激酶-3β(glycogen synthase kinase, GSK-3β)/结肠腺瘤性息肉病基因蛋白(adenomatous polyposis coli, APC)

形成降解复合物而被磷酸化,最终被降解和泛素化^[15]。本研究观察了临床病人肺癌组织中CDK2和β-catenin的表达情况,结果发现,在有纵膈或远处转移的病人肺癌组织中,二者的表达远高于未转移组病人肺癌组织。本研究结果提示,CDK2和β-catenin不仅与肿瘤的发生发展有密切联系,其可能还与肿瘤的浸润转移具有密切关系,进一步探讨二者与肿瘤的浸润转移关系很有意义。

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