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吡柔比星联合苏拉明对人膀胱癌裸鼠移植瘤的实验研究*

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摘要 目的:研究吡柔比星联合苏拉明对人膀胱癌裸鼠移植瘤的影响。**方法:**将 24 只 BALB/c 裸鼠 T24 人膀胱癌细胞接种后随机分为对照组、吡柔比星组、苏拉明组、吡柔比星和苏拉联合用药组(联合治疗组)(每组 n=6)给予不同处理,观察各组裸鼠移植瘤用药后的生长曲线变化。4 周后处死取出肿瘤组织:测量肿瘤大小、重量并计算抑瘤率;采用免疫组化检测肿瘤组织微血管密度(Microvessel density, MVD)、流式细胞分析仪细胞凋亡、反转录酶-聚合酶链锁反应(Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction, RT-PCR)检测各组肿瘤组织中成纤维细胞生长因子(Basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)和血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)mRNA 的表达。**结果:**联合治疗组肿瘤生长曲线明显慢于其它各组;联合治疗组抑瘤率(56.03%)明显高于吡柔比星组(30.12%)、苏拉明组(35.32%)抑瘤率($P<0.05$);吡柔比星组、苏拉明组及联合治疗组 MVD 值分别为 13.01 ± 2.98 、 11.32 ± 2.11 、 8.82 ± 0.77 , 与对照组 MVD(19.88 ± 2.62)相比明显下降($P<0.05$);流式细胞仪检测凋亡显示联合治疗组细胞凋亡率(38.57 ± 3.98)明显高于吡柔比星组(14.78 ± 2.95)、苏拉明组(20.92 ± 3.67)及对照组(10.03 ± 1.34) ($P<0.05$);RT-PCR 结果显示,联合治疗组 bFGF 和 VEGF 表达量明显降低。**结论:**吡柔比星和苏拉明联合应用在体内能抑制膀胱癌裸鼠移植瘤的生长、诱导肿瘤细胞的凋亡和抑制肿瘤血管生成。

关键词:膀胱癌;裸鼠;吡柔比星;苏拉明;移植瘤

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Inhibitory Effects of Pirarubicine Combined with Suramin on T24 Bladder Carcinoma in Nude Mice*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the inhibitory effect of pirarubicine (THP) combined with suramin on T24 bladder carcinoma in nude mice. **Methods:** 24 BALB/c nude mice with T24 tumor cells inoculation were randomly divided into control group, THP group, suramin group, THP and suramin group (combined treatment group) (all n=6). The changes of growth curve were measured. After four weeks, observation, the mice were sacrificed and the tumors were dissected to measure size, weight and tumor inhibition rate. The microvessel density (MVD) were analysed by using CD34 immunohistochemistry and cell apoptosis were detected by using flow cytometry. Finally, the expression of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) were measured by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). **Results:** Tumor growth curve of combined treatment group was obviously slower than that of the other groups. The tumor inhibition rate of combined treatment group was 56.03%, which was significant significance than that in THP group (30.12%) and suramin group (35.32%) ($P<0.05$). The MVD in THP, suramin and combination groups were 13.01 ± 2.98 , 11.32 ± 2.11 , and 8.82 ± 0.77 , respectively, which was decreased compared to that in the control group (19.88 ± 2.62) ($P<0.05$). The apoptosis rate in combination group (38.57 ± 3.98) was significantly higher than that in THP group (14.78 ± 2.95), suramin group (20.92 ± 3.67), and control group (10.03 ± 1.34) ($P<0.05$). The expression of bFGF and VEGF in combined treatment group was decreased than in other groups. **Conclusions:** THP combined with suramin could inhibit the tumor growth, induce tumor cell apoptosis and suppress angiogenesis in nude mice.

Key words: Bladder Carcinoma; Nude mice; Pirarubicine; Suramin; Xenograft tumor

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前言

膀胱癌的常规术后化疗方案复发率较高且并发症较多^[1-4],以血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor,

VEGF)和碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(Basic fibroblast growth factor, bFGF)受体为靶点的抗肿瘤血管治疗逐渐受到重视,此两种因子均能促进血管内皮细胞增殖和诱导血管形成,是肿瘤生长、浸润和转移过程中非常重要的物质^[5]。如何抑制肿瘤组织中

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这两种因子的表达对于膀胱癌的治疗有着重要意义。研究表明血管生成抑制剂 SU5416 和 SU6668 具有抗肿瘤作用,但其价格较昂贵^[6,7]。抗锥虫药苏拉明(聚硫砒萘基豚,suramin)能拮抗生长因子而被用于膀胱癌的治疗研究中,文献报道低剂量苏拉明联合丝裂霉素 C 治疗膀胱癌的临床试验可以提高治疗剂量下丝裂霉素 C 对肿瘤的抑制作用^[8,9]。此外,研究发现苏拉明可增强顺铂对骨肉瘤 MG-63 的杀伤作用,以及增强顺铂对小鼠体内肺腺癌细胞的生长和转移的抑制作用^[10]。而吡柔比星(pirarubicine, THP)灌注化疗对膀胱癌患者血液中血管生长内皮因子也具有显著意义的影响^[11]。因此,本研究拟建立 T24 人膀胱癌裸鼠腹腔移植瘤模型,研究吡柔比星联合苏拉明对肿瘤生长的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

T24 人膀胱癌细胞株(购自中科院上海生命科学研究院)。24 只 5~6 周龄,体重在 18~20 g 的 BALB/c 裸鼠(购自上海交通大学医学院实验动物中心)分四组在 SPF 条件下饲养。CD34 抗体购自 Abcam;DMEM 培养液购自 Gibco;SYBR RT-PCR kit 购自 Promega;细胞凋亡检测试剂盒购自 BD 公司。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 用完全 DMEM 培养液(10%胎牛血清,0.05 g/L 链霉素,0.05 g/L 青霉素)对 T24 人膀胱癌细胞株进行常规培养。收集处于对数生长期的细胞,经 0.25%胰蛋白酶(含 EDTA)在 37℃ 消化,1000 rpm 离心后收集细胞,用台盼蓝染色计活细胞数,加入无血清 DMEM 培养基重悬,并调整浓度为 $5 \times 10^7/\text{mL}$ ^[10]。

1.2.2 建立人膀胱癌裸鼠移植瘤模型及分组处理 以每只 0.2 mL 的量将 T24 细胞悬液注射于裸鼠腹部,SPF 条件下进行饲养。将 24 只实验小鼠随机分为 4 组(每组 n=6)。(1)对照组,腹腔注射生理盐水 0.2 mL;(2)吡柔比星组:吡柔比星 1 mg/kg,溶于 0.2 mL 生理盐水中,每隔一天腹腔注射;(3)苏拉明组:苏拉明 10 mg/kg,溶于 0.2 mL 生理盐水中,每隔一天腹腔注射(4)联合用药组:吡柔比星 1 mg/kg 和苏拉明 10 mg/kg,溶于 0.2 mL 生理盐水中,每隔一天腹腔注射。连续四周,随后处死小鼠,分离肿瘤组织^[11,12]。

1.2.3 荷瘤鼠生长情况的观察 接种后,对动物以及肿瘤的生长情况采取隔日观察,并对肿瘤的直径和小鼠的体重进行测量,记录小鼠存活时间。根据肿瘤直径(a),横径(b),计算肿瘤体积 $= (a \times b^2) / 2$ ^[12],并绘制肿瘤生长曲线。待实验结束后,剥离瘤体,观察移植瘤表面形态、测量大小并称重,抑瘤率按照 $(1 - \text{实验组平均瘤重} / \text{对照组平均瘤重}) \times 100\%$ 计算。

1.2.4 免疫组化实验 将移植瘤组织用 4%多聚甲醛固定,石蜡包埋后切片,常规脱蜡复水后,置 3% H_2O_2 中浸泡 10 min, PBS 洗 3 次。加入羊血清室温封闭 20 min,吸除封闭液后加一抗(抗 CD34 抗体用以标记肿瘤血管,1:100 稀释)4 度过夜。PBS 洗 3 次后再滴加二抗(1:400 稀释),室温静置 1 h。PBS 洗后经苏木素复染,自来水冲洗 10 min,最后脱水、透明、封片及镜检。在高倍镜($\times 200$)下分别取位于肿瘤中心和边缘区域共 5 个区域计数,然后计算平均值作为微血管密度(Microvessel

density, MVD)。

1.2.5 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡 取移植瘤边缘直径 0.5 cm 的部分,DPBS 清洗,剪碎,胰酶消化 1 h,100 目筛网过滤,收集肿瘤细胞制成单细胞悬液,并调整浓度为 $1 \times 10^6/\text{mL}$,每管加入 1 mL 孵育缓冲液(含 1% BSA 的 PBS),1500 rpm 离心 5 min,弃上清后加入每管加入 100 μL 孵育缓冲液重悬,后加入 PI 及 FITC-Annexin V 避光染色 30 min, PBS 洗一次,后加入 1 mL PBS 重悬,应用流式细胞仪(Calibur)上检测细胞凋亡情况。

1.2.6 RT-PCR 检测 bFGF、VEGF 的表达 分别取 4 组移植瘤的肿瘤组织,经 Trizol 抽提法提取总 RNA,使用 Nanodrop ND-1000 分别检测其 260 nm 和 280 nm 处待检样品的吸光值,并检测纯度并进行浓度测定。取 1 μg 总 RNA 按逆转录试剂盒(Promega)步骤操作, RNA 溶液先 70℃ 预热 10 min,配制成 20 μL 逆转录反应体系,室温放置 10 min 后,42℃ 15 min,再经 95℃ 加热 5 min,0-5℃ 孵育 5 min,即可获得 cDNA。以后以 cDNA 为模板扩增 bFGF 及 VEGF 片段,配置成 10 μL 反应体系(试剂购自 ABI),加入 96 孔 PCR 板,应用 ABI 7500PCR 仪器设置 95℃,10 min;95℃,15 s;60℃,1 min,共 40 个循环,检测各基因的表达的量并作统计分析。

1.2.7 统计学分析 用 SPSS 17.0 软件完成统计学分析。定量统计数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,单因素方差分析不同组间变化,两组组间均比较采用 t 检验。P<0.05 存在统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 不同治疗对肿瘤生长曲线影响及抑瘤率

对照组移植瘤体积随实验时间延长均逐渐增大。吡柔比星组、苏拉明组肿瘤体积较对照组小(P<0.05)。联合治疗组肿瘤生长曲线明显慢于其他三组,差异存在统计学意义(P<0.01)。吡柔比星组(THP)、苏拉明组(suramin)及联合治疗组(THP+suramin)的抑瘤率分别为 30.12%、35.32% 及 56.03%(表 1),经分析差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),提示吡柔比星和苏拉明有协同作用。

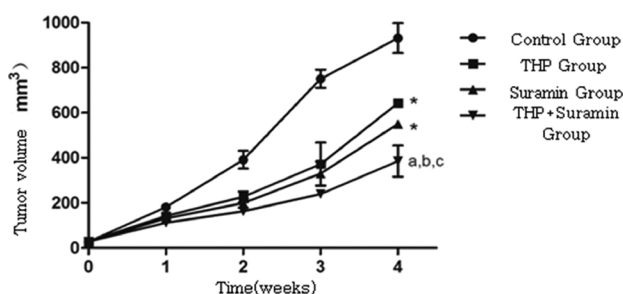


图 1 各组裸鼠移植瘤生长曲线

注:* P<0.05 与对照组相比,a,b,c P<0.05 与对照组、吡柔比星组、苏拉明组相比

Fig. 1 Tumor growth curve changes of different group

Note:* P<0.05 compared with control group; a,b,c P<0.05 compared with control group, THP group and suramin group, respectively.

2.2 不同治疗后肿瘤的病理变化

对照组移植瘤组织中可见血管增生,以间质及肿瘤边缘为主,且癌细胞表现为异型性,吡柔比星组、苏拉明组和联合治

表 1 不同治疗组肿瘤重和抑瘤率(n=6)

Table 1 Changes of tumor weight and tumor inhibition rate in different group(n=6)

Group	n	Tumor Quality of transplanted tumoweight(g)	Tumor inhibition rate(%)
Control group	6	1.32± 0.08	0
THP group	6	0.92± 0.05 *	30.12
Suramin group	6	0.85± 0.07 *	35.32
THP and suramin group	6	0.58± 0.09*#	56.03#

注:* P<0.05 与对照组比较;#P<0.05 与苏拉明组或 THP 比较。

Note:* P<0.05 compared with control group, # P<0.05 compared with suramin group or THP group.

疗组的可见明显的坏死区域,生长情况呈现不同程度的退变,且间质中血管成分减少。

2.3 不同治疗后肿瘤 MVD 变化

吡柔比星组、苏拉明组及联合治疗组与对照组相比较,MVD 降低显著(P<0.05)。联合治疗组与吡柔比星组及苏拉明组相比,MVD 均明显减小(P<0.05)(见表 2)。

表 2 不同治疗组肿瘤 MVD 变化(n=6)

Table 2 Changes of tumor MVD in different group(n=6)

Group	n	MVD(per unit area)
The control group	6	19.88± 2.62
THP group	6	13.01± 2.98*
Suramin group	6	11.32± 2.11*
THP and suramin group	6	8.82± 0.77*#

注:* P<0.05 与对照组比较;#P<0.05 与苏拉明组或者 THP 比较。

Note:* P<0.05 compared with control group, # P<0.05 compared with suramin group or THP group.

2.4 不同治疗后肿瘤细胞的凋亡变化

THP 组、苏拉明组及联合组细胞凋亡率(包括右下象限的早期凋亡及右上象限得到晚期凋亡)分别为 14.78± 2.95%、20.92± 3.67%、38.57± 3.98%,较对照组(10.03%± 1.34%)细胞凋亡明显增加(P<0.05)。联合治疗组凋亡率较 THP 组及苏拉明组有统计学差异(P<0.05)(见图 2)。

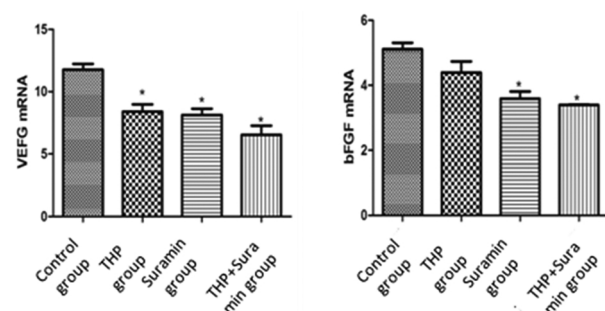


图 2 不同治疗组的流式细胞图

Fig. 2 Flow cytometry plot of different treatment

注: A 对照组, B THP 组, C suramin 组, D THP+ suramin 组

Note: A Control group, B THP group, C Suramin group, D THP+suramin group

2.5 不同治疗后肿瘤 VEGF 及 bFGF mRNA 相对表达的变化

RT-PCR 检测结果表明:THP 组、苏拉明组及联合治疗组 VEGF mRNA 较对照组表达依次降低,差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05);THP 组、苏拉明组及联合治疗组 bFGF mRNA 较对照

组表达依次降低,苏拉明组及联合治疗组与对照组比较具有统计学意义(P<0.05)(图 3)。

3 讨论

大量研究指出,新生血管化是肿瘤生长的必要条件,肿瘤生长速率在一定程度上就是由血管生成的强度来决定,同时血管生成的强度对肿瘤细胞生物学行为,诸如浸润、转移和复发等也发挥着较为重要的作用^[13-15]。肿瘤微环境中,由于多种血管生成诱导因子的大量生成,促使血管的过度生成。其中 VEGF 和 bFGF 都是促进血管内皮细胞分裂、诱导血管内皮形成的因子,参与了肿瘤的生长、浸润和进一步转移的生物学过程。因此如何抑制肿瘤组织中这两种因子的表达对于膀胱癌的治疗有着重要意义^[16-18]。

苏拉明是一种阴离子化合物,可通过与肿瘤细胞内外蛋白质(包括某些生长因子或细胞因子)形成稳定的复合物,来影响蛋白质的功能,从而对生物系统的功能进行干扰^[19,20]。有研究表明它是一种能够对多种血管生长因子起到抑制作用的新型血管生成抑制剂^[21]。吡柔比星则是新一代半合成蒽环类抗肿瘤药物,其可以通过嵌入 DNA 的双螺旋链,抑制 DNA 聚合酶 α 和 β ,将核酸的合成阻滞在 G2 期,通过抑制细胞的分裂而介导肿瘤细胞死亡。最新研究证实,对膀胱癌患者进行 VEGF 灌注,可以减少患者血液中 VEGF 的表达。本研究结果表明吡柔比星组和苏拉明均能抑制膀胱癌裸鼠腹腔移植瘤的生长,且二者联合有协同抑制作用。目前,研究认为 MVD 与实体瘤的临床病理分级、预后等存在密切关联性。本研究选用 CD34 标记移植瘤

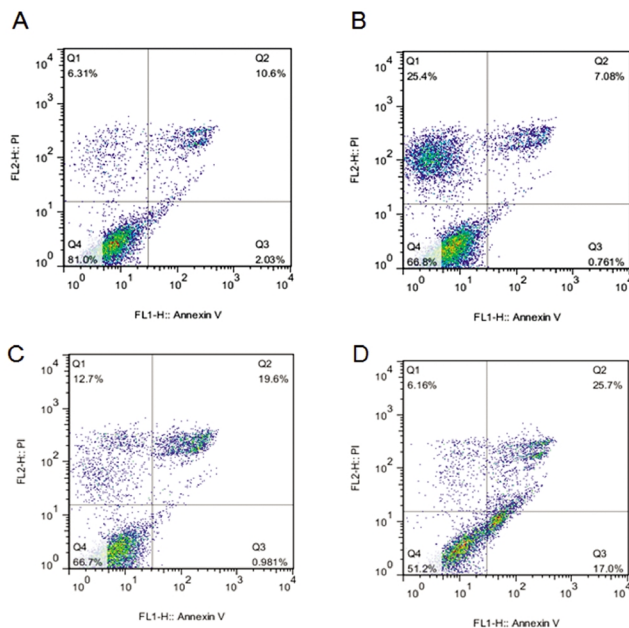


图3 不同治疗组 VEGF 和 bFGF mRNA 的相对表达

Fig. 3 Relative expression of VEGF and bFGF mRNA in different group

注: * $P < 0.05$ 与对照组相比。

Note: * $P < 0.05$ compared with control group.

内血管内皮细胞,计数其微血管数量结果显示联合组 MVD 则明显其他组。进一步分析干预后对诱导血管生成的 VEGF 和 bFGF mRNA 表达的影响可抑制其表达,尤以联合作用效果最好。同时,检测干预对肿瘤细胞凋亡的影响,发现联合组明显对肿瘤细胞的凋亡有促进作用^[22,23]。

因此,吡柔比星和苏拉明联合应用在体内能诱导肿瘤细胞的凋亡、抑制膀胱癌裸鼠移植瘤的生长和肿瘤血管的形成。

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有关。

总之,本研究证实了 HMGB1 在胃癌组织的表达高于正常组织,提示 HMGB1 可以通过多种途径在胃癌的生物学活性中发挥作用。SGC-7901、BGC-823、HGC-27 作为我们筛选得到的 HMGB1 过表达细胞系,为我们后续 RNAi 慢病毒载体构建并验证胃癌细胞生物学功能的后续试验奠定了试验基础。HMGB1 作为研究热点,其对胃癌的早期诊断及治疗具有潜在的价值,对于其具体的生物学作用,尚需进一步验证。

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