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## · 基础研究 ·

KDM2A 对人卵巢癌顺铂耐药细胞株 A2780 增殖和凋亡的影响  
及机制研究 \*卢丹华 洪莉<sup>△</sup> 杨将 高利昆 曾婉玲

(武汉大学人民医院 湖北 武汉 430060)

**摘要 目的:**探讨赖氨酸脱甲基酶 2A(Lysine-specific demethylase 2A, KDM2A)对顺铂(cisplatin, DDP)耐药的人卵巢癌细胞 A2780 细胞增殖和凋亡的影响及其可能作用机制。**方法:**通过构建慢病毒载体转染 A2780/DDP, 分为 A2780、A2780/DDP、A2780/DDP/KDM2A(转染 KDM2A)、A2780/DDP/Jagged1(转染 Jagged1)以及 A2780/DDP/NC(转染病毒载体)组。采用 Western blot 检测 3 组 KDM2A、Jagged1、Bcl2 和 BAX 蛋白表达,CCK8 和平板克隆形成实验检测细胞对顺铂的敏感性,流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡情况。**结果:**A2780/DDP 细胞 KDM2A 和 Jagged1 的蛋白表达水平均显著高于 A2780 细胞( $P<0.05$ ),且 A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞中 KDM2A 和 Jagged1 的蛋白表达均低于 A2780/DDP 以及阴性对照组 A2780/DDP/NC( $P<0.05$ );A2780/DDP/Jagged1 细胞的 Jagged1 蛋白表达低于 A2780/DDP 以及 A2780/DDP/NC( $P<0.05$ ),而其 KDM2A 蛋白的表达比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。不同浓度 DDP 处理的 A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞的生长抑制率均显著高于 A2780/DDP/NC 和 A2780/DDP 细胞 ( $P<0.05$ ),A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞克隆形成数量亦明显高于 A2780/DDP/NC 和 A2780/DDP 细胞( $P<0.05$ )。A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞凋亡率为  $(25.84\pm 3.27)\%$ , 明显高于 A2780/DDP 细胞  $[(14.29\pm 1.96)\%](P<0.05)$  和 A2780/DDP/NC 细胞  $[(12.46\pm 2.15)\%](P<0.05)$ 。A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞中 Bcl-2 蛋白表达明显低于 A2780/DDP 细胞( $P<0.05$ ),而 A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞 Bax 的表达水平却高于 A2780/DDP 细胞( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**KDM2A 可能通过上调 Jagged1 的表达,促进人卵巢癌细胞 A2780 的增殖并抑制其凋亡,进而降低人卵巢癌耐药细胞 A2780 的顺铂敏感性。

**关键词:** 卵巢癌; A2780 细胞; KDM2A; Jagged1; 顺铂; 耐药

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## Effects of KDM2A on the Resistance of Human Ovarian Cancer A2780 Cells to Cisplatin and Its Mechanisms\*

LU Dan-hua<sup>1</sup>, HONG Li<sup>△</sup>, YANG Jiang<sup>1</sup>, GAO Li-kun<sup>1</sup>, ZENG Wan-ling<sup>1</sup>

(Renmin hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei, 430060, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of lysine emethylase 2A on the proliferation and apoptosis of human ovarian cancer A2780 cells with cisplatin resistance and its potential mechanism. **Methods:** A2780/DDP was transfected by lentivirus vector including A2780/DDP/KDM2A, A2780/DDP/Jagged1 and A2780/DDP/NC cells. The expression of KDM2A, Jagged1, Bcl2 and BAX protein in 3 groups was detected by Western blot. The sensitivity of cells to cisplatin was compared by CCK8 and plate clone assay. The flow cytometry was used to detect the apoptosis in 3 groups. **Results:** The expression levels of KDM2A and Jagged1 were significantly higher in A2780/DDP cells than those in A2780 cells. The expression levels of KDM2A and Jagged1 proteins were significantly lower in A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells than those in A2780/DDP and A2780/DDP/NC cells ( $P<0.05$ ). The expression of Jagged1 was significantly lower in A2780/DDP/Jagged1 cells than those in A2780/DDP cells( $P<0.05$ ), and the expression of KDM2A in A2780/DDP/Jagged1 cells showed no significant differences in comparison with that in A2780/DDP and A2780/DDP/NC cells ( $P>0.05$ ). The inhibition rate of A2780/DDP/ KDM2A cells treated with different concentrations of DDP was significantly higher than that of A2780/DDP and A2780/DDP/NC cells ( $P<0.05$ ). Moreover, the cell formation clones of A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells were also higher than those of A2780/DDP and A2780/DDP/NC cells ( $P<0.05$ ). The  $10 \mu\text{mol/L}$  DDP induced apoptotic rate of A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells  $[(25.84\pm 3.27)\%]$  was significantly higher than that of A2780/DDP  $[(14.29\pm 1.96)\%](P<0.05)$  and A2780/DDP/NC cells  $[(12.46\pm 2.15)\%](P<0.05)$ . The expression of Bcl2 in A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells was significantly lower than that of A2780/DDP cells ( $P<0.05$ ), but the expression of Bax in A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells was higher than that of A2780/DDP cells ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** KDM2A could

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作者简介:卢丹华(1970-),硕士研究生,主要研究方向:盆底功能障碍性疾病,E-mail: 510957836@qq.com

△ 通讯作者:洪莉(1970-),博士生导师,教授,主要研究方向:盆底功能障碍性疾病和卵巢癌,

E-mail: 510957836@qq.com,电话:13026134308

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upregulate the expression of Jagged1, facilitate the proliferation, inhibited apoptosis and enhance the cisplatin sensitivity of human ovarian cancer cell line A2780.

**Key words:** Ovarian cancer; A2780 cells; KDM2A; Jagged1; Cisplatin; Drug resistance

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; R737.31; R730.5 Document code: A**

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## 前言

卵巢癌是女性生殖系统常见的恶性肿瘤之一,发病率居妇科恶性肿瘤第2位<sup>[1]</sup>。由于卵巢癌起病隐匿,病情发展迅速,病死率居妇科恶性肿瘤首位,5年生存率仅为30%<sup>[2]</sup>。目前,卵巢癌的临床治疗手段主要是手术联合铂类为基础的系统化疗,但部分晚期患者尤其是复发患者对铂类药物易产生化疗耐药。一旦患者出现卵巢癌复发或产生耐药的情况,其中位生存时间仅有12~24月<sup>[3]</sup>。

化疗耐药是多因素、多水平、多基因参与的复杂过程。Jagged1是Notch信号通路的主要配体之一,其通过与相邻细胞的Notch胞外域结合后,形成Notch胞内区入核参与调控核内靶基因,影响肿瘤细胞的生物学行为<sup>[4,5]</sup>。研究表明Jagged1通过促血管生成因子如PDGFA等参与调节血管形成,其高表达与高密度血管、淋巴结转移、肿瘤复发和耐药密切相关<sup>[6-9]</sup>。Chen<sup>[10]</sup>等对乳腺癌的实验结果显示赖氨酸脱甲基酶2A(Lysine-specific demethylase 2A, KDM2A)通过作用Jagged1启动子启动抗凋亡程序,阻止细胞在G1期发生凋亡,促进癌细胞发生耐药反应。但KDM2A和Jagged1在人卵巢癌化疗耐药方面尚无报道。本研究主要探讨了KDM2A和Jagged1在人卵巢癌顺铂(cisplatin, DDP)耐药细胞株A2780/DDP中的作用,旨在为临床化疗耐药治疗提供参考证据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 细胞系和细胞培养基

人卵巢癌敏感性细胞株A2780和顺铂耐药性细胞株A2780/DDP(上海典型物保藏中心)以及RPMI-1640培养基、双抗、胎牛血清和胰蛋白酶(武汉科瑞生物技术有限公司)。

### 1.2 细胞培养及转染

卵巢癌细胞株A2780和A2780/DDP于含10%胎牛血清,10%的RPMI1640培养基中,5%CO<sub>2</sub>条件下37℃恒温培养箱中培养,饱和湿度条件下连续培养72 h。将2.0×10<sup>5</sup>/mL的细胞接种于6孔培养板培养24 h后,根据说明书方法转染LV、LV-KDM2A和LV-Jagged1。空白对照组以无血清RPMI1640培养基代替;阴性对照组转染慢病毒。

### 1.3 细胞增殖检测

使用CCK8法分析细胞活性,A2780/DDP、A2780/DDP/NC和A2780/DDP/KDM2A按每孔密度5×10<sup>3</sup>个/孔接种96孔板,每样品设置3个平行浓度,加入浓度梯度0 μmol/L、5 μmol/L、10 μmol/L、20 μmol/L、40 μmol/L、80 μmol/L和160 μmol/L DDP 48 h后,每孔加入100 μL CCK8溶液,酶标仪检测。

使用平板克隆形成实验,A2780/DDP/KDM2A按密度500个/孔接种于培养皿,加入10 μmol/L DDP浓度2周后,75%酒精固定15 min,PBS洗3次,0.05%结晶紫染色10 min,PBS洗

3次,进行投影扫描。

### 1.4 细胞凋亡测定

加入DDP48 h后,消化细胞、离心弃上清。加入100 μL Binding buffer,同时加入Annexin V-PE和7AAD,避光室温孵育15 min,再次加入400 μL Binding buffer,1 h内使用流式细胞仪检测两组细胞凋亡率。

### 1.5 蛋白表达检测

采用Western blot方法。用0.25%胰蛋白酶消化各组细胞,离心收集细胞,PBS洗涤3次,弃上清,用适量PBS重悬细胞,加入100 μL蛋白提取液,冰上反应30 min,12000 r/min离心10 min,采用二喹啉甲酸(BCA)试剂盒说明书提供梯度曲线法方法测算各组细胞蛋白含量。煮沸振荡10 min。以GAPDH为内参照,KDM2A、Jagged1、Bcl2和BAX抗体浓度均为1:500。

### 1.6 统计学方法

应用SPSS23.0统计软件分析,多组间计量资料比较采用方差分析,进一步两组间比较采用SNK-q检验,以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 KDM2A和Jagged1蛋白在A2780/DDP和A2780细胞中的表达

Western blot结果显示:与A2780细胞比较,A2780/DDP细胞中KDM2A和Jagged1蛋白表达显著增强(P<0.05),见图1。

### 2.2 KDM2A和Jagged1蛋白在A2780/DDP、A2780/DDP/sh-KDM2A和A2780/DDP/sh-Jagged1细胞中的表达

Western blot结果显示:KDM2A慢病毒载体转染A2780/DDP细胞后,KDM2A和Jagged1表达均下降(P<0.05),见图2。Jagged1慢病毒载体转染A2780/DDP细胞后,Jagged1蛋白表达下降(P<0.05),而KDM2A蛋白表达无明显变化(P>0.05),见图3。

### 2.3 KDM2A对A2780/DDP细胞增殖的影响

CCK8结果显示:当DDP浓度为0 μmol/L、5 μmol/L、10 μmol/L、20 μmol/L、40 μmol/L、80 μmol/L和160 μmol/L时,A2780/DDP(0,11.3±1.2,26.7±1.4,37.7±1.8,38.0±1.3,41.2±1.1,44.6±1.4)%和A2780/DDP/NC细胞(0,13.7±1.8,27.2±1.3,35.1±1.5,37.3±1.4,39.2±1.6,42.5±1.2)%对于DDP的抵抗性显著强于A2780/DDP/KDM2A细胞(0,31.5±1.4,49.5±1.6,63.7±1.2,69.4±1.3,73.6±1.5,78.0±1.6)%差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05),见图4。平板克隆形成实验也得到同样结果,10 μmol/L DDP作用2周后,A2780/DDP/KDM2A、A2780/DDP/NC以及A2780/DDP细胞克隆形成数量分别是(404±31)、(256±23)、(238±19)个。见图5。

### 2.4 KDM2A对A2780/DDP细胞凋亡的影响

流式细胞仪检测结果显示:A2780/DDP/KDM2A细胞凋亡

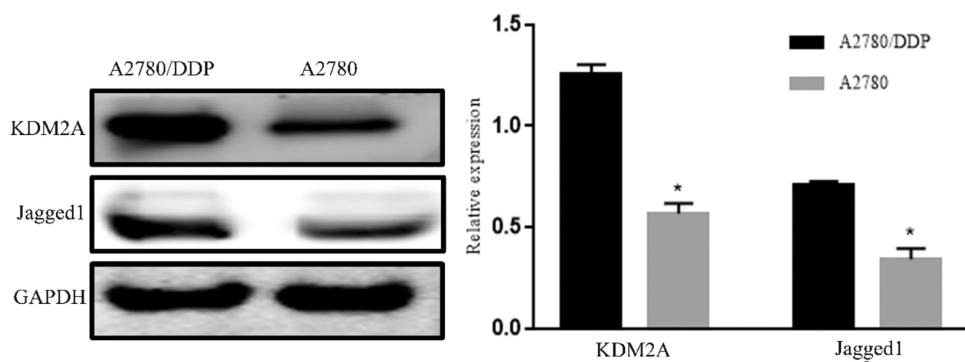


图 1 A2780 和 A2780/DDP 细胞中 KDM2A 和 Jagged1 蛋白的表达情况

Fig.1 Expression of KDM2A and Jagged1 protein in A2780 and A2780/DDP cells

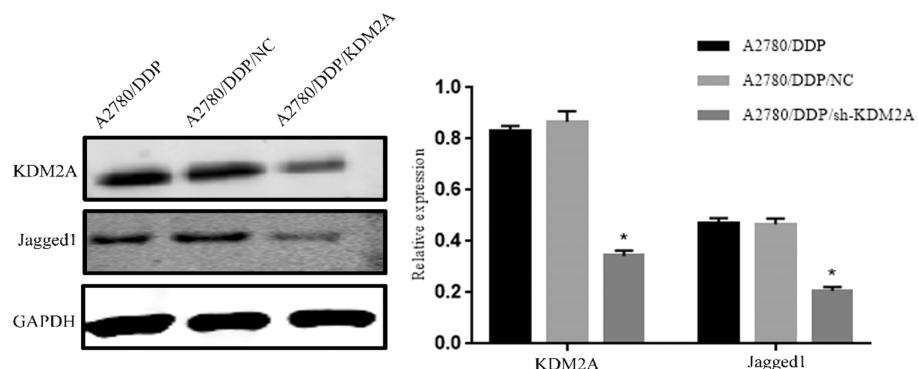


图 2 A2780/DDP、A2780/DDP/NC 以及 A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞中 KDM2A 和 Jagged1 蛋白的表达情况

Fig.2 Expression of KDM2A and Jagged1 protein in A2780/DDP, A2780/DDP/NC and A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells

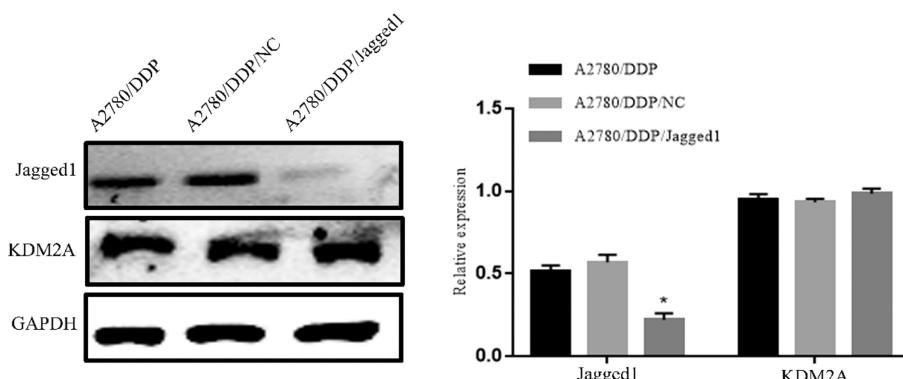


图 3 A2780/DDP、A2780/DDP/NC 以及 A2780/DDP/Jagged1 细胞中 Jagged1 和 KDM2A 蛋白的表达情况

Fig.3 Expression of Jagged1 and KDM2A protein in A2780/DDP, A2780/DDP/NC and A2780/DDP/Jagged1 cells

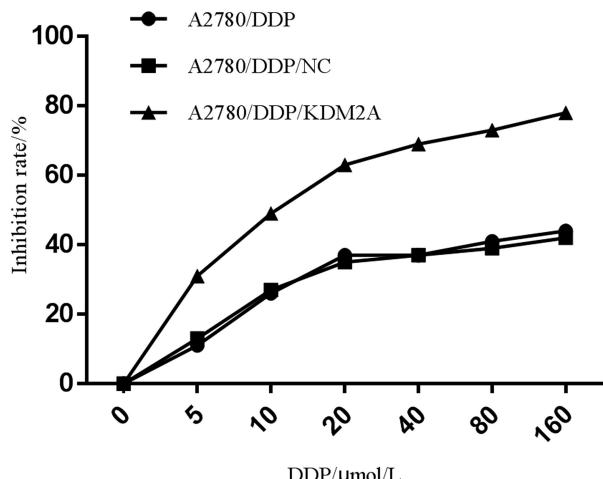


图 4 A2780/DDP、A2780/DDP/NC 以及 A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞对不同浓度 DDP 的抑制率

Fig.4 Inhibition rate of A2780/DDP, A2780/DDP/NC and A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells with the concentration gradient

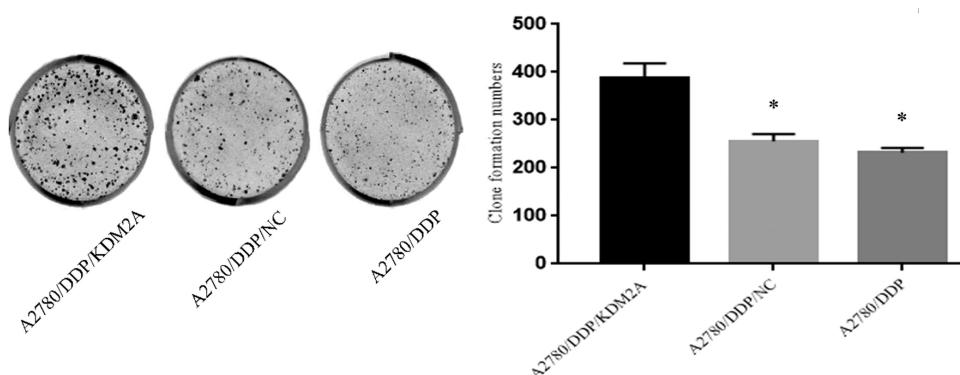


图 5 10 μmol/L DDP 作用 A2780/DDP/KDM2A、A2780/DDP/NC 以及 A2780/DDP 细胞克隆形成数

Fig.5 Cell formation numbers of A2780/DDP/KDM2A, A2780/DDP/NC and A2780/DDP cells treated with 10 μmol/L DDP

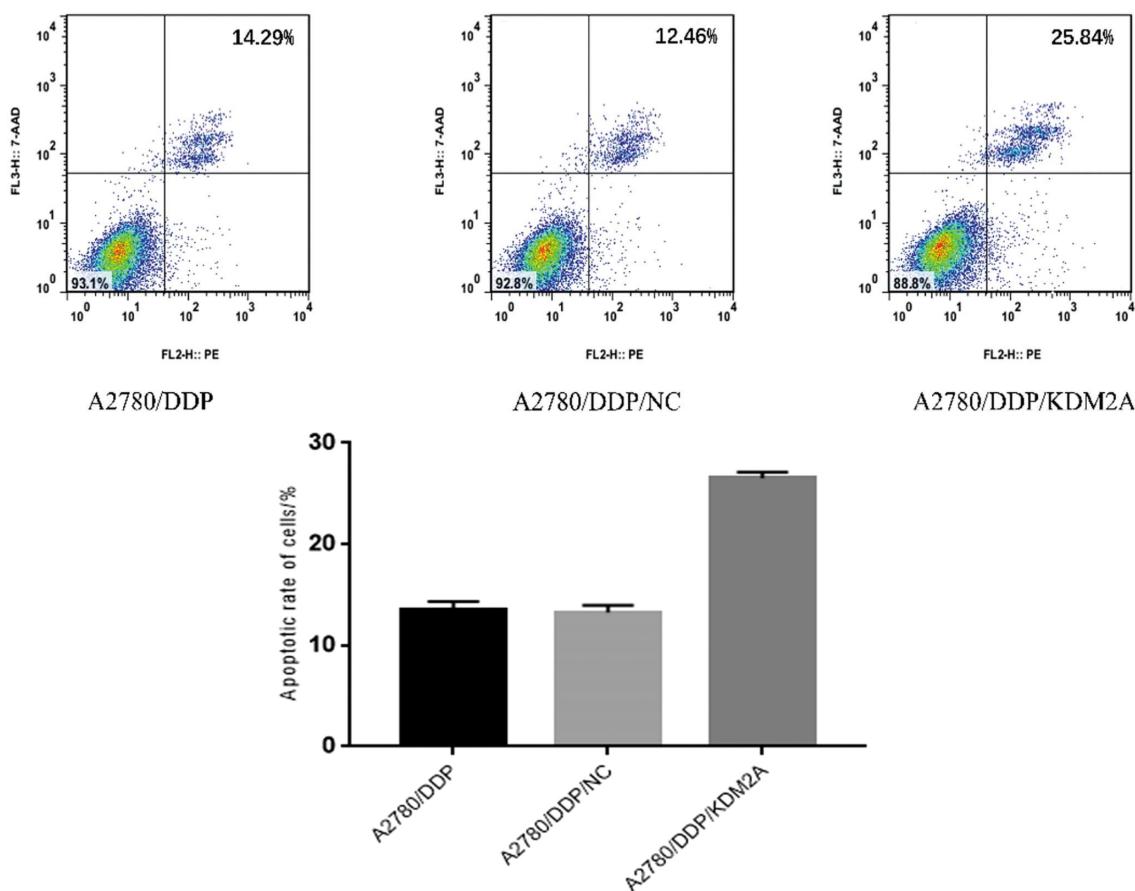


图 6 10 μmol/L DDP 作用 A2780/DDP、A2780/DDP/NC 以及 A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞凋亡率

Fig.6 Apoptotic rate of A2780/DDP, A2780/DDP/NC and A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells treated with 10 μmol/L DDP

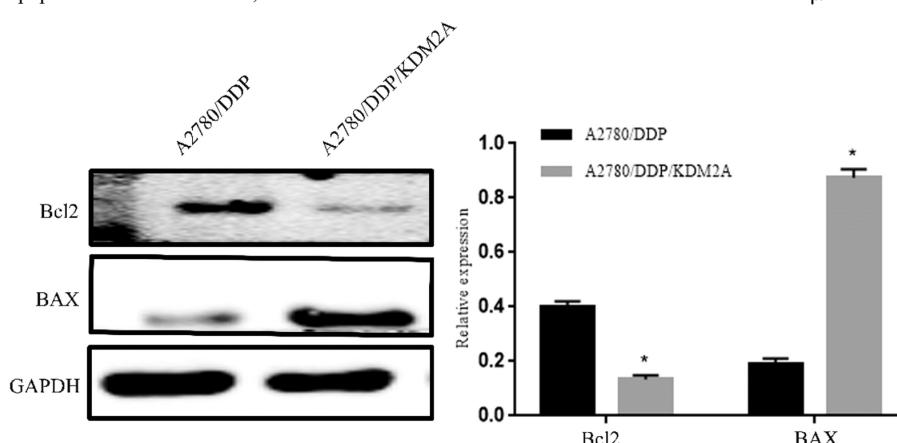


图 7 A2780/DDP 和 A2780/DDP/KDM2A 细胞中 Bcl2 和 BAX 蛋白的表达情况

Fig.7 Expression of Bcl2 and BAX protein in A2780/DDP and A2780/DDP/KDM2A cells

率为 $(25.84\pm 3.27)\%$ ，明显高于A2780/DDP细胞 $[14.29\pm 1.96]\% (P<0.05)$ 和A2780/DDP/NC $[12.46\pm 2.15]\% (P<0.05)$ ，见图6。Western blot结果显示：A2780/DDP/KDM2A细胞中Bcl-2蛋白表达水平明显低于A2780/DDP( $P<0.05$ )，而BAX蛋白表达则相反( $P<0.05$ )，见图7。

### 3 讨论

据报道，约70%上皮性卵巢癌患者初诊为FIGO III~IV期，死亡率居妇科肿瘤首位<sup>[2]</sup>。铂类方案全身化疗是目前大多数卵巢癌患者无法避免的治疗手段之一，然而化疗后卵巢癌细胞引发多机制耐药行为包括药物外排泵、抗凋亡蛋白或者DNA修复增强等导致肿瘤细胞耐药性形成，是造成临床化疗失败的主要原因之一<sup>[11]</sup>。Notch信号通路是通过相邻细胞上的受体相互作用产生传递信号从而调节胚胎发育，影响组织形成和发育<sup>[12]</sup>。研究显示Notch信号通路异常表达与肿瘤的侵袭和转移、肿瘤血管密度增加，肿瘤干细胞形成，抗肿瘤化疗药耐药形成等有关<sup>[15,16]</sup>。

Jagged1可以通过调控多种转录因子启动Notch信号通路调节靶基因<sup>[13,14]</sup>。Jagged1结合Notch1能诱导上皮间质转化发生，并且Jagged1和Notch1高表达与患者低生存率具有相关性<sup>[17]</sup>。此外，Notch1受体及其配体Jagged1与肝癌细胞的肝外转移行为密切相关<sup>[18]</sup>。Zhang<sup>[19]</sup>等发现在舌鳞癌细胞中Jagged1高表达，通过慢病毒载体转染Jagged1基因使得癌细胞增殖明显受抑制。Kanamori<sup>[20]</sup>等实验结果表明多种血液系统恶性肿瘤中Jagged1和Notch1高表达，尤其是慢性B淋巴细胞性白血病的患者中表达明显增高。Lu<sup>[21]</sup>等发现非功能性垂体腺瘤中的Jagged1/Notch3信号传导通路高表达，且促进癌细胞增殖。Twist1-Jagged1/KLF4(Kruppel-like factor 4)信号轴可能参与调节头颈部肿瘤细胞分化为内皮细胞的过程，且与获得性化疗耐药的发生密切相关<sup>[22]</sup>。人卵巢癌细胞中，Jagged1的表达水平较其他Notch信号通路配体(DLL1,3,4,Jagged1)亦增高<sup>[23]</sup>。研究表明作为Notch信号通路的重要配体，沉默Jagged1基因可通过明显降低人卵巢癌细胞增殖活性、增强紫杉醇敏感性以及降低肿瘤微血管密度<sup>[24]</sup>；Jagged1在卵巢癌细胞株中高表达，尤其在紫杉醇耐药的癌细胞株细胞中增强程度更大，通过下调Jagged1基因的表达能够明显抑制卵巢癌细胞增殖并且逆转癌细胞对紫杉醇耐药的发生<sup>[25]</sup>。Park<sup>[26]</sup>等研究显示Jagged1和受体Notch3在卵巢癌中表达增高，且两者相互作用可能引起化疗药物卡铂耐药，最终导致卵巢癌复发相关。人卵巢癌顺铂耐药细胞株A2780中的Jagged1蛋白表达水平显著高于顺铂敏感株A2780细胞，表明Jagged1蛋白可能通过某一因子或者机制参与人卵巢癌细胞A2780 DDP耐药机制过程<sup>[27]</sup>。

研究表明KDM2A可特异性结合H3K36发挥去甲基化作用，通过Jagged1基因促进乳腺癌干细胞生成和肿瘤间质微血管形成<sup>[10]</sup>。KDM2A属于KDMs组蛋白赖氨酸去甲基化酶家族，催化组蛋白以及相关蛋白的赖氨酸残基特异位点的去甲基化。KDMs被分成两种功能酶家族。一方面是包括两个成员(KDM1A/LSD1和KDM1B/LSD2)的第一家族，可通过胺基氧化反应去除组蛋白的单甲基和二甲基化的赖氨酸残基。第二家族是通过加氧酶机制去除单甲基、二甲基和三甲基化的赖氨酸

残基。其中，第二家族去甲基化酶根据结构的相似性和序列可被分成7种不同的亚家族(KDM2-8)。已有多项研究表明KDM5B参与发生癌症耐药过程<sup>[28]</sup>。Roesch等<sup>[29]</sup>研究表明化学药物治疗黑色素瘤后可发生高表达KDM5B低细胞周期的细胞富集，这类型细胞被称为肿瘤干细胞，可引起多种抗肿瘤药物耐药；在体内实验中，敲低KDM5B会增强黑色素瘤细胞对于化疗药物的敏感性。Lin<sup>[30]</sup>等研究结果显示在口腔鳞状细胞癌中，下调KDM5B可抑制肿瘤细胞发生发展、干细胞特性以及促进化疗的敏感性。有学者认为，在癌细胞中基因和表观遗传事件执行中是相互依存的，KDM2A和KDM5B以不依赖亚型的方式具有较高频率的基因扩增和过表达；KDM5B和KDM2A分别在HER2+过表达型和管腔B型乳腺癌中具有较高频率的基因扩增；KDM2A的mRNA高表达与乳腺癌患者的较短生存期之间有显著地相关性<sup>[31]</sup>。

生理条件下，KDM2A是一种具有组蛋白去甲基化和F-box结构域的重要的赖氨酸去甲基酶，可特异性催化组蛋白H3K36起到去甲基化的作用，从而阻止基因转录<sup>[32]</sup>。KDM2A在细胞的有丝分裂中起到维持基因组稳定性和丝粒完整性<sup>[33]</sup>。目前，KDM2A相关实验研究亦主要集中在肺癌、胃癌以及乳腺癌细胞发生发展以及侵袭转移等方面，而沉默KDM2A的表达较上皮性卵巢良性组织高，癌细胞发生发展受到抑制<sup>[34-36]</sup>。在裸鼠模型中，KDM2A的沉默可抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖、促凋亡以及减缓肿瘤生长<sup>[37]</sup>。机体发生癌变时，原癌基因低甲基化与卵巢癌耐药性形成以及总体预后相关<sup>[38-40]</sup>。KDM2A基因在肿瘤铂类化疗耐药性的作用中鲜少报道。本研究结果显示通过构建慢病毒载体下调A2780/DDP细胞KDM2A和Jagged1基因后A2780/DDP细胞中的KDM2A和Jagged1的蛋白水平均明显高于A2780细胞；A2780/DDP/KDM2A细胞中KDM2A和Jagged1的蛋白水平均明显低于A2780/DDP和A2780/DDP/NC细胞，而A2780/DDP/KDM2A、A2780/DDP和A2780/DDP/NC细胞中的KDM2A蛋白水平差异无统计学意义，表明在人卵巢癌细胞A2780中Jagged1表达水平受KDM2A的调控，其可能作为KDM2A的下游靶基因。此外，本研究结果显示A2780/DDP/KDM2A细胞增殖受抑制程度明显高于A2780/DDP和A2780/DDP/NC细胞，且凋亡率增加，提示下调KDM2A基因能够有效逆转A2780/DDP细胞株的耐药性，增强化疗敏感性，而干扰KDM2A可下调Jagged1的表达，介导人卵巢癌细胞A2780的增殖与凋亡，增强人卵巢癌耐药细胞A2780的顺铂敏感性。

与基因突变相比较，表观遗传学的改变是可以逆转的。目前，临床治疗卵巢癌还没有表观遗传药物的使用前例，但已有部分治疗其他类型的癌症药物已经得到FDA批准(如romidepsin/罗米地辛、decitabine/地西他滨和vorinostat/伏立诺他)，尤其是非实体肿瘤的治疗。因此，KDM2A基因相关抑制剂的构成有可能成为新一代的肿瘤治疗靶向药物。

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