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咖啡酸对食管鳞状细胞癌 KYSE450 裸鼠移植瘤生长的影响及分子机制研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨与研究咖啡酸对食管鳞状细胞癌 KYSE450 裸鼠移植瘤生长的影响及分子机制。**方法:**将食管鳞状细胞癌移植瘤裸鼠(n=48)随机平分为三组-模型组、5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组。三组分别经腹腔注射 0.2 mL 生理盐水、5-氟尿嘧啶 25 g/kg、5-氟尿嘧啶 25 g/kg 与咖啡酸 50 mg/kg, 2 次/周, 持续 4 周。**结果:**5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 2 周与第 4 周的体重高于模型组($P<0.05$), 咖啡酸组高于 5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$)。5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 2 周与第 4 周的肿瘤体积少于模型组($P<0.05$), 咖啡酸组高于 5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$)。5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 4 周的血清 TNF- α 与 IL-6 含量低于模型组($P<0.05$), 咖啡酸组低于 5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$)。5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 4 周的移植瘤 Bax、Caspase-3 蛋白相对表达水平与调亡指数高于模型组($P<0.05$), 咖啡酸组高于 5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**咖啡酸在食管鳞状细胞癌裸鼠的应用能与 5-氟尿嘧啶发挥协同作用, 能通过上调 Bax、Caspase-3 蛋白的表达, 促进移植瘤细胞调亡, 抑制炎症因子的表达, 减少血管总数, 从而抑制移植瘤生长, 促进恢复裸鼠体重。

关键词:咖啡酸; 食管鳞状细胞癌; 裸鼠; 移植瘤; 细胞调亡; 5-氟尿嘧啶; 炎症因子

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The Effects of Caffeic Acid on the Growth of Transplanted Tumors of Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma KYSE450 in Nude Mice and Its Molecular Mechanism*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore and study the effects of caffeic acid on the growth of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma KYSE450 transplanted tumors in nude mice and its molecular mechanism. **Methods:** Nude mice with transplanted esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (n=48) were randomly divided into three groups-model group, 5-fluorouracil group and caffeic acid group. The three groups were injected intraperitoneally with 0.2 mL saline, 5-fluorouracil 25 g/kg, 5-fluorouracil 25g/kg and caffeic acid 50 mg/kg, twice a week for 4 weeks. **Results:** The body weight of the 5-fluorouracil group and the caffeic acid group were higher than that of the model group in the 2nd and 4th weeks of treatment ($P<0.05$), and the caffeic acid group were higher than that of the 5-fluorouracil group ($P<0.05$). The tumor volume in the 5-fluorouracil group and the caffeic acid group at the 2nd and 4th weeks of treatment were less than that of the model group ($P<0.05$), and the caffeic acid group were higher than that in the 5-fluorouracil group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum TNF- α and IL-6 in the 5-fluorouracil group and caffeic acid group were lower than those in the model group ($P<0.05$), and the caffeic acid group were lower than that in the 5-fluorouracil group ($P<0.05$) at the 4th weeks of treatment. The relative expression levels of Bax and Caspase-3 protein and apoptosis index of xenograft tumors in the 5-fluorouracil group and caffeic acid group were higher than the model group ($P<0.05$), and the caffeic acid group were higher than that of the 5-fluorouracil group at the 4th weeks of treatment($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The application of caffeic acid in nude mice with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma can play a synergistic effect with 5-fluorouracil. It can promote the apoptosis of transplanted tumor cells, inhibit the expression of inflammatory factors, and reduce the total number of blood vessels by up-regulating the expression of Bax and Caspase-3 proteins. Thereby inhibiting the growth of transplanted tumors, and promoting the restoration of nude mice body weight.

Key words: Caffeic acid; Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma; Nude mice; Transplanted tumor; Apoptosis; 5-fluorouracil; Inflammatory factor

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前言

食管癌(esophageal carcinoma)是人类主要的恶性肿瘤之一,其中 80.0%以上的食管癌为食管鳞状细胞癌^[1,2]。随着医学技术水平不断提高,食管鳞状细胞癌死亡率明显下降^[3,4]。然而该病早期诊断率仍较低,多数患者至确诊时已为晚期,并已发生了淋巴结转移和局部浸润,失去了手术根治指征,导致预后较差^[5,6]。而传统的放疗与化疗措施可引起比较多的毒副作用,导致很多患者在治疗过程中不能持续耐受,使得疗效的持续性不强^[7]。有调查显示,食管鳞状细胞癌的早期症状不典型,约 85.0%的食管鳞状细胞癌患者就诊时已发展到临床晚期,使得 5 年生存率不到 20.0%^[8,9]。咖啡酸是有机酸中的酚酸类物质之一,又称 3,4- 羟基肉桂酸,为一种鳞状细胞癌扩增基因 1(gene amplified in squamous cell carcinoma 1, GASC1)抑制剂,GASC1 与多种恶性肿瘤的组织学分化、淋巴结转移、预后存在相关性^[10,11]。咖啡酸可发挥抗肿瘤、抗炎、镇痛、免疫调节等多种作用,能够有效抑制移植瘤的生长,还可预防肿瘤的发生^[12,13]。本文探讨与研究了咖啡酸对食管鳞状细胞癌 KYSE450 裸鼠移植瘤生长的影响及分子机制,以明确咖啡酸的作用效果。现报道如下。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 材料

食管鳞状细胞癌 KYSE450 细胞由本院实验室保存,购于北京协和医学院细胞中心。胎牛血清、胰蛋白酶、双抗混合液、购自美国 Gibco 公司,RPMI1640 培养基购自 Hyclone 公司,咖啡酸购自上海基屹生物科技有限公司(纯度≥ 98%)。

SPF 级无胸腺 BALB/C 雄性裸鼠购自北京维通利华实验动物技术有限公司(批号 29848177),裸鼠的饮水、笼具、饲料、垫料均经高压蒸气消毒,在无菌条件下每周更换 1 次,饲养环境保持室温保持 22~28 ℃,相对湿度维持在 40~60%,抗 Bax 单克隆抗体、抗 Caspase-3 单克隆抗体、抗β-actin 单克隆抗体购自 GIBCO 公司,血清酶联免疫检测试剂盒购自深圳华美公司。

1.2 移植瘤模型建立

KYSE450 细胞复苏后进行传代培养,收集对数生长期

KYSE450 细胞,将细胞浓度调整为 1×10^7 个/mL,裸鼠肩背部分别皮下接种 0.2 mL YSE450 细胞,2 周后观察裸鼠致瘤情况,观察移植瘤瘤体周围皮肤有无红肿、破溃等情况。

1.3 裸鼠分组与治疗

将建模成功的裸鼠(n=48)都随机平分为三组 - 模型组、5- 氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组。

治疗方法:(1) 模型组:腹腔注射 0.2 mL 生理盐水,2 次/周;(2)5- 氟尿嘧啶组:腹腔注射 5- 氟尿嘧啶 25 g/kg,2 次/周。(3)咖啡酸组:腹腔注射 5- 氟尿嘧啶 25 g/kg 与咖啡酸 50 mg/kg (3g/L 羟甲基纤维素钠溶解),2 次/周。

所有裸鼠都治疗观察 4 周。

1.4 观察指标

(1)观察与记录裸鼠的体重、形态、饮食、饮水变化情况,用游标卡尺测量肿瘤的最长径与最大横径,计算移植瘤的体积。(2)在治疗第 4 周断头处死裸鼠,取下瘤组织并进行组织切片,采用 TUNEL 法测定与计算细胞凋亡指数。将组织经梯度酒精脱水、透明、浸蜡、石蜡包埋后切片,用苏木素染色,选择(20× 10)倍视野,计算血管总数。(3)取处死裸鼠的心脏血液 0.2 mL 左右,离心后取上层血清,采用免疫组化法检测 TNF-α 与 IL-6 含量。(4)充分研磨裸鼠的移植瘤组织,提取移植瘤中的总蛋白,测定蛋白含量,取等量蛋白样品行 10% SDS-PAGE 分离蛋白,转膜后用含 5%脱脂奶粉的 TBST 室温封闭 1 h 后,加入一抗(以 1:500 稀释),4 ℃ 孵育过夜,加入二抗(1:2000 稀释)室温孵育反应 1 h,采用电化学发光试剂盒发光显色检测 Bax、Caspase-3 蛋白相对表达水平。

1.5 统计方法

采用 SPSS24.00 对本研究数据进行数据分析,计量数据采用均数± 标准差表示,对比行方差检验及 t 检验,检验水准:α=0.05。

2 结果

2.1 裸鼠体重变化对比

5- 氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 2 周与第 4 周的体重高于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组高于 5- 氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 三组治疗不同时间点的裸鼠体重变化对比(g, 均数± 标准差)

Table 1 Comparison of body weight changes of nude mice in the three groups at different time points of treatment (g, mean ± standard deviation)

Groups	n	Week 2	Week 4	t	P
Model group	16	19.18± 1.11	16.92± 0.44	10.472	0.000
5-Fluouracil group	16	20.73± 0.48 ^a	20.44± 1.43 ^a	0.332	0.766
Coffee acid group	16	22.18± 1.74 ^{ab}	22.39± 2.71 ^{ab}	0.263	0.814
F		9.824	14.732		
P		0.001	0.000		

Note: Compared with the model group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the 5-fluorouracil group, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.2 肿瘤体积变化对比

5- 氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 2 周与第 4 周的肿瘤体积显著小于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组也显著小于 5- 氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 凋亡指数与血管总数对比

5- 氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 4 周的移植瘤凋亡指数高于模型组,血管总数显著低于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组凋亡指数也显著高于 5- 氟尿嘧啶组,血管总数显著低于 5- 氟尿嘧啶

组($P<0.05$)。见表 3。

表 2 三组治疗不同时间点的裸鼠肿瘤体积变化对比(mm³)

Table 2 Comparison of tumor volume changes in nude mice at different time points(mm³)

Groups	n	Week 2	Week 4	t	P
Model group	16	1241.58± 221.74	2453.98± 189.32	24.726	0.000
5-Fluouracil group	16	876.92± 100.34 ^a	1642.98± 146.92 ^a	23.999	0.000
Coffee acid group	16	665.29± 89.17 ^{ab}	899.22± 91.57 ^{ab}	11.742	0.000
F		29.733	38.966		
P		0.000	0.000		

Note: Compared with the model group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the 5-fluorouracil group, ^b $P<0.05$.

表 3 三组治疗第 4 周的移植瘤凋亡指数与血管总数对比

Table 3 Comparison of apoptosis index of transplanted tumors and total number of vessels in the four treatment groups

Groups	n	Apoptosis index(%)	Total blood vessels(n)
Model group	16	3.13± 0.24	6.59± 0.32
5-Fluouracil group	16	11.74± 1.13 ^a	2.76± 0.18 ^a
Coffee acid group	16	20.67± 2.14 ^{ab}	1.13± 0.09 ^{ab}
F		49.825	39.994
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the 5-fluorouracil group, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.4 血清 TNF- α 与 IL-6 含量对比

IL-6 含量低于模型组 ($P<0.05$), 咖啡酸组低于 5- 氟尿嘧啶组

5- 氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 4 周的血清 TNF- α 与 ($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 三组治疗第 4 周的血清 TNF- α 与 IL-6 含量对比(pg/mL)

Table 4 Serum TNF- α versus IL-6 content comparison at week 4 of the three treatment groups (pg/mL)

Groups	n	IL-6	TNF- α
Model group	16	35.81± 2.66	27.03± 2.10
5-Fluouracil group	16	16.02± 1.85 ^a	14.49± 1.48 ^a
Coffee acid group	16	8.08± 0.84 ^{ab}	7.21± 0.52 ^{ab}
F		29.755	21.652
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the 5-fluorouracil group, ^b $P<0.05$.

2.5 Bax、Caspase-3 蛋白相对表达水平对比

pase-3 蛋白相对表达水平高于模型组($P<0.05$), 咖啡酸组高于

5- 氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第 4 周的移植瘤 Bax、Cas- 5- 氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$)。见表 5。

表 5 三组治疗第 4 周的移植瘤 Bax、Caspase-3 蛋白相对表达水平对比

Table 5 Comparison of relative expression levels of Bax, Caspase-3 protein at week 4 of the three groups

Groups	n	Bax	Caspase-3
Model group	16	0.98± 0.04	1.11± 0.18
5-Fluouracil group	16	2.48± 0.45 ^a	3.18± 0.23 ^a
Coffee acid group	16	5.68± 0.32 ^{ab}	6.20± 0.53 ^{ab}
F		32.854	41.752
P		0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with the model group, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with the 5-fluorouracil group, ^b $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

食管癌是发生于食管黏膜上皮组织的一种消化道恶性肿瘤,食管鳞状细胞癌为其主要类型,但是由于大部分食管癌患者在确诊时已属晚期,为此在临床上多采用化疗^[15]。但是长期化疗的有效性作用有限,很难持续改善患者的预后^[16]。比如5-氟尿嘧啶是食管癌常用的化疗药物,但常可引起肝功能损害、骨髓抑制等毒副作用^[17]。随着环境、人口老龄化、饮食、生活习惯等多种易感因素的变化,食管鳞状细胞癌的发病患者数逐渐增加。寻找有效的预防和治疗措施,改善食管癌的预后已得到了广泛应用^[18]。食管鳞状细胞癌也是一种典型的血管富集的恶性肿瘤,血管新生是肿瘤转移、生长、浸润的重要基础^[19]。

本研究显示5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第2周与第4周的体重高于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组高于5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$);5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第2周与第4周的肿瘤体积显著小于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组也显著小于5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$),表明咖啡酸在食管鳞状细胞癌裸鼠的应用能抑制移植瘤生长,促进恢复裸鼠体重,结合相关研究^[20,21]从机制上分析,咖啡酸作为一种有机酸和酚酸类化合物,广泛存在于谷类、咖啡、水果、蔬菜等天然食品中,对多种恶性肿瘤具有治疗作用。且Lubbers RJM^[22]和Shao B^[23]研究表明:咖啡酸可降低肿瘤化疗后白细胞减少的严重度,并与5-氟尿嘧啶具有协同,可发挥更加有效的肿瘤增殖抑制作用,与本研究结果一致。另外,本研究中,5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第4周的移植瘤凋亡指数高于模型组,血管总数显著低于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组凋亡指数也显著高于5-氟尿嘧啶组,血管总数显著低于5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$),表明咖啡酸在食管鳞状细胞癌裸鼠的应用能提高凋亡指数,减少肿瘤血管总数,结合Trumbeckas D^[24]和Westfall S^[25]等研究分析其原因在于:咖啡酸主要是通过诱导细胞凋亡发挥抗肿瘤效应,从而具有抑制多种肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭、转移等作用,且具有剂量依赖性。

食管癌的临床主要治疗方法为手术和化疗,其治疗效果相当有限^[26,27]。咖啡酸广泛存在于各类植物中,具有较强的抗菌、抗病毒、升高白细胞、抗氧化能力,也具有祛痰、活血化瘀、镇咳等功效^[28,29]。本研究显示5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第4周的血清TNF- α 与IL-6含量低于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组低于5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$),表明咖啡酸在食管鳞状细胞癌裸鼠的应用能抑制炎症因子的表达。Bax、Caspase-3为经典的促凋亡蛋白,其中Bax为Caspase-3的上游基因,可促进Caspase-3活化^[30]。本研究显示:5-氟尿嘧啶组与咖啡酸组治疗第4周的移植瘤Bax、Caspase-3蛋白相对表达水平高于模型组($P<0.05$),咖啡酸组高于5-氟尿嘧啶组($P<0.05$),表明咖啡酸在食管鳞状细胞癌裸鼠的应用能促进Bax、Caspase-3蛋白的表达。当前也有研究^[31,32]表明:可通过抑制EGFR信号通路并减低肿瘤细胞的侵袭能力,并且抑制HER2的介导信号,防止胞外结构分裂,最终导致肿瘤细胞的凋亡,于本研究结果一致。

总之,咖啡酸在食管鳞状细胞癌裸鼠的应用能与5-氟尿嘧啶发挥协同作用,能通过上调Bax、Caspase-3蛋白的表达,促进移植瘤细胞凋亡,减少血管总数,抑制炎症因子的表达,从而抑制移植瘤生长,促进恢复裸鼠体重。

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