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Notch 信号通路对肝癌细胞迁移能力及 E-cadherin, COX-2 表达的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨 Notch 信号通路对肝癌细胞迁移能力及钙粘附蛋白 E(E-cadherin)、环氧化酶 -2(COX-2)表达的影响。**方法:**体外培养肝癌细胞系 (SMMC-7721、MHCC97H)、正常非肿瘤肝细胞系 (HL-7702), Transwell 小室用于测定细胞的迁移侵袭能力, Western blot 蛋白印迹法用于测定 Notch1、E-cadherin、COX-2 蛋白的表达水平, 并采用 DAPT 阻断 Notch 信号通路, 比较肝癌细胞系与正常非肿瘤肝细胞系的迁移侵袭能力及肝癌细胞中 E-cadherin、COX-2 蛋白的表达水平的改变。**结果:**SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞的迁移能力强于 HL-7702 细胞, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$); 相比于 HL-7702 细胞, MHCC97H 细胞、SMMC-7721 细胞中的 Notch1、COX-2 表达水平均显著升高, E-cadherin 的表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.05$); DAPT 处理后, SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞发生迁移的能力均弱于对照组, 差异有统计意义 ($P<0.05$); DAPT 处理后, SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞内 COX-2、Notch1 的表达量明显降低, 而 E-cadherin 的表达水平升高 ($P<0.05$)。**结论:**Notch 信号通路参与肝癌细胞迁移过程, 其机制可能与 E-cadherin、COX-2 的表达相关。

关键词:Notch 信号通路; 肝癌细胞; 迁移; E-cadherin; COX-2

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Effects of Notch Signaling Pathway on Migration Ability and Expression of E-cadherin and COX-2 in Human Hepatocellular Carcinoma Cells*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the impact of Notch signaling pathway on the migration of human hepatic carcinoma cells and the expression of E-cadherin and COX-2 in these cells. **Methods:** Cultured hepatic carcinoma cell lines (SMMC-7721, MHCC97H), and normal non tumor liver cell line (HL-7702) in vitro. Transwell cell was used to measure the cell's capacity of invasion and migration. Western blot was used to measure the expression level of Notch1, E-cadherin, COX-2 protein. DAPT was used to block the Notch signaling pathway, and compared the ability of invasion and migration between hepatic carcinoma cell lines and normal non tumor liver cell line, and the change of expression level of E-cadherin and COX-2 protein in hepatic carcinoma cells. **Results:** The migration ability of SMMC-7721 cells and MHCC97H cells were higher than HL-7702 cells, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); Compared to HL-7702 cells, the expression level of Notch1 and COX-2 in MHCC97H cells and SMMC-7721 cells significantly increased, the expression level of E-cadherin decreased significantly ($P<0.05$); After DAPT treatment, the migration ability of SMMC-7721 cells, MHCC97H cells were weaker than the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); After DAPT treatment, the expression of COX-2 and Notch1 in SMMC-7721 and MHCC97H cells decreased significantly, while the expression of E-cadherin significantly increased ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Notch signaling pathway plays an important role in the process of liver cancer cell migration and invasion, and its mechanism is related to the expression of E-cadherin and COX-2.

Key words: Notch signaling pathway; Hepatic carcinoma; Migration; E-cadherin; COX-2

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前言

原发性肝癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 属于消化系统最常见的恶性肿瘤, 全球发病率居恶性肿瘤的第五位, 患者体内肝癌细胞具有较强的侵袭与迁移能力, 导致其致死率高,

患者术后 5 年存活率低^[1,2]。报道表明^[3], 体内多种分子参与了肿瘤细胞的转移过程, 如肿瘤细胞间的黏附性降低与 E-钙粘蛋白 (E-cadherin) 有关, 肿瘤新生血管的形成与环氧化酶 -2 (cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2) 有关。Notch 信号通路是一种影响细胞增殖、分化以及细胞凋亡等过程的经典信号通路, 参与机体发

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育及组织再生过程,近期研究发现 Notch 信号通路与多种恶性肿瘤侵袭转移过程密切相关^[4,5]。有研究显示^[6],Notch 信号通路在肝癌细胞中处于激活状态,且与肝癌细胞的迁移侵袭能力呈正相关,这提示 Notch 信号通路可能参与肝癌细胞迁移侵袭过程,并可能影响 E-cadherin、COX-2 的表达,但具体机制并不十分清楚。DAPT 是一种人工合成的 γ -分泌酶抑制剂,小剂量的 DAPT 对 Notch 信号通路有明显的抑制作用,可以作为 Notch 信号通路阻断剂用于 Notch 信号通路的相关研究中^[7]。本研究采用 Notch 信号通路抑制剂 DAPT 处理不同的肝癌细胞体系,以探讨 Notch 信号通路对细胞迁移能力、E-cadherin 及 COX-2 表达的影响。现报道如下:

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞系

肝癌细胞系 SMMC-7721、MHCC97H,正常非肿瘤肝细胞系 HL-7702。

1.2 试剂与仪器

DAPT、BCA 蛋白定量试剂购自美国 Sigma 公司;Matrigel 基质胶购自美国 BD 公司;DMEM 培养基、胎牛血清购自美国 GIBCO 公司;Transwell 小室购自美国 Costar 公司;ECL 化学发光试剂盒购自 Millipore 公司;胰蛋白酶购自美国 Invitrogen 公司;鼠抗人 Notch/E-cadherin 购自 Abcam 公司;兔抗人 COX-2 购自于 Cell Signaling 公司;鼠抗人 β -actin 购自 Santa Cruz 公司;CO₂ 恒温培养箱以及酶标仪购自于德国 Thermo 公司;倒置显微镜购自于美国 life 公司;凝胶成像仪购自于美国 Bio-Rad 公司。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 细胞培养 在 37℃ 的环境下,采用 DMEM 培养基(10% 胎牛血清),CO₂ 恒温培养箱 (5% CO₂) 培养肝癌细胞系 (SMMC-7721、MHCC97H)与正常非肿瘤肝细胞系(HL-7702),细胞生长至对数期时,使用胰酶消化收集,用于后续实验的检测。

1.3.2 细胞迁移侵袭能力的检测 在 Transwell 小室中进行细胞迁移侵袭能力的检测,检测迁移能力时应去掉 Matrigel 胶,检测侵袭能力时应铺上 Matrigel 胶。当细胞处于对数生长期时,使用胰酶消化收集,采用无血清培养基重悬细胞,并在高倍显微镜下计数;接种细胞悬液 100 μ L 置于 Transwell 小室的上室中,同时将 600 μ L DMEM 培养基(含 10%胎牛血清)置于下室中;CO₂ 恒温培养箱孵育 24 h,将 Transwell 小室与 24 孔板中的培养液弃去,并用 PBS 润洗;常温条件下,采用无水乙醇固定 30 min,后采用 0.1% 的结晶紫染色,10 min 后清水冲洗。

采用倒置显微镜进行观察($\times 200$),随机选取 8 个视野,观察 SMMC-7721、MHCC97H、HL-7702 三种细胞系的迁移侵袭情况。每组实验均独立重复 3 次。

1.3.3 Notch 通路相关蛋白(Noth1、E-cadherin、COX-2)的检测 采用 Western blot 法进行检测,1) 处于对数生长期的细胞经胰酶处理收集后,加入 150 μ L 含有 PMSF 的蛋白裂解液并吹打均匀,低温裂解 30 min;2)离心取细胞上清液(12000 r/min,冷冻离心细胞 10 min);3)采用 BCA 蛋白浓度测定试剂盒测定总蛋白含量;4)对细胞上清液中的蛋白进行采用电泳分离,5% SDS-PAGE,在 PVDF 转膜完成后将 PVDF 膜取出,TBST 缓冲液冲洗 10 min,重复 3 次;加入 5%BSA 封闭液,置于室温下密闭 1 h;加入稀释好的一抗(1:1000),4℃ 条件下孵育过夜;TBST 清洗 3 次,10 min/次;再加入一定稀释比例的二抗(1:5000),室温条件下孵育 1 h;TBST 清洗 10 min,重复 3 次;超敏 ECL 化学发光试剂盒显影,并采用凝胶成像仪成像,采用 Image J 软件进行蛋白表达情况的分析。每组实验均独立重复 3 次。

1.3.4 DAPT 处理 将 DAPT 溶解于 DMSO 中,配成 10 mmol/L 母液,于 -70℃ 条件下保存。在实验前将 DAPT 母液稀释至 5 μ mol/L,对照组为未采用 DAPT 处理的细胞。细胞迁移侵袭实验方法见 1.3.2;Notch 信号通路相关蛋白(Noth1、E-cadherin、COX-2)表达的测定方法同 1.3.3。每组实验均独立重复 3 次。

1.4 统计学处理

运用 SPSS19.0 软件对本研究所有数据录入及统计分析。计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述,采用方差分析多组独立样本之间的差异,采用 LSD-t 检验分析两组样本之间的差异,以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 SMMC-7721、MHCC97H、HL-7702 系细胞的迁移侵袭能力比较

三种细胞发生迁移的数量经方差分析,差异有统计学意义($F=12.389, P=0.011$),两两比较,SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞的迁移能力强于 HL-7702 细胞,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),SMMC-7721 细胞与 MHCC97H 细胞的迁移能力比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);三种细胞发生侵袭的数量经方差分析,差异有统计学意义($F=14.167, P=0.002$),两两比较,SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞的侵袭能力强于 HL-7702 细胞,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞侵袭能力之间的比较,差异无统计意义($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 肝癌细胞系与正常非肿瘤肝细胞系细胞的迁移侵袭能力

Table 1 Comparisons of migration and invasion between hepatocellular carcinoma cell line and normal non-tumor liver cell line

Cell	Migration ability	Invasion ability
HL-7702	125.89 $\pm$ 9.46	109.70 $\pm$ 6.53
SMMC-7721	356.25 $\pm$ 12.79*	301.28 $\pm$ 11.24*
MHCC97H	373.71 $\pm$ 14.92*	326.05 $\pm$ 12.89*
F	12.389	14.167
P	0.011	0.002

Note: Compare with HL-7702 cell, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 肝癌细胞系与正常非肿瘤肝细胞系中 Notch 信号通路相关蛋白的表达 (MHCC97H、SMMC-7721)中的 Notch1、COX-2 表达水平均显著升高,E-cadherin 的表达水平明显降低($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

相比于正常非肿瘤肝细胞系 (HL-7702), 肝癌细胞系

表 2 肝癌细胞系细胞与正常非肿瘤肝细胞系中 Notch 信号通路相关蛋白表达

Table 2 Comparisons of expression of related protein of Notch signaling pathway in hepatocellular carcinoma and normal non-tumor liver cell line

Cell	Notch1	E-cadherin	COX-2
MHCC97H	0.81*	0.11*	0.76*
SMMC-7721	0.61*	0.24*	0.58*
HL-7702	0.29	0.39	0.22

Note: Compare with HL-7702 cell, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 DAPT 处理后肝癌细胞迁移侵袭能力的改变

采用 DAPT 阻断 Notch 信号通路后,SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞发生迁移的能力均弱于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),SMMC-7721 细胞与 MHCC97H 细胞发生迁

移的能力比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞发生侵袭的能力均弱于对照组,差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),SMMC-7721 细胞与 MHCC97H 细胞侵袭能力之间的比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 DAPT 处理后肝癌细胞迁移侵袭能力的改变

Table 3 Changes of migration and invasion ability of liver cancer cell after DAPT

Cell	Migration ability		Invasion ability	
	Control group	DAPT processing group	Control group	DAPT processing group
SMMC-7721	356.25± 12.79	201.27± 11.53*	301.28± 11.24	189.16± 9.68*
MHCC97H	373.71± 14.92	186.33± 10.18*	326.05± 12.89	169.27± 8.89*

Note: Compare with control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 DAPT 处理后 Notch 信号通路相关蛋白表达的改变

DAPT 处理后,SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞内 Notch1、COX-2 的表达水平明显降低,E-cadherin 的表达水平

升高 ($P<0.05$),DAPT 处理后,MHCC97H 细胞与 SMMC-7721 细胞的 Notch1、E-cadherin、COX-2 表达水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 DAPT 处理后 Notch 信号通路相关蛋白表达的改变

Table 4 Changes of expression of related protein of Notch signaling pathway in hepatocellular carcinoma after DAPT

Cell	Notch1		E-cadherin		COX-2	
	Control group	DAPT processing group	Control group	DAPT processing group	Control group	DAPT processing group
MHCC97H	0.73	0.29*	0.32	0.75*	0.98	0.81*
SMMC-7721	0.62	0.21*	0.11	0.31*	0.54	0.27*

Note: Compare with control group, * $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

肝癌是一种发病率高、危害大的恶性肿瘤,关于 HCC 的发生机制,目前还不十分清楚^[8]。研究结果显示^[9,10],HCC 的发病是多种因素作用且经过多个阶段发展的复杂过程,与环境及患者的日常饮食有关,同时还与病毒感染、不良生活习惯相关。肿瘤转移是所有恶性肿瘤主要特征,同时也是加速患者的死亡的主要因素^[11]。肝癌细胞的转移能力非常强,进而导致肝癌患者手术治疗效果不好,患者预后较差、致死率高^[12,13]。大量研究显示^[14,15],Notch 信号通路在生物组织的生长过程起重要作用,且影响肿瘤的发生、发展、转移。有报道称^[16-18],通过 Notch 信号通路的调节作用,肝癌细胞可通过伪足牵拉移动细胞的胞体,其中伪足的牵拉作用与细胞骨架、结合蛋白相关,伪足与细胞骨架、结合蛋白结合后可形类伪足结构,进而诱导肝癌细胞发生迁移,构成肝癌细胞远处转移的生理基础。但目前来说,Notch 信号通

路及其相关蛋白(Notch1、E-cadherin、COX-2)影响肝癌细胞迁移侵袭能力的分子机制尚不十分清楚^[19-21]。本研究采用 Transwell 小室测定了 SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞与 HL-7702 细胞的迁移侵袭能力,结果显示 SMMC-7721、MHCC97H 细胞的迁移侵袭能力明显高于 HL-7702 细胞 ($P<0.05$); 采用 DAPT 阻断 Notch 后,SMMC-7721 细胞、MHCC97H 细胞发生迁移侵袭的能力均明显下降,这提示 Notch 信号通路可影响细胞的迁移侵袭能力,可能参与了迁移侵袭的过程。

Notch 信号通路相关蛋白 Notch1、E-cadherin、COX-2 在肿瘤的生长发展过程中起着重要作用^[22]。Notch1 是 Notch 信号通路一种跨膜受体,其在癌组织中表达异常,并可通过调节一系列基因或蛋白表达,影响肿瘤的生长与发展;而下调 Notch1 的表达,能够明显抑制癌细胞的生长。E-cadherin 作为一种钙依赖跨膜糖蛋白,参与细胞之间的黏附作用,与肿瘤的发展呈负相

关关系^[23]。研究发现,相比于癌旁组织与正常组织,肝癌组织中 E-cadherin 蛋白的表达明显较低^[24]。COX-2 是 Notch 信号通路的相关蛋白,可对前列腺素合成进行调控,进而影响机体的生理病理。而且,Notch1 可活化 COX-2,促进癌巢的形成^[25,26]。本研究采用 Western blot 法检测了肝癌细胞系细胞与正常非肿瘤肝细胞系细胞中 Notch1、E-cadherin、COX-2 的表达情况,结果表明,相比与正常非肿瘤肝细胞系细胞,肝癌细胞系中 Notch1、COX-2 的表达水平明显更高,E-cadherin 的表达水平明显更低;采用 DAPT 阻断了 Notch 信号通路后,肝癌细胞系中 Notch1 及 COX-2 的表达水平明显下降,而 E-cadherin 的表达水平明显上升,这提示 Notch 信号通路相关蛋白可能参与了肝癌细胞的迁移侵袭,且 Notch1、COX-2 的表达与肝癌细胞的迁移侵袭能力呈正相关关系,而 E-cadherin 的表达与肝癌细胞的迁移侵袭能力呈负相关关系。也有研究显示 Notch1 在肝癌组织中表达异常升高,且 Notch1 升高的程度与肝癌细胞的增殖、迁移侵袭能力呈正相关关系^[27,28],可能是由于 Notch1 能调节基质金属蛋白酶 (MMP-2、MMP-9),高表达的 Notch1 促进了 MMP-2、MMP-9 的表达及其前体的活化,进而促进肝癌细胞的转移与浸润。E-cadherin 与肝癌细胞的迁移侵袭呈负相关关系,COX-2 与肝癌细胞的迁移侵袭呈正相关关系可能是由于 Notch 能够通过环氧合酶-2(COX-2)/前列腺素 E2(PGE2)通路调节 E-cadherin 的表达,其中 PGE2 能够作用于 E-cadherin 的上游因子 Snail 的基因编码区,而 Notch 信号通路能够作用于 COX-2 的启动子调控 / PGE2 通路,进而影响 E-cadherin 的表达;阻断 Notch 信号通路,肝癌细胞高表达 COX-2 蛋白,低表达 E-cadherin 蛋白,增强肝癌细胞之间的黏附力,不利于肝癌细胞脱离原组织,向远端转移^[29,30]。

综上所述,Notch 信号通路参与肝癌细胞迁移侵袭过程,并能够调节 E-cadherin、COX-2 的表达,可以为肝癌转移的治疗提供重要参考依据。

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