

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.16.001

· 基础研究 ·

结直肠癌细胞外泌体激活肝星状细胞为癌相关成纤维细胞*

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摘要 目的:探讨结直肠癌(CRC)细胞上清外泌体对肝星状细胞(HSC)细胞的影响。**方法:**通过超高速离心结合过滤法提取和纯化CRC细胞上清外泌体,然后以透射电电子显微镜(TEM)、纳米颗粒跟踪分析仪(NTA)和蛋白免疫印迹(WB)实验鉴定所提取的外泌体的形态、大小、粒径分布,以及外泌体表面标志蛋白 HSP90 和 TSG101。再通过激光共聚焦显微镜(LSCM)观察荧光标记的外泌体被 HSC 细胞摄取的情况。以 WB 实验验证 CRC 细胞上清外泌体处理后的 HSC 中成纤维细胞活化蛋白(FAP)和 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)的表达水平。**结果:**TEM 显示结直肠癌细胞外泌体呈"茶托样"杯型或类圆形囊泡样结构;NTA 分析发现结直肠癌细胞外泌体直径峰值和大小分布范围分别为 57 nm 和 30-150 nm;WB 显示外泌体表面标志蛋白 HSP90 和 TSG101 均为阳性。LSCM 观察发现 DiO 标记的外泌体(绿色),能够被 Dil 标记的 HSC(红色)摄取。CRC 细胞上清外泌体处理后的 HSC 中 FAP 和 α -SMA 表达水平较对照组显著升高。**结论:**HSC 与 CRC 细胞上清外泌体共孵育后能够被激活成癌相关成纤维细胞。

关键词:结直肠癌细胞;外泌体;肝星状细胞;癌相关成纤维细胞;肿瘤微环境

中图分类号:R-33;R735.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2020)16-3001-05

Hepatic Stellate Cell are Activated into Cancer-associated Fibroblasts by Colorectal Cancer Cells Exosomes*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the impact of exosomes isolated from colorectal cancer cells supernatants on hepatic stellate cell. **Methods:** The exosomes from supernatants of CRC cells were extraction and purification via Ultracentrifugation and filtration. Then, the morphological appearance, size and particle distribution of exosomes extracted from CRC cells supernatants, as well as the exosome maker proteins HSP90 and TSG101, were identified by transmission electron microscope (TEM), nanoparticle tracking system (NTA) and western blot (WB). The endocytosis of fluorescently-labeled exosomes from CRC cells supernatants was observed by laser scanning confocal microscope (LSCM). The Protein expression levels of fibroblast activated protein (FAP) and alpha smooth muscle actin (α -SMA) in hepatic stellate cell (HSC) co-cultured with exosomes of CRC cells supernatants were verified by western blot. **Results:** TEM revealed that the exosomes derived from CRC cells presented "saucer like" cup-shaped morphology or rather round membrane vesicles; NTA analysis showed that the peak diameter of exosomes isolated from CRC cells supernatants were 57 nm and particle size distribution ranged from 30 to 150 nm; WB analysis indicated that exosome protein makers HSP90 and TSG101 were expressed in exosomes extracted from CRC cells supernatants; LSCM observed that DiO-labeled exosomes (green) secreted from supernatants of CRC cells were ingested by Dil-labeled HSC (red); Expression levels of FAP and α -SMA in HSC after exosomes released from CRC cells treatment were significantly higher than those in control group. **Conclusion:** HSC can be activated into cancer-associated fibroblasts after co-incubation with exosomes derived from supernatants of CRC cells.

Key words: Colorectal cancer cell; Exosomes; Hepatic stellate cell; Cancer-associated fibroblasts; Tumor microenvironment

Chinese Library Classification (CLC): R-33; R735.3 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)16-3001-05

前言

结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是全球发病率高居第三位的恶性肿瘤,其发病率和死亡率在中国逐年增加^[1-3]。肝脏是

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81871931);上海市科委医学引导项目(17411968200)

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(收稿日期:2020-02-23 接受日期:2020-03-18)

结直肠癌转移最常见的部位,大约 15-25 % 的结直肠癌患者确诊前已经发生肝转移^[4]。肿瘤频繁复发,转移致死和顽固性肿瘤微环境是肿瘤治疗失败的三大关键问题^[5]。癌相关成纤维细胞(Cancer-associated fibroblasts, CAF)作为肿瘤微环境中的主要成分,在肿瘤的发生、进展和转移等过程中发挥着重要作用^[6]。外泌体是具有脂质双层膜结构,包含有大量蛋白、核酸等遗传物质,大小介于 30-150 nm 之间的微小囊泡^[7-9]。外泌体能够作为转运载体将携带的生物信息传递到远端组织,在细胞与细胞之间、细胞与微环境之间进行信息交换相互影响^[10-12]。比如肿瘤细胞通过外泌体将生物信息转运到远处,把正常基质细胞转化成肿瘤相关基质细胞,再反过来促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、凋亡,迁移和侵袭,肿瘤和基质细胞就形成了相互作用的环路^[13]。我们旨在探究结直肠癌细胞外泌体对微环境中成纤维细胞的影响,为进一步研究其中的具体机制提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

本实验所用的结直肠癌细胞株 HCT116 从中国科学院上海生命科学研究院的细胞库购买。人肝星状细胞(Hepatic stellate cell, HSC)细胞株 LX2 来自于复旦大学附属中山医院临床研究院。高糖 DMEM 培养基购自美国的 Gibco 公司。胎牛血清(Fetal bovine serum, FBS)和去外泌体的胎牛血清均购自以色列的 Biological Industries 公司。抗体肿瘤特异性糖蛋白 101(Tumor-specific glycoproteins, TSG101)、热休克蛋白 90(Heat shock protein, HSP90)、成纤维细胞活化蛋白(Fibroblast activation protein, FAP)和 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(Alpha smooth muscle actin, α -SMA)均购自美国的 Abcam 公司。荧光染料 DiO、DiI 和 DAPI 均购自上海生工。高速离心机、超高速离心机(Optima XPN100)及超高速离心管均购自美国 Beckman 公司。透射电子显微镜(Transmission electron microscope, TEM, TF20)购自美国 FEI 公司。纳米颗粒跟踪分析仪(Nanoparticle tracking system, NTA, NS300)购自英国马尔文公司。电泳仪及相应的转膜装置均购自美国 Bio-Rad 公司。激光扫描共聚焦荧光显微镜(Laser scanning confocal microscope, LSCM, TCS SP8)购自德国 Leica 公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 结直肠癌细胞株 HCT116 和人肝星状细胞株 LX2 的常规培养用含 10 % 胎牛血清的 DMEM 高糖培养基,置于 37 °C、5 % CO₂ 的恒温细胞培养箱内培养。当细胞融合度达到 90 % 左右,进行常规的传代和冻存。用于外泌体提取的结直肠癌细胞株 HCT116 的特殊培养是用无外泌体的胎牛血清代替普通的胎牛血清进行培养。

1.2.2 细胞上清外泌体的提取和纯化 采用多步骤差速超高速离心法并结合过滤法提取和纯化结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体。超高速离心的所有步骤均要在 4 °C 条件下进行,所使用的器材均要进行灭菌处理。收集好的细胞上清液,置于 300× g, 4 °C 条件下离心 5 分钟,去除上清液中的细胞成分;上一步骤留取的上清液置于 2000× g, 4 °C 条件下离心 20 分钟,去除上清液中的死细胞成分;上一步骤留取的上清液置于 15000× g, 4 °C 条件下离心 30 分钟,去除上清液中的细胞器及碎片成分;上一步

骤留取的上清液用 0.22 μ m 过滤器过滤,去除上清液中的杂蛋白成分;上一步骤留取的上清液置于 110000× g, 4 °C 条件下离心 120 分钟,然后用 1 mL 无菌的过滤后的 PBS 重悬外泌体沉淀,重悬后的外泌体悬液再次置于 110000× g, 4 °C 条件下离心 120 分钟进行纯化,最后用 50-100 μ L 无菌的过滤后的 PBS 重悬外泌体沉淀获得外泌体重悬液,置于 -80 °C 冰箱保存。

1.2.3 透射电子显微镜(TEM)观察细胞上清外泌体的形态和大小 采用负染技术鉴定细胞上清外泌体的形态和大小。取 10 μ L 混合均匀的细胞上清外泌体混悬液滴加于亲水化处理后的电镜铜网上,室温静置 5 分钟,用无菌滤纸吸干周围液体。随后用醋酸双氧铀溶液染色,室温静置 2 分钟,用无菌滤纸吸干周围染液,自然晾干后置于透射电子显微镜下观察并拍照记录细胞上清外泌体的形态和大小。

1.2.4 纳米颗粒跟踪分析仪(NTA)分析细胞上清外泌体的大小和分布 将获取的细胞上清外泌体用无菌 PBS 重悬为 1 mL 悬液,然后用一次性的 1 mL 注射器吸取混匀后的外泌体悬液缓慢注入检测器的样品池中。根据纳米颗粒跟踪分析仪记录的外泌体颗粒数量调整参数,然后等待机器自动分析并记录形成报告。

1.2.5 蛋白免疫印迹(Western blot, WB) 提取结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体总蛋白,按照 1 : 3 的比例加入裂解液,冰上静置 30 分钟。结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体处理后的肝星状细胞 LX2(3× 10⁵ 个/孔)按常规步骤提取细胞总蛋白。然后通过 BCA 法测定蛋白浓度。按说明书加入适量 5× 蛋白上样缓冲液,100 °C 煮沸 10 分钟。根据目的蛋白分子量大小按照说明书配置对应浓度的 SDS-PAGE 凝胶,然后进行电泳,转膜,将目的蛋白转印至 PVDF 膜上。接着用 5 % 脱脂牛奶室温封闭 1.5 小时, TBST 缓冲液洗涤后,加入对应的一抗溶液,4 °C 条件下在摇床上孵育过夜。孵育结束后, TBST 缓冲液洗涤三次,然后选择相应的辣根过氧化物酶标记的二抗进行孵育,室温 1 小时, TBST 缓冲液洗涤三次。最后使用电化学发光液(electrochemical luminescence, ECL)进行显影。

1.2.6 激光扫描共聚焦荧光显微镜(LSCM)观察细胞外泌体荧光标记和摄取 用 1 mL 无菌 PBS 重悬外泌体,按照制造商说明书配置好 DiO 待用,外泌体重悬液中加入适量 DiO 溶液,混匀共孵育 4 分钟。然后加入等体积的无外泌体血清终止染色。最后采用超速离心法将标记好的外泌体分离纯化。将标记好的外泌体重悬于无血清的培养基中和贴壁良好的 LX2 细胞置于 37 °C、5 % CO₂ 的恒温细胞培养箱内共孵育 4-5 小时。PBS 洗涤后,用 4 % 多聚甲醛进行固定。PBS 洗涤后,用甘氨酸中和再次洗涤。之后加入 DiI 染液。PBS 洗涤后,加入 DAPI 染液。PBS 洗涤后,于激光扫描共聚焦荧光显微镜观察并拍照记录。

1.3 统计学分析

实验数据均采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。

2 结果

2.1 结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体的分离和鉴定

分离纯化结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体的步骤如图 1 中所示。如图 2A 中箭头所示,通过透射电镜,我们可以观察到外泌体形态特征呈现圆形或者类圆形双层膜性的囊泡状结构,如同 "

茶托样”的杯状囊泡。如图2B中所示,经纳米颗粒跟踪分析仪(NTA)分析,我们可以发现结直肠癌细胞HCT116细胞上清外泌体的粒径大小较为集中,大部分分布在30-150 nm,直径的大小峰值为57 nm,与外泌体大小的理论值相符^[14],平均值为 127.7 ± 6.5 nm,众数值为 56.8 ± 1.3 nm,浓度为 $3.35 \times 10^9 \pm 2.76 \times 10^9$ 个/mL。蛋白质免疫印迹(WB)实验结果显示我们提取的结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体能够表达外泌体标志蛋白TSG101和HSP90(图2C)。综上所述,我们通过超高速离心法并结合过滤法所提取的细胞外囊泡是外泌体。

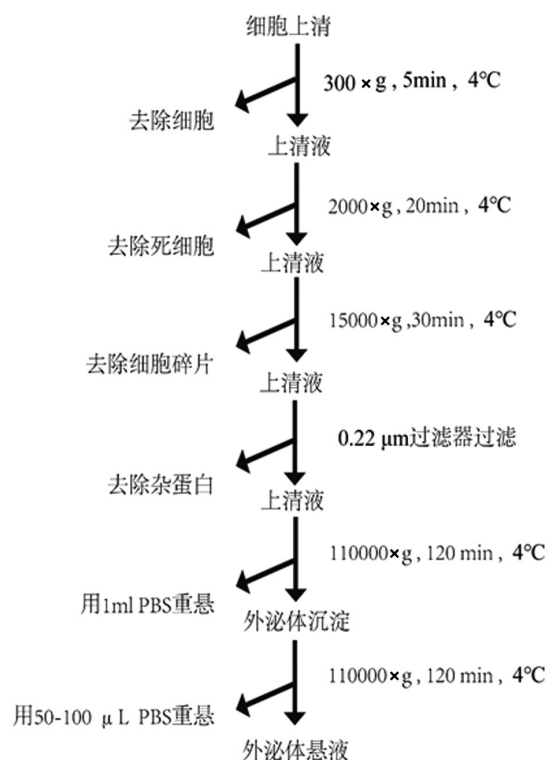


图1 结直肠癌细胞HCT116细胞上清外泌体分离纯化流程图

Fig.1 The isolation and purification Procedure of exosomes derived from supernatants of CRC cells HCT116

2.2 结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体递送至肝星状细胞内

通过激光扫描共聚焦荧光显微镜,我们可以观察到荧光标

记的外泌体呈绿色(图3中绿色箭头所示),经过共孵育后绿色标记的外泌体可以被肝星状细胞LX2(红色)摄取(图3所示)。

2.3 结直肠癌细胞上清外泌体激活肝星状细胞

结直肠癌细胞外泌体与肝星状细胞LX2共孵育后,通过蛋白免疫印迹实验,我们分析结直肠癌细胞外泌体处理后的肝星状细胞LX2表达癌相关成纤维细胞激活标志蛋白,成纤维细胞活化蛋白(FAP)和 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)的表达水平。如图4所示,我们发现,相对于对照组,结直肠癌细胞外泌体处理后的肝星状细胞LX2中FAP和 α -SMA均显著升高。以上结果表明结直肠癌细胞外泌体能够激活肝星状细胞LX2为癌相关成纤维细胞。

3 讨论

肿瘤微环境是指肿瘤细胞产生、生长以及转移所处的一个极其复杂的内环境网络,由细胞成分和非细胞成分所构成,细胞成分包括肿瘤细胞和内皮细胞、免疫细胞、脂肪细胞、癌相关成纤维细胞等非肿瘤细胞成分,非细胞成分主要是指细胞外基质以及各种细胞因子^[15-17]。肿瘤细胞和微环境之间相互作用,相互影响,既能够相互促进,也可能相互拮抗^[16-18]。肿瘤微环境中的各种成分在肿瘤的发生、发展、转移、耐药等过程中发挥着重要作用^[15,17]。肿瘤细胞在微环境的形成过程中也发挥着至关重要的作用,比如微环境的重塑、细胞外基质的重塑、血管通透性的改变、基质细胞的激活等^[16,17,19]。例如,在胰腺癌中癌相关成纤维细胞分泌的SDF-1通过SDF-1/CXCR4/SATB-1轴能够促进胰腺癌的进展和吉西他滨耐药^[20]。成纤维细胞活化蛋白阳性的癌相关成纤维细胞可促进食管鳞状细胞癌发生淋巴结转移^[21]。

外泌体可由绝大多数的细胞自然释放,包括癌相关成纤维细胞、干细胞、免疫细胞、肿瘤细胞等各种类型细胞^[22]。因而外泌体可以参与各种生理或病理过程,包括肿瘤的发生、发展、转移、耐药等过程以及免疫调控、代谢重构、微环境重塑等各种过程^[23,24]。外泌体作为细胞间信号转导的重要通讯介质,可以将其包含的多种核酸、脂质、特异性蛋白等重要生物信息从一个细胞转移到另一个细胞内,从而改变受体细胞的生物学功能^[22-25]。外泌体既可以直接影响邻近细胞,又可以通过循环系统靶向作用于远处的受体细胞,从而改变其生物学功能^[25]。例如,脂肪细

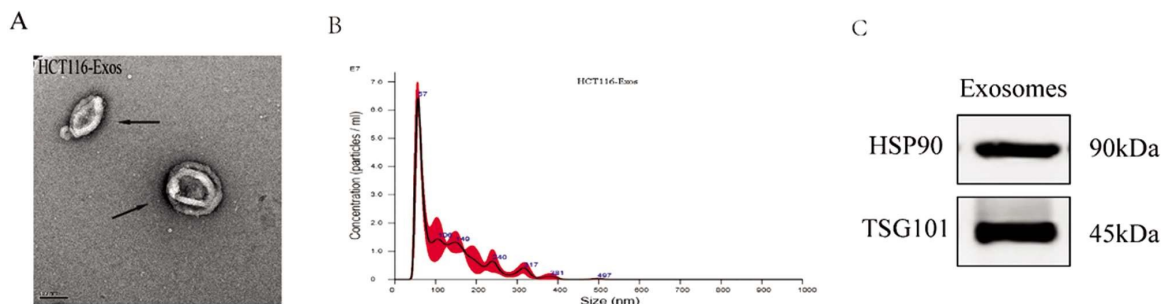


图2 结直肠癌细胞HCT116外泌体的鉴定

A 细胞上清外泌体形态鉴定,外泌体如箭头所示,比例尺100 nm。B 细胞上清外泌体粒径大小分布,平均值:127.2 nm,众数:56.7 nm。

C 外泌体标志蛋白TSG101和HSP90的表达。

Fig.2 Identification of exosomes derived from supernatants of CRC cells HCT116

A Morphological identification of exosomes released from supernatants of CRC cells; exosomes indicated by black arrows above. Scale bar, 100 nm.

B The particle size distribution of exosomes derived from supernatants of CRC cells, mean: 127.2 nm, mode: 56.7 nm. C Levels of exosomes protein makers TSG101 and HSP90.

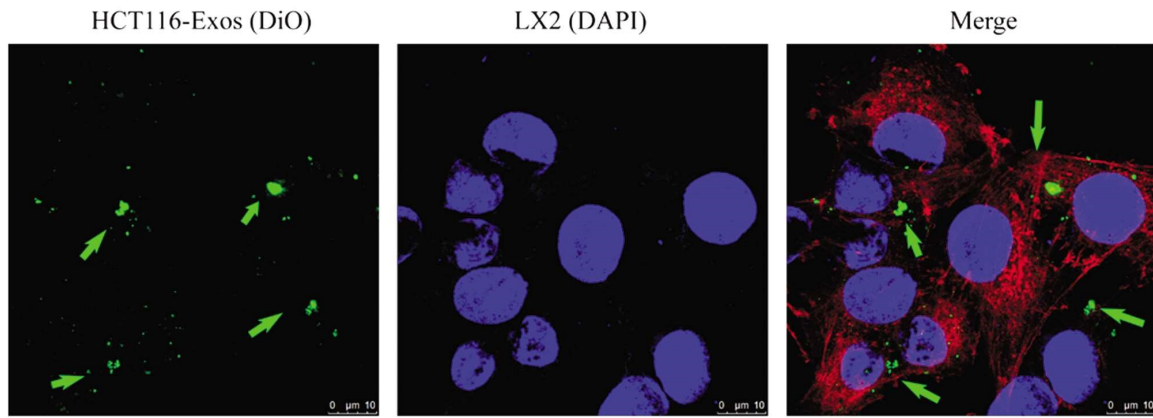


图3 LX2 胞吞外泌体

注:结直肠癌细胞来源的外泌体(DiO 标记,绿色)递送至肝星状细胞内(Dil 标记细胞膜,红色;DAPI 标记细胞核,蓝色)。外泌体如绿色箭头所示,比例尺,10 μm 。

Fig.3 Internalization of exosomes by LX2

Annotation: Exosomes (DiO labeled exosome, green) derived from supernatants of CRC cells were delivered to hepatic stellate cells (Dil labeled cell membrane, red; Nuclei were stained with DAPI, blue). Green arrows head point at exosomes, Scale bar, 10 μm .

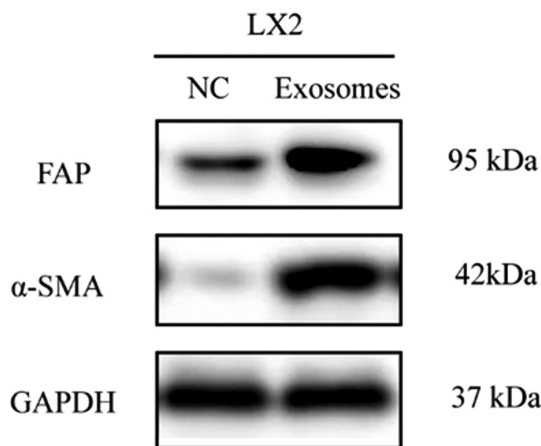


图4 CRC 细胞外泌体与 LX2 共孵育后 FAP 和 α -SMA 的表达

Fig.4 The expression levels of FAP and α -SMA in LX2 after co-incubated with exosomes derived from supernatants of CRC cells

胞来源的外泌体中一种与去泛素化有关的环状 RNA circ-DB (has_circ_0025129)通过抑制 miR-34a 和激活 USP7 / Cyclin A2 信号通路能够促进肝细胞癌生长^[26]。胆管细胞衍生的外泌体中非编码 RNA-H19(lncRNA-H19)能够激活肝星状细胞,在胆汁淤积性肝纤维化中起到重要作用,并且有可能成为新的治疗靶点和诊断标志物^[27]。肝癌细胞来源的外泌体中 miR-1247-3p 能够激活成纤维细胞为癌相关成纤维细胞并促进肝癌发生肺转移^[28]。肝细胞癌衍生的外泌体中 miRNA-21 通过靶向 PTEN 从而激活 PDK1/AKT 通路进而促进肝癌进展^[29]。

我们通过超高速离心结合过滤法提取结直肠癌细胞的外泌体,并经由透射电镜、纳米颗粒跟踪分析仪和蛋白免疫实验进行了鉴定。我们发现通过上述方法提取的外泌体呈现典型的“茶托样”杯形囊泡结构;大部分分布于 30-150 nm,符合经典外泌体的粒径分布标准^[7,14];WB 结果显示外泌体标志蛋白 HSP90 和 TSG101 表达阳性,进一步证明了我们所提取的是外泌体。我们通过荧光示踪技术发现,结直肠癌细胞外泌体可以被肝星状细胞摄取,结果表明结直肠癌细胞外泌体内的成分可以转移到肝星状细胞内,为进一步发挥生物学作用奠定基础。

我们通过将结直肠癌细胞外泌体和肝星状细胞共孵育,结果发现癌相关成纤维细胞活化标志蛋白--成纤维细胞活化蛋白(FAP)和 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)的表达升高。成纤维细胞活化蛋白(FAP 或者 seprase)是一种 II 型跨膜蛋白,最早在 1986 年被 Rettig 等人发现^[30],属于丝氨酸蛋白酶家族的一员。由于 FAP 在 CAFs 内高表达,因而成为鉴定 CAFs 的标志物之一^[31]。FAP 通过酶促和非酶促的途径在细胞外基质的降解、肿瘤组织中微血管的生成、肿瘤微环境的重塑等过程中发挥作用,从而调控肿瘤的生长、侵袭和转移^[32]。由于 FAP 在自身免疫性疾病、消化道炎症、恶性肿瘤中表达丰富,因而在疾病的诊断、靶向治疗和预后评估中 FAP 具有重要的临床价值^[33-35]。综上所述,鉴于孵育后的肝星状细胞 FAP 和 α -SMA 表达升高,因此表明肝星状细胞可摄取结直肠癌细胞外泌体并进一步活化为癌相关成纤维细胞。

此前,针对肿瘤治疗和预后评估的思路大多局限在肿瘤细胞本身,然而,近年来,肿瘤微环境尤其是含量丰富的 CAFs 在肿瘤治疗和预后评估等临床行为中的价值受到了越来越多人的关注。随着科学家们对 CAFs 组织分类和功能异质性、CAF 活化机制、CAF 和肿瘤细胞相互作用机制的深入研究^[36]。越来越多的证据表明,靶向 CAFs 及其分泌和表达的衍生物、调控关键驱动分子逆转 CAFs 的亚型、调控 CAFs 的活化通路以及 CAFs 和肿瘤细胞之间的信号通路在肿瘤治疗和预后评估中具有重要的临床价值^[37-39]。例如,在前列腺癌中,通过将 FAP 抗体加载到细胞穿透肽的纳米颗粒上,从而构建靶向 CAF 的 siRNA 传递系统,该系统能够特异性下调在 CAF 内表达的基质成纤维细胞衍生因子-1(SDF-1))从而使癌相关成纤维细胞失活,重塑肿瘤微环境达到治疗肿瘤的效果^[40]。食管鳞状细胞癌基质中 CAFs 标志物的表达与不良预后之间存在正相关,是评估肿瘤预后可靠且重要的指标,而且在肿瘤的诊断和治疗上具有重要的临床价值^[41,42]。靶向皮肤鳞状细胞癌相关成纤维细胞内驱动因子核激素受体可以有效抑制肿瘤的耐药性^[43]。

本研究之外,我们可以延伸出一个有价值的问题。结直肠癌细胞外泌体中的何种成分,又是通过何种途径将成纤维细胞

转化为癌相关成纤维细胞。接下来,我们将通过二代测序技术找出结直肠癌细胞外泌体中调控成纤维细胞活化的差异显著的分子,然后,结合生物信息进一步分析,最后通过实验逐一验证,找出关键的调控分子。综上所述,本研究为进一步探讨结直肠癌细胞外泌体调控正常成纤维细胞活化为癌相关成纤维细胞的具体机制提供基础。为探讨癌相关成纤维细胞如何影响结直肠癌细胞生物学功能提供参考。有望为结直肠癌的诊断和治疗提供新的思路。

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