

KRT6A介导Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路调节上皮-间质转化促进非小细胞肺癌A549细胞抗辐射

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摘要 目的 探讨KRT6A对非小细胞肺癌A549细胞抗辐射的促进作用,并阐明其作用机制。方法 诱导并建立抗辐射A549(A549-RR)细胞,通过CCK-8法、平板克隆形成实验和流式细胞术验证细胞构建成功。Western blotting检测A549和A549-RR细胞中KRT6A表达情况。将A549-RR细胞分为敲减对照组(sh-NC组)和敲减KRT6A组(sh-KRT6A组),Western blotting检测KRT6A、上皮-间质转化(EMT)相关蛋白(E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail和Slug)以及 β -catenin的表达;采用CCK-8法、平板克隆形成实验和流式细胞术检测细胞增殖及凋亡情况。将A549-RR细胞分为sh-NC组、sh-KRT6A组、敲减KRT6A和过表达对照(sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组)以及敲减KRT6A和过表达 β -catenin(sh-KRT6A+ov- β -catenin组),Western blotting检测 β -catenin以及EMT相关蛋白E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail和Slug的表达;采用CCK-8法、平板克隆形成实验和流式细胞术检测细胞增殖及凋亡情况。结果 成功建立了A549-RR细胞,A549-RR细胞中KRT6A表达上调。敲减KRT6A降低A549-RR细胞增殖活性和克隆形成能力,增加细胞凋亡率,上调E-cadherin蛋白表达并下调N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail、Slug和 β -catenin蛋白表达;过表达 β -catenin可逆转此作用。结论 KRT6A在A549-RR细胞中表达上调,敲减KRT6A可降低A549-RR细胞的抗辐射能力,其机制可能与激活Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路诱导的EMT有关。

关键词 非小细胞肺癌;角蛋白6A;放疗;上皮-间质转化;Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路

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KRT6A mediates the Wnt/ β -catenin signal pathway regulating EMT promoting radiation resistance in non-small cell lung cancer A549 cells

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Abstract Objective To explore the effect of KRT6A on radiation resistance in non-small cell lung cancer A549 cells and its mechanism of action. **Methods** The radiation-resistant A549 (A549-RR) cells were induced and established. The successful construction of the cells were performed using the Cell Counting Kit 8 (CCK-8) method, plate clone-formation experiments, and flow cytometry. Western blotting was used to detect the expression of KRT6A in A549 and A549-RR cells. A549-RR cells were divided into the sh-NC, sh-KRT6A, sh-KRT6A+ov-NC, and sh-KRT6A+ov- β -catenin groups. The expression of KRT6A; β -catenin; and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT)-related proteins E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, Snail, and Slug were detected by Western blotting. The CCK-8 assay, plate clone-formation experiments, and flow cytometry were used to determine the radiation resistance of the cells. **Results** A549-RR cells were successfully cultured, and KRT6A expression was upregulated in A549-RR cells compared to A549 cells. Knocking down KRT6A reduced the proliferative activity and clonogenic ability of A549-RR cells; increased the apoptosis rate; upregulated the expression of E-cadherin protein; and downregulated N-cadherin, vimentin, Snail, Slug, and β -catenin protein expression. Overexpression of β -catenin reversed the inhibitory effect of KRT6A knockdown on EMT and radiation resistance in A549-RR cells. **Conclusion** KRT6A is upregulated in A549-RR cells, and knocking down KRT6A reduces the radiation resistance of A549-RR cells, which may be related to the induction of EMT by activation of the Wnt/ β catenin signaling pathway.

Keywords non-small cell lung cancer; keratin 6A; radiotherapy; epithelial-mesenchymal transition; Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway

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肺癌在全球常见癌症中居第3位,癌症死亡原因中居第1位^[1]。非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)是原发性肺癌的主要类型,约占85%,其发病率和死亡率均较高^[2-4]。尽管NSCLC外

科手术和治疗干预方面已经取得了很大的进步,但是患者预后仍然很差;并且由于治疗抵抗或肿瘤转移,受试者的复发率很高^[5]。目前,NSCLC治疗方法主要包括手术、放疗、化疗、免疫治疗和分子靶向治疗^[6]。放疗是手术无法切除的晚期NSCLC患者的主要治疗手段,约77%NSCLC患者有放疗的循证指征^[7]。然而,长期大剂量放疗会导致患者产生抗辐射,最终导致癌症复发^[8]。因此,开发有效的方案来克服NSCLC治疗中的放射抗性是重要的挑战。为了减轻抗辐射并提高NSCLC患者的存活率,明确产生抗辐射的分子机制已是刻不容缓。

基于GSE197236数据集分析了NSCLC抗辐射A549 (radiation-resistant A549, A549-RR) 细胞和A549细胞的差异表达基因,发现角蛋白6A (keratin 6A, KRT6A) 在A549-RR细胞中表达上调。KRT6A基因位于染色体12q13.13,其编码的KRT6A是II型角蛋白家族成员,可导致鳞状上皮表皮化^[9]。已有研究^[10]表明,肺腺癌中KRT6A高表达与患者较差的预后相关。KRT6A通过诱导上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 促进肺腺癌的生长和转移^[11]。然而,KRT6A在NSCLC抗辐射中发挥的作用及详细机制目前尚无报道。本研究建立A549-RR细胞,并验证KRT6A在A549-RR细胞中表达情况;进一步探究KRT6A表达对A549-RR细胞抗辐射的影响及其作用机制,旨在为KRT6A作为改善NSCLC抗辐射的潜在靶点提供理论基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞来源、培养和转染

NSCLC A549细胞购自武汉普诺赛生命科技有限公司。用含10%胎牛血清和1%青链霉素的Ham's F-12K培养基在37 °C含5%CO₂的恒温培养箱中长期培养细胞。转染根据实验方案严格按照慢病毒试剂盒说明书进行。

1.2 A549-RR细胞建立及分组

取对数生长期的A549细胞,首次用4 Gy照射,传代培养待细胞贴壁生长后,再次用4 Gy照射,继续上述传代培养及照射至总剂量达60 Gy。进一步培养获得A549-RR细胞并验证。分别按照慢病毒转染试剂盒说明书转染敲减对照 (sh-NC) 组、敲减KRT6A (sh-KRT6A) 组、敲减KRT6A和过表达对照 (sh-KRT6A+

ov-NC) 组以及敲减KRT6A和过表达 β -catenin (sh-KRT6A+ov- β catenin) 组慢病毒。

1.3 主要试剂和仪器

胎牛血清、青链霉素和Ham's F-12K培养基购自武汉普诺赛生命科技有限公司,Annexin V-FITC细胞凋亡检测试剂盒购自上海碧云天生物科技公司,CCK-8检测试剂盒、BCA蛋白定量试剂盒、流式细胞仪和酶标仪购自美国Thermo公司,KRT6A、E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail、Slug和 β -catenin抗体购自武汉三鹰生物技术有限公司,倒置显微镜购自日本奥林巴斯公司,全自动化学发光分析系统购自上海天能科技有限公司。

1.4 方法

1.4.1 CCK-8法检测细胞增殖活力:将各组细胞以 5×10^3 /孔分别接种于96孔板中,每组细胞分别接种4块96孔板,分别于0 h (培养过夜后),24、48、72 h取出一块96孔板,弃培养基,加入CCK-8检测液,37 °C孵育1 h,酶标仪检测450 nm处吸光度值。

1.4.2 平板克隆形成实验检测细胞克隆形成能力:将各组细胞以 1×10^3 /孔均匀铺于6孔板中。继续培养14 d后弃培养基,PBS洗去残余培养基。加入4%多聚甲醛室温固定15 min,PBS洗涤3次。加入0.1%结晶紫染色液,室温染色1 h。洗去多余染色液,晾干并拍照。

1.4.3 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡:各组分别取 5×10^4 个细胞, $1\ 000\ \text{r}/\text{min}$ 离心5 min,弃上清,加入195 μL Annexin V-FITC结合液轻轻重悬细胞,加入5 μL Annexin V-FITC,轻轻混匀,加入10 μL 碘化丙啶染色液,轻轻混匀。室温避光孵育20 min后流式细胞仪检测。

1.4.4 Western blotting检测:收集细胞,使用RIPA裂解液提取组织或细胞总蛋白,BCA法定量蛋白,蛋白样品充分变性后上样于聚丙烯酰胺凝胶中,SDS-PAGE电泳分离蛋白,将蛋白转移到PVDF膜上,5%脱脂奶粉封闭1 h,一抗4 °C孵育过夜,PBST洗膜,二抗室温孵育1 h,PBST洗膜,ECL化学发光,使用ImageJ软件进行灰度分析。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2组间比较采用独立样本t检验;多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,并采用Tukey事后检验进行组间两两比较。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

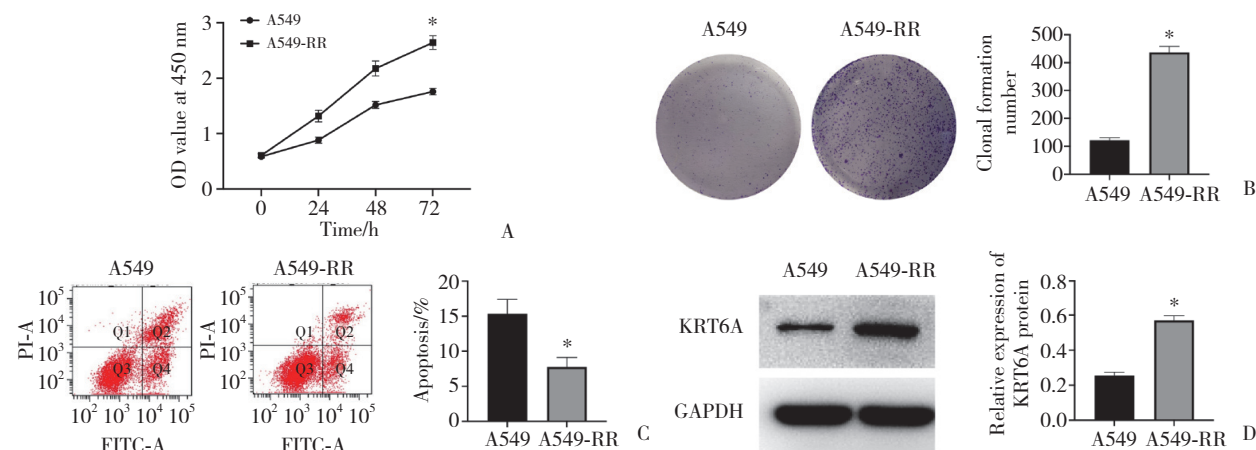
2 结果

2.1 A549-RR细胞验证及KRT6A在A549-RR细胞中表达情况

CCK-8法检测结果(图1A)显示,与A549细胞比较,A549-RR细胞增殖活性显著升高($P < 0.05$);平板克隆形成实验检测结果(图1B)显示,与A549细

胞比较,A549-RR细胞克隆形成能力显著升高($P < 0.05$);流式细胞术检测结果(图1C)显示,与A549细胞比较,A549-RR细胞凋亡率显著降低($P < 0.05$);说明成功建立了A54-RR细胞。

Western blotting检测结果(图1D)显示,与A549细胞比较,A549-RR细胞KRT6A蛋白表达显著升高($P < 0.05$)。



A, cell proliferation activity detected by CCK-8 assay; B, cell colony formation ability detected by clone formation assay; C, cell apoptosis rate detected by flow cytometry; D, KRT6A protein expression detected by Western blotting; * $P < 0.05$ vs. A549 group.

图1 A549-RR细胞验证实验及KRT6A在A549-RR细胞中的表达

Fig.1 Verification of A549-RR cell construction and expression of KRT6A in A549-RR cells

2.2 KRT6A表达对A549-RR细胞抗辐射能力的影响

Western blotting检测结果(图2A)显示,与sh-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A组A549-RR细胞KRT6A蛋白表达显著降低($P < 0.05$)。CCK-8法检测结果(图2B)显示,与sh-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A组A549-RR细胞增殖活性显著降低($P < 0.05$)。平板克隆形成实验检测结果(图2C)显示,与sh-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A组A549-RR细胞克隆形成能力显著降低($P < 0.05$)。流式细胞术检测结果(图2D)显示,与sh-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A组A549-RR细胞凋亡率显著升高($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞EMT相关蛋白表达的影响

Western blotting检测结果(图3)显示,与sh-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A组A549-RR细胞E-cadherin蛋白表达显著升高,N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail和Slug蛋白表达显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。

2.4 敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞Wnt/ β -catenin信号

通路的影响

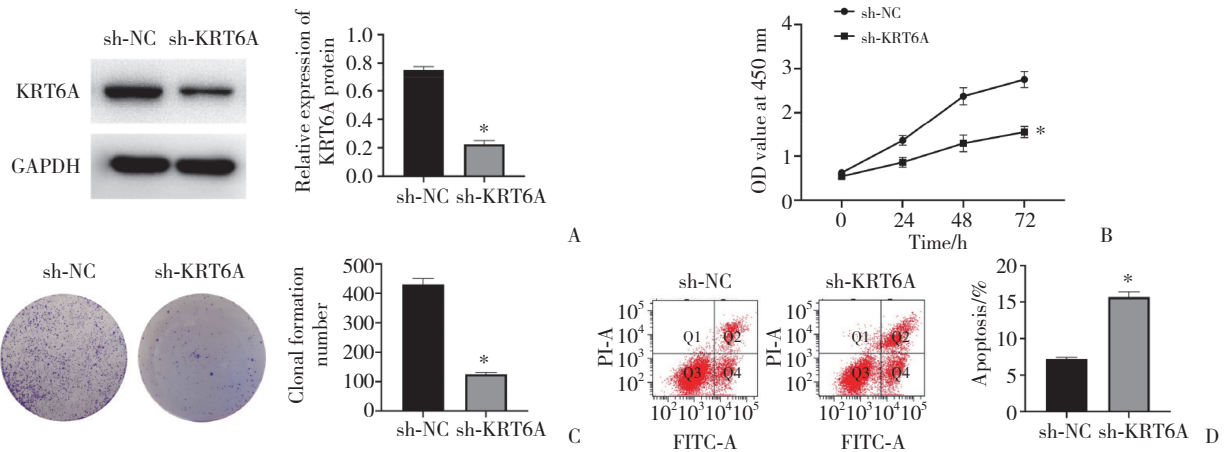
Western blotting检测结果(图4)显示,与sh-NC组(0.92 ± 0.03)比较,sh-KRT6A组(0.45 ± 0.03)A549-RR细胞 β -catenin蛋白表达显著降低($P < 0.05$)。

2.5 KRT6A通过Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路影响A549-RR细胞EMT

Western blotting检测结果(图5)显示,与sh-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A组和sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组A549-RR细胞E-cadherin蛋白表达显著升高, β -catenin、N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail和Slug蛋白表达显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。

与sh-KRT6A组和sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A+ov- β catenin组A549-RR细胞E-cadherin蛋白表达显著降低, β -catenin、N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail和Slug蛋白表达显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$),可见过表达 β -catenin逆转敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞EMT的抑制作用。

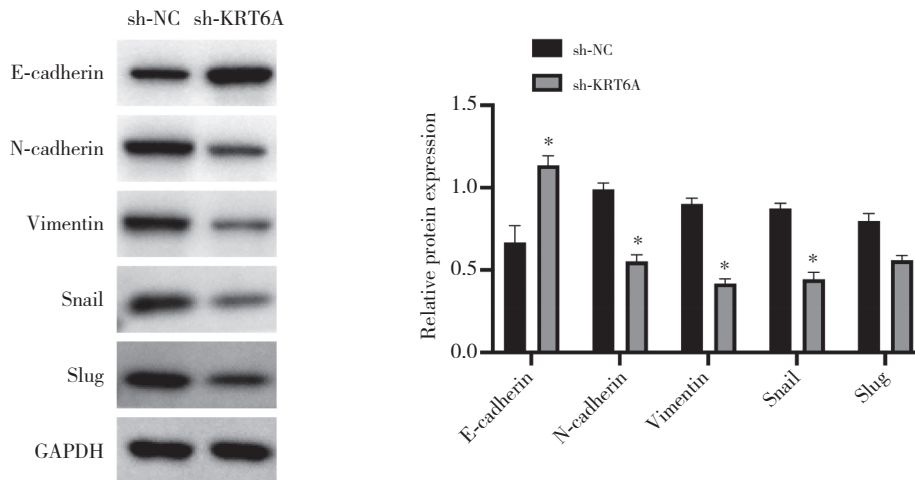
2.6 KRT6A通过Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路影响A549-RR细胞抗辐射能力



A, KRT6A protein expression detected by Western blotting; B, cell proliferation activity detected by CCK-8 assay; C, cell colony formation ability detected by clone formation assay; D, cell apoptosis rate detected by flow cytometry. * $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-NC group.

图2 敲减KRT6A降低A549-RR细胞的抗辐射能力

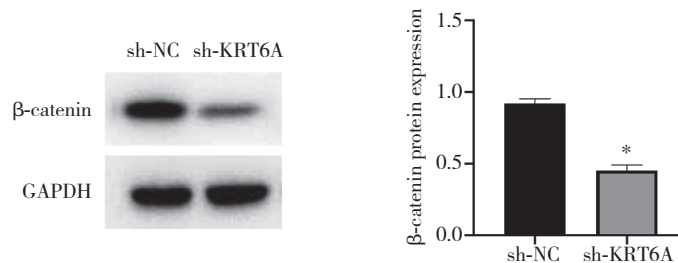
Fig.2 Knockdown of KRT6A reduced the radiation resistance of A549-RR cells



* $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-NC group.

图3 敲减KRT6A的A549-RR细胞E-cadherin、N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail和Slug蛋白表达

Fig.3 Protein expression levels of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, vimentin, Snail, and Slug in A549-RR cells after KRT6A knockdown



* $P < 0.05$ vs sh-NC group.

图4 敲减KRT6A的A549-RR细胞 β -catenin蛋白表达

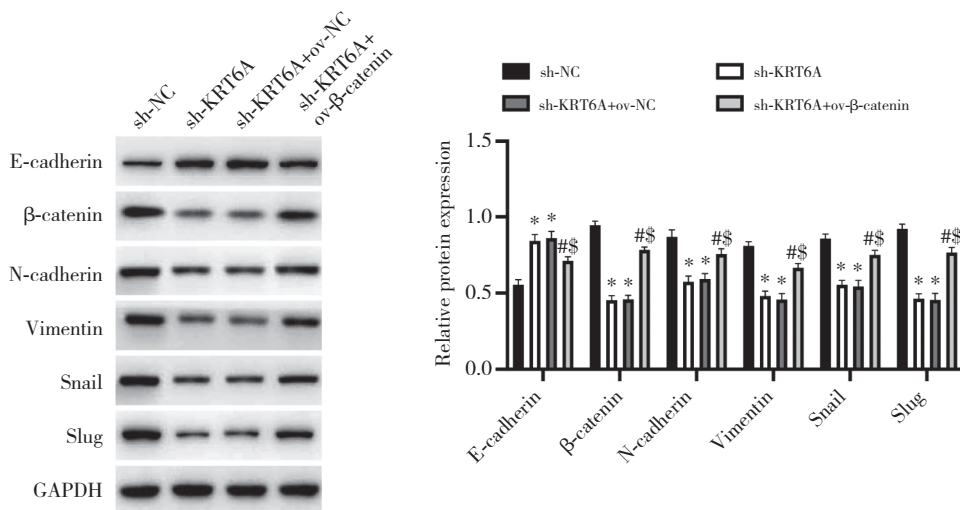
Fig.4 Expression levels of β -catenin protein in A549-RR cells after knockdown of KRT6A

CCK-8法检测结果(图6A)显示,与sh-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A组和sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组A549-RR细胞增殖活性显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$);与sh-KRT6A组和

sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组比较,sh-KRT6A+ov- β -catenin组A549-RR细胞增殖活性显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。平板克隆形成实验检测结果(图6B)显示,与sh-NC组比

较, sh-KRT6A组和sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组A549-RR细胞克隆形成能力显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$); 与sh-KRT6A组和sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组比较, sh-KRT6A+ov-β-catenin组A549-RR细胞克隆形成能力显著升高(均 $P < 0.05$)。流式细胞术检测结果(图6C)显示, 与sh-NC组比较,

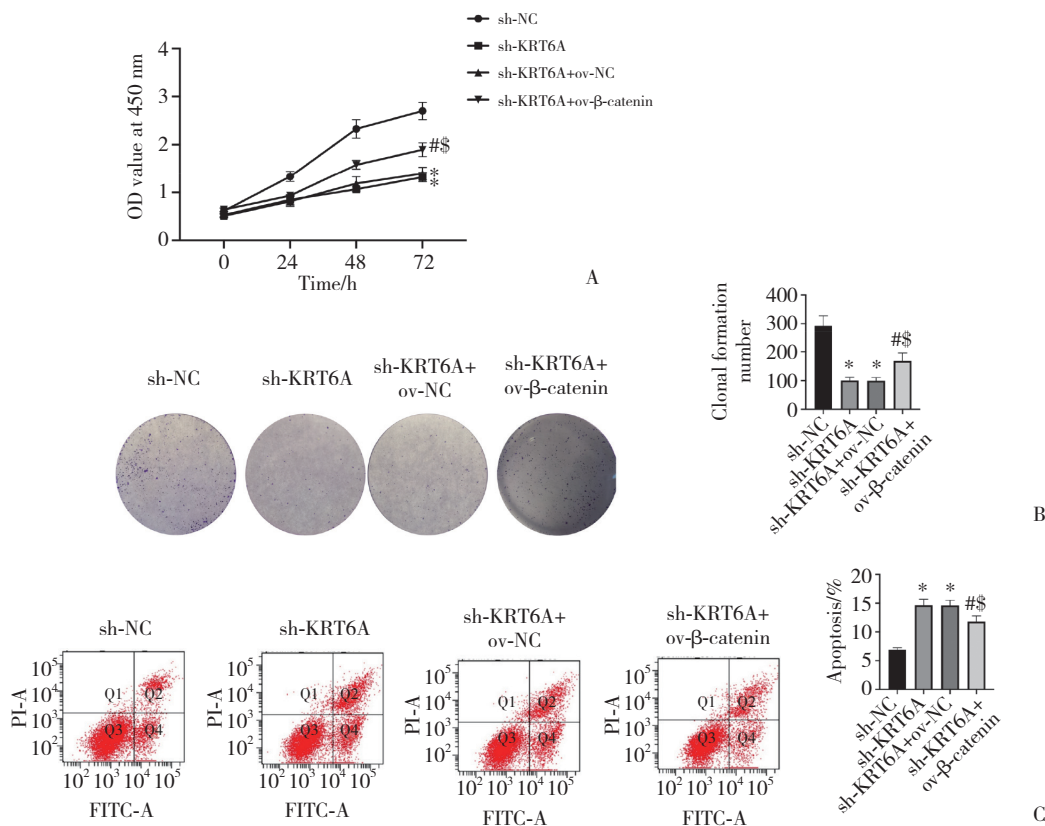
sh-KRT6A组和sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组A549-RR细胞凋亡率显著升高($P < 0.05$); 与sh-KRT6A组和sh-KRT6A+ov-NC组比较, sh-KRT6A+ov-β-catenin组A549-RR细胞凋亡率显著降低(均 $P < 0.05$)。



* $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-NC group; # $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-KRT6A group; \$ $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-KRT6A+ov-NC group.

图5 过表达β-catenin逆转敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞EMT的抑制作用

Fig.5 Overexpression of β-catenin reversed the inhibitory effect of KRT6A knockdown on EMT in A549-RR cells



A, cell proliferation activity detected by CCK-8 assay; B, cell colony formation ability detected by clone formation assay; C, cell apoptosis rate detected by flow cytometry; * $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-NC group; # $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-KRT6A group; \$ $P < 0.05$ vs. sh-KRT6A+ov-NC group.

图6 过表达β-catenin逆转敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞抗辐射的抑制作用

Fig.6 Overexpression of β-catenin reversed the inhibitory effect of KRT6A knockdown on the radiation resistance of A549-RR cells

3 讨论

多项研究表明,KRT6A参与多种癌症进展。CHEN等^[12]发现KRT6A在膀胱癌组织中表达上调,且促进膀胱癌细胞存活、增殖和黏附,减少细胞凋亡。CHEN等^[9]发现KRT6A在鼻咽癌细胞中表达上调,其沉默可抑制鼻咽癌细胞活力、转移和侵袭以及Wnt/ β -catenin通路激活。CHE等^[13]发现KRT6A在NSCLC组织中高表达,其高表达与患者不良预后相关,其过表达促进NSCLC细胞增殖和侵袭,而且通过MYC信号通路上调葡萄糖-6-磷酸脱氢酶水平并增加磷酸戊糖途径的流量。YANG等^[11]发现KRT6A在肺腺癌组织中高表达,其高表达与淋巴结阳性和侵袭性肿瘤T分期呈正相关;敲除KRT6A可抑制肺腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和集落形成能力并促进肿瘤干细胞转化和EMT。本研究成功建立了A549-RR细胞;发现A549-RR细胞增殖活力和克隆形成能力较A549细胞明显升高,细胞凋亡率明显降低,表明A549-RR细胞建立成功。此外,本研究结果显示,A549-RR细胞KRT6A蛋白表达较A549细胞明显上调,且敲减KRT6A降低了A549-RR细胞增殖活力和克隆形成能力,增加了细胞凋亡率,提示敲减KRT6A增加了A549-RR细胞放疗敏感性。

研究显示,EMT过程分为I型(EMT参与着床、胚胎发生和胚胎发育器官发育^[14])、II型(EMT促进组织再生和器官纤维化^[15])、III型(EMT转移能力逐渐增强以及获得对包括放射治疗在内的抗癌治疗的抗性^[16])3种类型。越来越多的证据^[17]表明,EMT是参与抗辐射的重要过程,而且可诱导肿瘤细胞抗辐射。已有研究^[11]表明,KRT6A促进肺腺癌细胞EMT进程。因此,本研究推测KRT6A介导的A549-RR细胞抗辐射可能与EMT激活有关。本研究检测了敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞EMT相关蛋白表达的影响,发现敲减KRT6A增加了A549-RR细胞上皮细胞标志物E-cadherin蛋白表达并降低间质细胞标志物N-cadherin、Vimentin、Snail和Slug蛋白表达,提示敲减KRT6A抑制了A549-RR细胞EMT。

Wnt信号通路对于正常胚胎发育和细胞分化必不可少^[18]。 β -catenin是Wnt信号通路的转录激活因子,其去磷酸化激活后可导致其在细胞核中的积累^[19]。多项研究^[20-21]表明,Wnt/ β -catenin信号通

路激活促进了NSCLC的EMT过程。CHEN等^[9]证明了KRT6A对鼻咽癌细胞Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路的激活作用。本研究发现敲减KRT6A降低了A549-RR细胞 β -catenin蛋白表达,表明敲减KRT6A抑制了A549-RR细胞Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路激活。此外,本研究还发现过表达 β -catenin逆转了敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞EMT的抑制作用。同样,过表达 β -catenin还逆转了敲减KRT6A对A549-RR细胞抗辐射的抑制作用。

综上所述,KRT6A在NSCLC A549-RR细胞中表达上调,敲减KRT6A降低了A549-RR细胞抗辐射能力,其机制可能与激活Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路诱导的EMT有关。因此,KRT6A可能是改善NSCLC抗辐射的潜在靶点。

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