

参芪扶正注射液对肺腺癌荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤凋亡 相关蛋白表达的影响

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摘要 **目的** 探讨参芪扶正注射液对肺腺癌顺铂耐药A549/DDP细胞株荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤细胞凋亡及B淋巴瘤细胞-2 (Bcl-2)、Bcl-2相关X蛋白 (Bax) 和切割型胱天蛋白酶-3 (cleaved caspase-3) 蛋白表达的影响。**方法** 构建BALB/c-nu裸鼠A549/DDP移植瘤模型, 分别用生理盐水、顺铂、参芪扶正注射液、顺铂联合参芪扶正注射液低剂量、顺铂联合参芪扶正注射液高剂量干预裸鼠, 观察移植瘤生长情况; 用透射电子显微镜观察各组肿瘤细胞超微结构变化; 用TUNEL检测移植瘤细胞凋亡情况; 用Western blotting和免疫组织化学法检测移植瘤组织中凋亡相关蛋白Bax、Bcl-2及cleaved caspase-3的表达。**结果** 联合用药组较顺铂组移植瘤体积明显减小, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 透射电子显微镜下, 与顺铂组比较, 联合用药组细胞水肿, 重度皱缩, 染色质凝集, 呈明显凋亡形态; TUNEL染色显示, 与顺铂组相比, 联合用药组细胞凋亡率升高 ($P < 0.05$); 免疫组织化学和Western blotting结果显示, 联合用药组较顺铂组cleaved caspase-3、Bax表达均显著上调, Bcl-2表达下调 ($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 参芪扶正注射液可加强顺铂抗肿瘤的敏感性, 其机制可能与上调Bax、下调Bcl-2、激活cleaved caspase-3及诱导细胞凋亡相关。

关键词 参芪扶正注射液; 肺腺癌移植瘤; 凋亡; B淋巴瘤细胞-2相关X蛋白; B淋巴瘤细胞-2; 胱天蛋白酶-3

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Effect of Shenqi Fuzheng injection on apoptosis-related protein expression in nude mice with lung adenocarcinoma xenografts

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Abstract **Objective** To explore the effects of Shenqi Fuzheng injection on the apoptosis of xenograft cells and expression of B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2), Bcl-2-associated X protein (Bax), and cleaved caspase-3 proteins in cisplatin-resistant A549/DDP lung adenocarcinoma cells. **Methods** An A549/DDP xenograft model was constructed using BALB/c-nu nude mice as the research object. Nude mice were treated with normal saline, cisplatin, Shenqi Fuzheng injection, low-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection combined with cisplatin, or high-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection combined with cisplatin to observe xenograft growth. Ultrastructural changes in the tumor cells in each group were observed using transmission electron microscope (TEM). Apoptotic cells were visualized using the terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay. The expression of the apoptosis-related proteins Bax, Bcl-2, and cleaved caspase-3 in the xenograft tissue was measured using Western blotting and immunohistochemistry (IHC). **Results** Compared with the cisplatin group, the tumor volume was significantly reduced in the combination groups ($P < 0.05$). The TEM results showed that, compared with the cisplatin

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group, the cells in the cisplatin combined with Shenqi Fuzheng injection group exhibited overall edema, severe shrinkage, chromosomal aggregation, and a specific apoptotic morphology. TUNEL staining showed that, compared with the cisplatin group, the apoptotic rate of the cisplatin combined with Shenqi Fuzheng injection group increased ($P < 0.05$). The IHC and Western blotting results showed that the cleaved caspase-3 and Bax expression levels were significantly higher in the combination group than in the cisplatin group, whereas Bcl-2 expression was down-regulated ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Shenqi Fuzheng injection strengthens the antitumor sensitivity of cisplatin, and its mechanism of action may be related to the upregulation of Bax, downregulation of Bcl-2, and activation of cleaved caspase-3 to induce apoptosis.

Keywords Shenqi Fuzheng injection; lung adenocarcinoma xenograft; apoptosis; B-cell lymphoma-2-associated X protein; B-cell lymphoma-2; caspase-3

肺癌是全球最常见的癌症,也是癌症相关死亡的主要原因之一^[1],可分为小细胞肺癌和非小细胞肺癌。铂类药物是目前应用最广泛的化疗药物之一,基于铂类药物的化疗是目前非小细胞肺癌的标准治疗方法。铂类药物通过细胞膜表面转运通道被动转运至细胞内,靶向DNA碱基,改变其结构并与之结合形成DNA复合物,导致细胞核损伤,从而破坏DNA复制和转录,产生活性氧,诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡^[2-3]。大多数患者对铂类药物的化疗效果初始阶段反应良好,后期复发时影响铂类药物治疗效果的因素主要是不良反应和耐药性。铂类耐药是多种因素综合作用的结果,探索逆转铂类耐药的多途径抗肿瘤的组合法是目前的研究热点。临床实践证明,参芪扶正注射液联合铂类药物能够有效缩小肿瘤病灶,改善化疗的临床效果,减轻不良反应^[4-5]。本课题组前期实验研究发现,参芪扶正注射液对体外肺腺癌耐药细胞株A549/DDP具有生长抑制作用,但有关其抑制肿瘤生长、改善顺铂耐药的体内研究少有报道。本研究通过观察参芪扶正注射液对A549/DDP荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤细胞凋亡及B淋巴细胞瘤-2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)、Bcl-2相关X蛋白(Bcl-2-associated X protein, Bax)和切割型胱天蛋白酶-3(cleaved cysteinyl aspartate specific proteinase-3, cleaved caspase-3)蛋白表达的影响,以明确参芪扶正注射液提高顺铂治疗非小细胞肺癌敏感性的分子机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 实验动物和细胞: BALB/c-nu裸鼠, SPF级, 体重(20 ± 2) g, 雌雄各半, 购自北京华阜康生物科技股份有限公司, 实验动物许可证号SCXK(京)2019-

0008。实验动物质量合格证号No.110322221103233156。本研究所有动物实验均获得辽宁中医药大学伦理委员会批准(伦理审查编号21000042022089)。肺腺癌顺铂耐药A549/DDP细胞株由国家生物医学实验细胞资源库提供。

1.1.2 药物: 参芪扶正注射液购自丽珠医药集团股份有限公司, 产品批号210516, 规格250 mL。顺铂购自美国Sigma-Aldrich公司, 货号P4393, 规格25 mg。根据第4版《药理实验方法学》中人(70 kg)与小鼠(0.020 kg)按体表面积折算的等效剂量比值为0.002 6, 计算裸鼠顺铂给药的剂量为5 mg·kg⁻¹(经体表面积换算后相当于临床使用剂量), 计算参芪扶正注射液裸鼠给药的低剂量和高剂量分别为5.2 g·kg⁻¹(经体表面积换算后相当于临床使用剂量)和10.4 g·kg⁻¹(经体表面积换算后相当于2倍临床使用剂量)。

1.1.3 试剂: McCoy's 5A培养液(美国GEN-VIEW SCIENTIFIC公司, 批号01009010103); GAPDH抗体(美国Proteintech公司, 货号60004-1-Ig)、Bax抗体(美国Cell Signaling Technology公司, 货号2772s)、Bcl-2抗体(美国Cell Signaling Technology公司, 货号2870s)、cleaved caspase-3抗体(美国Signalway Antibody公司, 货号29034); BCA蛋白定量试剂盒(北京索莱宝科技有限公司, 货号PC0020); SDS-PAGE凝胶配制试剂盒(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司, 货号P0012A)、RIPA裂解液(上海碧云天生物技术有限公司, 货号P0013C); ECL化学发光试剂盒(上海天能生命科学有限公司, 货号1805001)。

1.1.4 仪器: HT7700透射电子显微镜(日本Kuboshiki Kaisha Hitachi Seisakusho公司); Megafuge 8R型台式多功能冷冻高速离心机(美国Thermo Fisher Scientific公司); Mini-PROTEAN Tetra Cell Systems型

垂直蛋白电泳仪和蛋白转印装置(美国Bio-Rad公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养:A549/DDP细胞用含10%胎牛血清和1%青霉素-链霉素的McCoy's 5A培养液,在37℃、95%湿度、5% CO₂条件下培养。于1 μmol/L顺铂环境下持续培养A549/DDP细胞以保持其顺铂耐药性,并于实验前2周更换为无顺铂的培养液。

1.2.2 成瘤模型制备:40只BALB/c-nu裸鼠适应性喂养2周,随机分为对照组、顺铂组、参芪扶正注射液组、顺铂联合参芪扶正注射液低剂量组、顺铂联合参芪扶正注射液高剂量组,每组8只。制备A549/DDP细胞悬液,每只小鼠腋窝皮下接种0.2 mL(细胞数约为2 × 10⁶)。自接种之日起,每天观察裸鼠状态及成瘤时间。

1.2.3 药物处理:各组裸鼠接种A549/DDP细胞后,待移植瘤直径约5 mm时分别给予药物处理。A组生理盐水腹腔注射,B组5 mg·kg⁻¹顺铂腹腔注射(1次/周),C组10.4 g·kg⁻¹参芪扶正注射液腹腔注射(1次/d),D组5.2 g·kg⁻¹参芪扶正注射液腹腔注射(1次/d)+5 mg·kg⁻¹顺铂腹腔注射(1次/周),E组10.4 g·kg⁻¹参芪扶正注射液腹腔注射(1次/d)+5 mg·kg⁻¹顺铂腹腔注射(1次/周)。接种A549/DDP细胞26 d后,无菌剥取移植瘤,测量移植瘤的最大长径(a)和横径(b),计算移植瘤体积:移植瘤体积=a × b²/2。

1.2.4 TUNEL染色:制作移植瘤冰冻切片,4%多聚甲醛固定30 min,蛋白酶K修复,切片甩干后滴加破膜工作液覆盖组织,滴加buffer室温平衡,加反应液TDT酶、dUTP、buffer(1 : 5 : 50)。DAPI复染细胞核。封片,镜检拍照。实验重复3次。

1.2.5 透射电子显微镜观察:取材固定4 h,1%锇酸-0.1 mol/L磷酸缓冲液(pH7.4)室温固定2 h。依次用50%、70%、80%、90%、95%、100%、100%乙醇及100%丙酮、100%丙酮脱水。丙酮:812包埋剂=1 : 2渗透过夜。包埋切片,铀铅双染色,切片室温干燥过夜。透射电子显微镜下观察,采集图像并分析。

1.2.6 免疫组织化学(immunohistochemistry,IHC)染色:冰冻切片固定,抗原修复,山羊血清封闭。Bax、Bcl-2、cleaved caspase-3一抗孵育(稀释1 : 50),二抗孵育。滴加HRP标记亲和素,DAB显色,苏木素复染。脱水、透明、中性树胶封片。200倍光学显微镜

下拍照记录。

1.2.7 Western blotting:提取各组移植瘤组织总蛋白,BCA法蛋白定量,经10% SDS-PAGE凝胶电泳湿转法,转印蛋白至PVDF膜,分别经5%脱脂奶粉封闭、一抗孵育(Bax、Bcl-2、cleaved caspase-3抗体,稀释1 : 1 000)二抗孵育后,ECL化学发光试剂盒标记,应用全自动荧光凝胶成像分析系统曝光、分析图片。实验重复3次。

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,用单因素方差分析进行比较分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 参芪扶正注射液对A549/DDP移植瘤体积的影响

各组裸鼠荷瘤后活动良好,荷瘤第8天各组裸鼠均已成瘤,瘤块直径达2~3 mm。给予顺铂和参芪扶正注射液干预后,均不同程度抑制了肿瘤生长。单独顺铂干预后移植瘤体积缩小,加入低、高剂量参芪扶正注射液联合干预后,移植瘤体积进一步缩小,与顺铂组相比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见图1。

2.2 参芪扶正注射液对A549/DDP移植瘤细胞超微结构的影响

透射电子显微镜下,对照组细胞核异形,大而明显,核膜完整、核周隙正常,染色质均匀通透,线粒体部分轻微肿胀,局部基质变淡。与顺铂组相比,顺铂联合参芪扶正注射液低剂量组和顺铂联合参芪扶正注射液高剂量组(联合用药组)细胞整体明显水肿,重度皱缩,染色质凝集,呈晚期凋亡形态。细胞间紧密连接、桥粒数量减少,间隙增宽;核膜扩张,核周隙增宽;线粒体明显肿胀,膜内基质变淡,嵴消失、空泡变;内质网明显扩张,脱颗粒,膜破损。见图2。

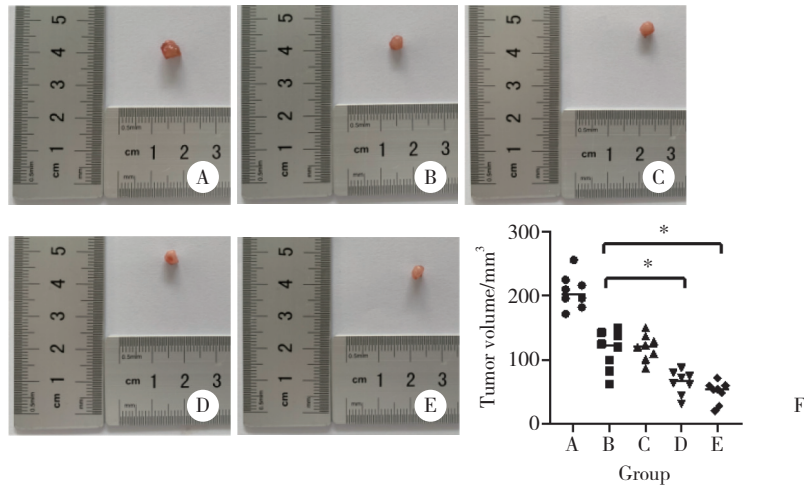
2.3 参芪扶正注射液对A549/DDP移植瘤细胞凋亡的影响

TUNEL结果显示,与对照组相比,各给药组凋亡率均明显升高;与顺铂组相比,联合用药组凋亡率显著升高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见图3。

2.4 参芪扶正注射液对A549/DDP移植瘤组织凋亡相关蛋白表达的影响

进一步检测凋亡相关蛋白Bax、Bcl-2及cleaved caspase-3的表达,IHC结果显示,与对照组相比,各给药处理组Bax、cleaved caspase-3表达水平均有不

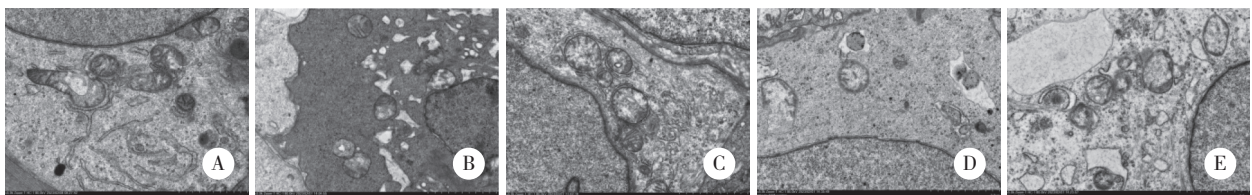
同程度升高,Bcl-2表达水平则下降。与顺铂组相比,联合用药组Bax、cleaved caspase-3蛋白表达显著上调,Bcl-2表达显著下调。见图4。



A, control group; B, cisplatin group; C, Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; D, cisplatin combined with low-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; E, cisplatin combined with high-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; F, comparison of the transplanted tumor volume in each group (n = 8). *P < 0.05.

图1 各组肺腺癌荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤形态和体积比较

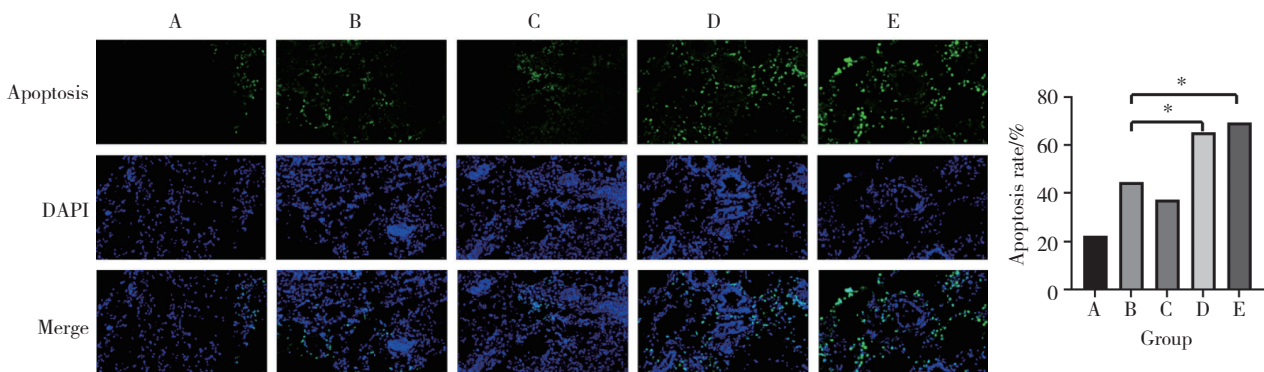
Fig.1 Comparison of morphology and volume of transplanted tumor in nude mice bearing lung adenocarcinoma in each group



A, control group; B, cisplatin group; C, Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; D, cisplatin combined with low-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; E, cisplatin combined with high-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group.

图2 参芪扶正注射液对各组肺腺癌荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤细胞超微结构的影响 透射电子显微镜 × 5 000

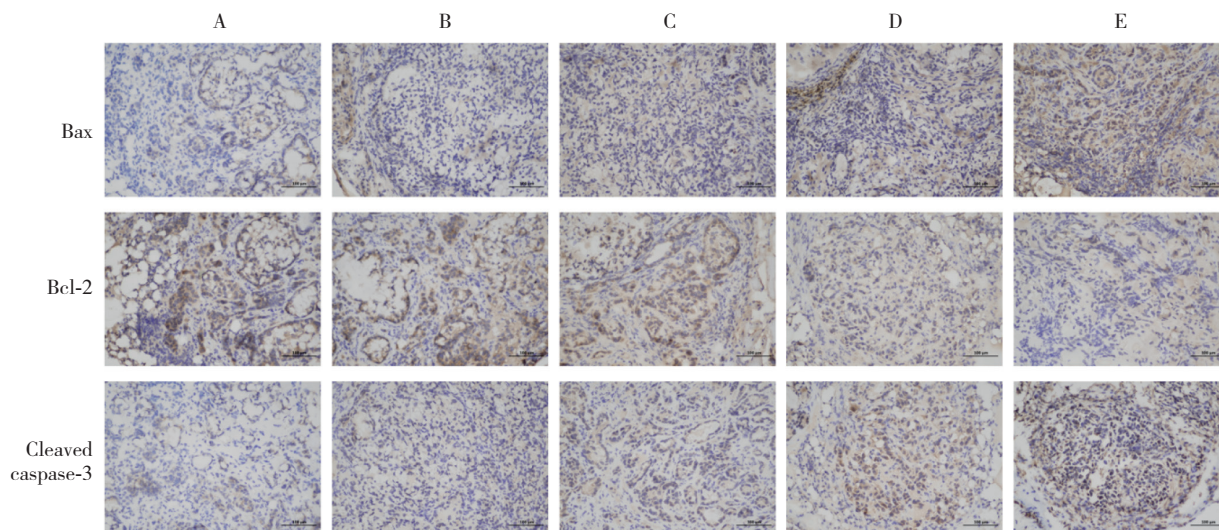
Fig.2 Effect of Shenqi Fuzheng injection on the ultrastructure of transplanted tumor cells in nude mice bearing lung adenocarcinoma in each group Transmission electron microscope × 5 000



A, control group; B, cisplatin group; C, Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; D, cisplatin combined with low-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; E, cisplatin combined with high-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group. *P < 0.05.

图3 参芪扶正注射液对各组肺腺癌荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤细胞凋亡的影响 TUNEL × 400

Fig.3 Effect of Shenqi Fuzheng injection on the apoptosis of transplanted tumor cells in nude mice bearing lung adenocarcinoma in each group TUNEL × 400



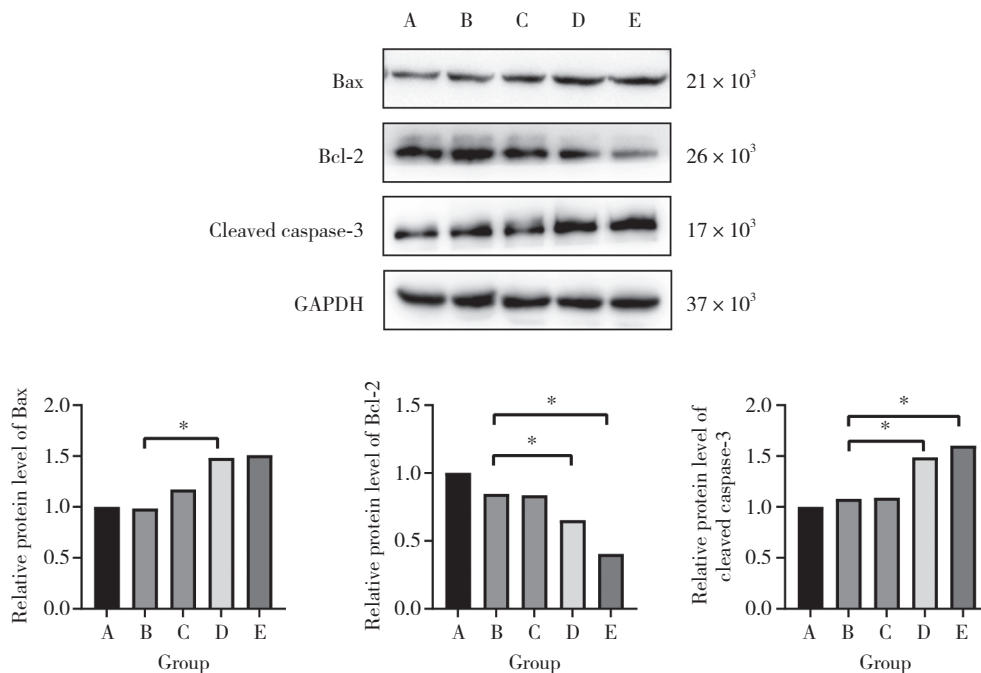
A, control group; B, cisplatin group; C, Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; D, cisplatin combined with low-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; E, cisplatin combined with high-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group.

图4 参芪扶正注射液对各组肺腺癌荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤组织中Bax、Bcl-2及cleaved caspase-3表达的影响 IHC × 200

Fig.4 Effect of Shenqi Fuzheng injection on the expression of Bax, Bcl-2, and cleaved caspase-3 in transplanted tumor tissues in nude mice bearing lung adenocarcinoma in each group IHC × 200

Western blotting结果显示,与对照组相比,各给药组移植瘤Bax、cleaved caspase-3表达水平均有不同程度上调,Bcl-2表达水平下调。与顺铂组相比,

联合用药组移植瘤Bax、cleaved caspase-3表达显著上调,Bcl-2表达显著下调,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见图5。



A, control group; B, cisplatin group; C, Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; D, cisplatin combined with low-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group; E, cisplatin combined with high-dose Shenqi Fuzheng injection group. * $P < 0.05$.

图5 参芪扶正注射液对各组肺腺癌荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤组织中Bax、Bcl-2及cleaved caspase-3表达的影响

Fig.5 Effect of Shenqi Fuzheng injection on the expression of Bax, Bcl-2, and cleaved caspase-3 in transplanted tumor tissues of nude mice bearing lung adenocarcinoma in each group

3 讨论

中医认为本虚表实是肺癌发病的根本^[6],化疗后耗气虚弱更易邪实踞之,常以扶正固本、解毒散结作为治本之法^[7]。扶正益气类中药参芪扶正注射液具有补虚中气、升阳固表、健运养血、攻补兼施的功效^[8-9],已被证实抗肿瘤有效,可改善患者血虚津伤、体虚乏力等恶病质状态,加快免疫抑制的恢复,临床联合铂类药物可协同抑制肿瘤生长,同时减轻化疗不良反应,提高生活质量^[10-12]。现代药理研究^[13-15]显示,参芪扶正注射液主要成分黄酮类化合物等可逆转肿瘤细胞的多药耐药,提示参芪扶正注射液联合顺铂协同治疗肺癌可能与提高化疗药物的敏感性有关。

本研究利用肺腺癌顺铂耐药细胞A549/DDP建立荷瘤裸鼠模型,观察参芪扶正注射液联合顺铂的抗肿瘤作用,发现参芪扶正注射液和顺铂单独使用均可抑制移植瘤的生长,但二者联合干预抑瘤作用更加明显。透射电子显微镜结果也证实了这一结果,与顺铂组相比,联合用药组移植瘤细胞损伤严重,水肿明显,重度皱缩,染色质凝集,呈现明显凋亡形态,表明参芪扶正注射液可提高顺铂对肺腺癌的抑制作用。且TUNEL染色结果表明,与顺铂组相比,顺铂联合参芪扶正注射液组移植瘤细胞凋亡水平升高,表明参芪扶正注射液可能通过促进肿瘤细胞凋亡提高顺铂抗肿瘤作用。研究^[16]表明,参芪扶正注射液可通过Mfn2介导的细胞周期阻滞提高肺癌化疗敏感性;也可通过抑制IL-22/STAT3/AKT通路降低细胞活力,恢复吉非替尼治疗非小细胞肺癌的敏感性^[17],均与本研究结果一致。

细胞凋亡在铂类药物抗肿瘤机制中起着重要作用。细胞凋亡主要通过caspase家族介导的外源性或内源性途径触发。caspase是细胞凋亡机制的中枢,其中caspase-3是细胞死亡的执行者,能对特定的细胞底物进行关键的切割,导致细胞裂解,从而破坏DNA和细胞成分,诱导细胞凋亡的典型形态学变化^[18-19]。凋亡内源性途径受Bcl-2家族的调控,Bcl-2家族被认为是“凋亡开关”,共分为3个亚组,其中1个亚组具有抗凋亡功能,包括Bcl-2、Bcl-xL等,另外2个亚组具有促凋亡功能,包括Bax、Bak等^[20]。

肿瘤细胞的凋亡失活可促进铂类药物耐药,降

低凋亡信号,激活抗凋亡系统,使肿瘤细胞逃脱化疗,导致肿瘤细胞增殖、肿瘤存活耐药以及肿瘤复发^[21],而凋亡失活可因控制凋亡小体形成下游内在凋亡途径的介质发生改变所致。因此,靶向凋亡受体或促凋亡成员可调节耐药肺癌对铂类药物的反应。Bax和Bak的缺失导致对铂类药物的耐药性^[22-23];铂类与Bcl-2抑制剂AT-101联合使用,可通过抑制IL-6/STAT3通路,促进细胞死亡,减少DNA修复,提高铂类的药效^[24]。研究^[25-27]表明,在不同肿瘤(非小细胞肺癌、头颈部癌、卵巢癌和乳腺癌)中,抗凋亡蛋白Bcl-2和Bcl-xL的高表达水平与顺铂耐药性和肿瘤复发相关。本研究中,参芪扶正注射液联合顺铂干预抑制了A549/DDP荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤组织中Bcl-2的表达,并增加了Bax、cleaved caspase-3的表达。提示参芪扶正注射液提高顺铂的敏感性可能与加强了caspase内源性凋亡途径有关。

综上所述,参芪扶正注射液可抑制肺腺癌荷瘤裸鼠移植瘤生长,提高顺铂的有效率,其机制可能与触发细胞凋亡调控基因介导的caspase级联反应、诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡有关。本研究为阐明参芪扶正注射液增敏顺铂抗肿瘤机制提供了理论依据。

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