

lncRNA SNAI3-AS1调节miR-367-3p/SOX4轴对前列腺癌 细胞恶性生物学行为的影响

王小虎, 李亚灵

(甘肃省武威凉州医院泌尿外科, 甘肃 武威 733000)

摘要 **目的** 探讨长链非编码RNA (lncRNA) SNAI3-AS1调节微RNA (miR) -367-3p/高迁移率族盒蛋白4 (SOX4) 轴对前列腺癌 (PC) 细胞恶性生物学行为的影响。**方法** 实时PCR检测人Pca细胞系DU145、LNCap、PC-3、正常前列腺上皮细胞系RWPE-1以及PC组织、癌旁组织中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4 mRNA表达。选取对数生长期的LNCap, 设置空白组、阴性对照 (vector) 组、SNAI3-AS1过表达 (vector SNAI3-AS1) 组、小干扰RNA (siRNA) 阴性对照 (si-NC) 组、si-SNAI3-AS1组、si-SNAI3-AS1+抑制剂阴性对照 (NC inhibitor) 组和si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor组。用克隆形成实验、Transwell实验、Hoechst33258染色分别检测细胞克隆形成能力、迁移、侵袭及凋亡; 实时PCR检测LNCap中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4 mRNA表达; Western blotting检测LNCap中SOX4蛋白表达; 报告基因实验验证miR-367-3p与SNAI3-AS1、SOX4的靶向关系。**结果** SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 mRNA表达在DU145、LNCap、PC-3及PC组织中显著增加, miR-367-3p表达显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。与空白组、vector组相比, vector SNAI3-AS1组SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 mRNA及蛋白表达、克隆数、侵袭与迁移显著增加, miR-367-3p表达、凋亡显著降低 ($P < 0.05$); 与空白组、si-NC组相比, si-SNAI3-AS1组SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 mRNA及蛋白表达、克隆数、侵袭与迁移显著降低, miR-367-3p表达、凋亡显著增加 ($P < 0.05$); 与si-SNAI3-AS1+NC inhibitor组相比, si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor组SOX4 mRNA及蛋白表达、克隆数、侵袭与迁移显著增加, miR-367-3p表达、凋亡显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), SNAI3-AS1表达无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。miR-367-3p与SNAI3-AS1、SOX4存在靶向关系。**结论** lncRNA SNAI3-AS1通过上调miR-367-3p/SOX4轴抑制PC细胞恶性生物学行为的发展。

关键词 lncRNA SNAI3-AS1; miR-367-3p/SOX4轴; 前列腺癌细胞; 恶性生物学行为

中图分类号 R737.25 **文献标志码** A **文章编号** 0258-4646 (2024) 10-0914-09

网络出版地址 <https://link.cnki.net/urlid/21.1227.R.20241009.1601.018>

DOI: 10.12007/j.issn.0258-4646.2024.10.008

Effects of lncRNA SNAI3-AS1 on the malignant biological behavior of prostate cancer cells by regulating the miR-367-3p/SOX4 axis

WANG Xiaohu, LI Yaling

(Department of Urology, Gansu Wuwei Liangzhou Hospital, Wuwei 733000, China)

Abstract **Objective** To investigate the effect of the long non-coding RNA (lncRNA) SNAI3-AS1 on the malignant biological behavior of prostate cancer (PC) cells by regulating the microRNA (miR) -367-3p/high-mobility group box protein 4 (SOX4) axis. **Methods** Real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to detect SNAI3-AS1, miR-367-3p, and SOX4 mRNA expressions in human Pca cell lines DU145, LNCap, and PC-3, normal prostate epithelial cell line RWPE-1, PC tissue, and adjacent cancer tissues. LNCap in the logarithmic growth phase were collected and assigned to the blank, negative control (vector), SNAI3-AS1 overexpression (vector SNAI3-AS1), small interfering RNA negative control (siRNA) (si-NC), si-SNAI3-AS1 group, si-SNAI3-AS1+inhibitor negative control (NC inhibitor), and si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor groups. Clone formation, transwell, and Hoechst33258 staining were used to detect cell clone formation ability, migration, invasion, and apoptosis, respectively. Real-time PCR was used to detect SNAI3-AS1, miR-367-3p, and SOX4 mRNA expressions in LNCap. Western blotting was used to detect SOX4 protein expression in LNCap, and double luciferase was used to verify the targeting relationship between miR-367-3p and SNAI3-AS1 and SOX4. **Results** SNAI3-AS1 and SOX4 mRNA expressions increased in DU145, LNCap, PC-3, and PC tissues, whereas miR-367-3p expression significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the blank and vector groups, the SNAI3-AS1 and SOX4 mRNA and protein expression, clone number, invasion, and migration in the vector SNAI3-AS1 group increased, whereas miR-367-3p expression and apoptosis decreased ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the blank and si-NC groups, the SNAI3-AS1 and SOX4 mRNA and protein expression, clone number, invasion, and migration in si-SNAI3-AS1 group

基金项目: 甘肃省科技计划 (21JR8RA658)

作者简介: 王小虎 (1972-), 男, 副主任医师, 本科.

通信作者: 王小虎, E-mail: 664195519@qq.com

收稿日期: 2023-11-23

网络出版时间: 2024-10-10 14:51:37

decreased, whereas miR-367-3p expression and apoptosis increased ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the si-SNAI3-AS1+NC inhibitor group, the SOX4 mRNA and protein expression, clone number, invasion, and migration in si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor group increased, whereas miR-367-3p expression and apoptosis decreased ($P < 0.05$); however, SNAI3-AS1 expression had no statistically significant difference ($P > 0.05$). miR-367-3p had a targets SNAI3-AS1 and SOX4. **Conclusion** SNAI3-AS1 inhibits the development of malignant behavior in PC cells by upregulating the miR-367-3p/SOX4 axis.

Keywords lncRNA SNAI3-AS1; miR-367-3p/SOX4 axis; prostate cancer cell; malignant biological behavior

前列腺癌 (prostate cancer, PC) 是男性泌尿系统最常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 发病率及死亡率均较高^[1]。由于PC早期症状的非特异性以及复杂的发病机制, 目前缺乏早期的临床诊断和治疗手段^[2], 因此迫切需要探索新的有效分子靶点。长链非编码RNA (long chain non-coding RNA, lncRNA) 是长度超过200个核苷酸且不具有蛋白质编码能力的转录物, 因其在调控肿瘤发生和转移方面的潜力而受到广泛关注^[3]。lncRNA SNAI3-AS1已被鉴定为位于扩增的16q24基因的lncRNA, 被认为是一种癌基因, 在肝癌细胞中表达增加^[4], 但在PC中的表达尚未见报道。lncRNA可以作为内源性RNA充当微RNA (microRNA, miRNA) 海绵, 抑制miRNA对其靶基因RNA的降解作用^[5]。生物信息学显示, miR-367-3p与SNAI3-AS1、高迁移率族盒蛋白4 (high-mobility group box protein 4, SOX4) 存在结合位点, 且miR-367-3p在PC组织中表达下调, 过表达miR-367-3p可抑制PC细胞的增殖、侵袭和转移^[6]。SOX4在PC组织和细胞中高表达, 其水平下调显著抑制了PC细胞的增殖^[7]。本研究探讨SNAI3-AS1在PC进展中可能发挥的作用, 旨在为PC治疗提供潜在靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞及组织来源

人PCa细胞系DU145、LNCap、PC-3及正常前列腺上皮细胞系RWPE-1由BeNa培养物保藏中心提供; 细胞在含10%胎牛血清DMEM培养基中培养, 并在37 °C, 5% CO₂培养箱中孵育, 每隔3 d更换1次培养基。

35例PC组织和癌旁组织取自我院手术切除的PC患者。所有PC患者由病理检查确诊, 且未接受术前放疗或化疗。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准 (审批号: 2020-140)。PC组织和癌旁组织均保存在-80 °C的液氮中, 用于进一步研究。

1.2 主要材料

PrimeScript RT试剂盒购自日本TaKaRa公司, Hoechst33258染色液购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司, SNAI3-AS1小干扰RNA (si-RNAI3-AS1) 和阴性对照 (si-NC)、SNAI3-AS1过表达质粒 (vector SNAI3-AS1) 和阴性对照 (vector) 购自上海吉玛制药技术有限公司, miR-367-3p抑制剂 (miR-367-3p inhibitor)、miR-367-3p模拟物 (miR-367-3p mimics) 及阴性对照 (NC inhibitor、NC mimics) 购自广州锐博生物技术有限公司, TRIzol试剂购自美国Invitrogen公司, SOX4抗体购自英国abcam公司。

1.3 细胞分组及处理

取对数生长期的LNCap进行实验, 分为空白组、vector组、vector SNAI3-AS1组、si-NC组、si-SNAI3-AS1组、si-SNAI3-AS1+NC inhibitor组、si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor组。除空白组不做处理外, 其余各组均通过Lipofectamine™2000转染试剂将上述质粒转染或共转染至细胞中, 48 h后通过实时PCR检测转染效率。

1.4 实时PCR检测细胞及组织中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4 mRNA表达水平

采用TRIzol试剂从细胞和组织样品中分离总RNA, 随后通过PrimeScript RT试剂盒逆转录成第一链cDNA, 根据SYBR Premix EX Tap试剂盒进行实时PCR反应。引物序列见表1。PCR反应条件: 95 °C预变性30 s, 95 °C变性5 s, 60 °C退火30 s, 共40个循环。以 β -actin、U6为参照, 采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4 mRNA相对表达量。

1.5 克隆形成实验检测细胞克隆形成能力

将转染后的细胞接种到6孔板中, 用含有10%胎牛血清的培养基中, 在37 °C、5%CO₂培养箱中培养14 d, 每2~3 d更新一次培养基, 随后用4%多聚甲醛固定细胞, 0.1%结晶紫染色, 洗去多余染色液, 在倒置显微镜下计数染色的细胞克隆。

1.6 Transwell实验检测细胞迁移和侵袭

在Transwell下室中加入含10%胎牛血清的培养基作为化学引诱剂,在上室中加入不含胎牛血清的细胞悬浮液。孵育24 h后,从上室中取出未能迁移或

侵入的细胞,迁移或侵入的细胞用4%多聚甲醛固定10 min,然后用0.5%结晶紫染色。在随机视野中于倒置显微镜下计数细胞。

表1 实时PCR引物序列
Tab.1 Sequence of real-time PCR primers

Primer name	Direction	Primer sequence (5' - 3')
SNAI3-AS1	Forward	GCGTTATGTCGTTTGGTTGATG
	Reversed	TGGCAGGAATGAGGTGAGC
miR-367-3p	Forward	TTCTCCGAACTTTGACAGTTT
	Reversed	ACGTGACACGTTCCGAGAATT
SOX4	Forward	GGCCTCGAGCTGGGAATCGC
	Reversed	GGCCTCGAGCTGGGAATCGC
β -actin	Forward	CACCATTGGCAATGAGCGGTTTC
	Reversed	AGGTCTTTGCGGATGTCCACGT
U6	Forward	CACTGTTCCACCCCTCAGAGC
	Reversed	GCCACTTGTGCGCGATAAGG

1.7 Hoechst33258染色检测细胞凋亡

收集1.6中细胞,经醋酸乙醇固定后,加入Hoechst33258染色液染色,随后清洗细胞,加入抗荧光猝灭剂进行封片处理,随机选取视野于荧光显微镜下观察细胞凋亡变化。

1.8 miR-367-3p与SNAI3-AS1、SOX4的靶向关系验证

PCR扩增含有miR-367-3p预测结合位点的SNAI3-AS1和SOX4片段,随后将扩增的SNAI3-AS1、SOX4克隆至双荧光素酶表达载体以构建野生型SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 (SNAI3-AS1-WT、SOX4-WT),突变型SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 (SNAI3-AS1-MUT、SOX4-MUT)通过相同的方法构建。随后将WT和MUT质粒与miR-367-3p模拟物、阴性对照一起共转染入LNCap,转染48 h后,裂解细胞,并使用双荧光素酶测定系统评估相对荧光素酶活性。

1.9 Western blotting检测SOX4蛋白表达水平

用含有放射免疫沉淀法裂解缓冲液溶解细胞,高速离心后,收集上清液,在100 °C水浴中加热10 min使蛋白质变性。然后通过电泳分离蛋白质样品,并转移到PVDF膜上。用5%脱脂牛奶封闭,然后将膜分别与抗SOX4抗体共同孵育。用TBST洗涤膜3次,然后与二抗在室温下孵育。将化学增强发光试剂加入膜中,使用成像系统检测信号,ImageJ软件用于蛋白质定量。

1.10 统计学分析

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析,数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,进一步行SNK-q检验,2组比较采用t检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 细胞及组织中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p和SOX4 mRNA表达水平

与RWPE-1相比,DU145、LNCap、PC-3中SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 mRNA表达显著增加,miR-367-3p表达显著降低($P < 0.05$),见表2。鉴于LNCaP中以上3个基因的表达差异较RWPE-1最大,故选择其作为后续的研究对象。与癌旁组织相比,PC组织中SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 mRNA表达显著增加,但miR-367-3p表达显著降低($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.2 过表达SNAI3-AS1对LNCap中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4表达及生物学行为的影响

与空白组和vector组相比,vector SNAI3-AS1组SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 mRNA及蛋白表达、克隆数、侵袭与迁移显著增加,miR-367-3p表达、凋亡显著降低($P < 0.05$),见图1、2,表4。

2.3 干扰SNAI3-AS1对LNCap SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4表达及生物学行为的影响

表2 各组细胞中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4 mRNA的表达 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)

Tab.2 Comparison of mRNA expression of SNAI3-AS1, miR-367-3p, and SOX4 in cells of each group ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)

Cell	SNAI3-AS1	miR-367-3p	SOX4 mRNA
RWPE-1	0.97 ± 0.10	0.96 ± 0.10	0.93 ± 0.10
PC-3	1.42 ± 0.16 ¹⁾	0.62 ± 0.08 ¹⁾	1.38 ± 0.15 ¹⁾
DU145	1.48 ± 0.16 ¹⁾	0.59 ± 0.07 ¹⁾	1.44 ± 0.16 ¹⁾
LCap	2.01 ± 0.23 ¹⁾	0.42 ± 0.05 ¹⁾	1.94 ± 0.21 ¹⁾

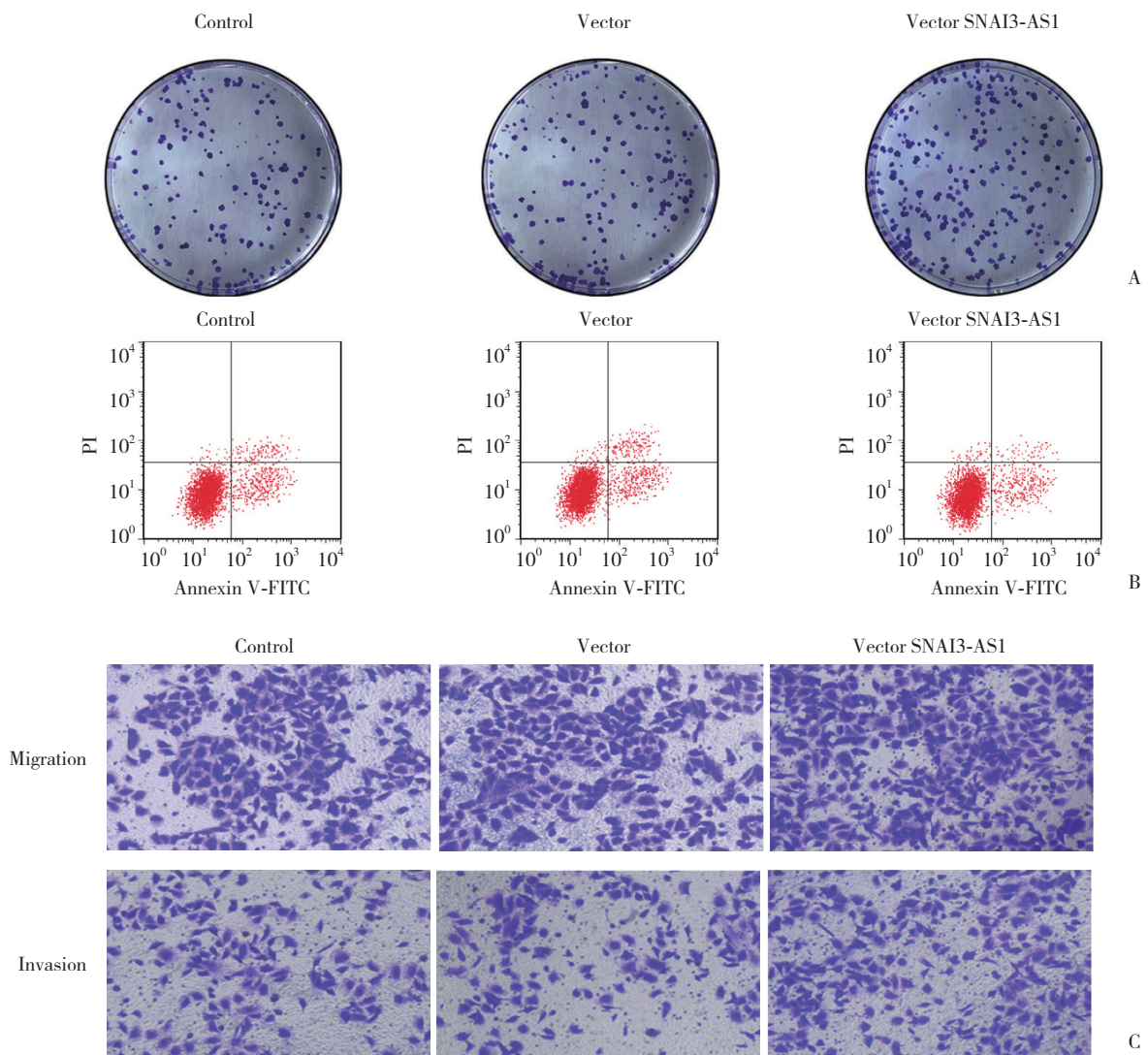
1) $P < 0.05$ vs. RWPE-1.

表3 比较组织中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4 mRNA表达 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 35$)

Tab.3 Comparison of mRNA expression of SNAI3-AS1, miR-367-3p, and SOX4 in tissues ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 35$)

Group	SNAI3-AS1	miR-367-3p	SOX4 mRNA
Paracancer tissue	0.94 ± 0.10	0.93 ± 0.10	0.97 ± 0.10
PC tissue	1.96 ± 0.21 ¹⁾	0.43 ± 0.06 ¹⁾	2.07 ± 0.22 ¹⁾

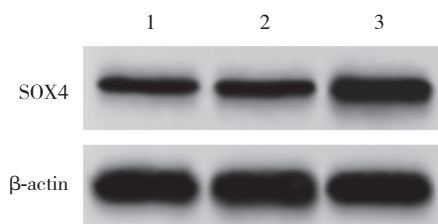
1) $P < 0.05$ vs. paracancer tissue.



A, clonal; B, apoptosis; C, migration and invasion ($\times 200$).

图1 LNCap克隆能力、凋亡、侵袭与迁移变化

Fig.1 Changes of clonal ability, apoptosis, invasion, and migration of LNCap



1, control group; 2, vector group; 3, vector SNAI3-A group.

图2 细胞中SOX4蛋白表达

Fig.2 Expression of SOX4 protein in cells

与空白组和si-NC组相比, si-SNAI3-AS1组SNAI3-AS1、SOX4 mRNA及蛋白表达、克隆数、侵袭与转移显著降低, miR-367-3p表达、凋亡显著增加 ($P < 0.05$),

见图3、4,表5。

2.4 miR-367-3p与SNAI3-AS1、SOX4的靶向关系验证

如图5、6所示, miR-367-3p与SNAI3-AS1、SOX4存在结合位点。

miR-367-3p mimics+SNAI3-AS1-WT组荧光素酶活性 (0.42 ± 0.06) 较mimics NC+SNAI3-AS1-WT组 (1.03 ± 0.11) 显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), mimics NC+SNAI3-AS1-MUT组 (1.06 ± 0.11) 与miR-367-3p mimics+SNAI3-AS1-MUT组 (1.04 ± 0.11) 荧光素酶活性比较无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

表4 过表达SNAI3-AS1诱导的LNCap中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4表达及克隆能力、凋亡、侵袭与迁移变化的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)
Tab.4 Comparison of the changes in SNAI3-AS1, miR-367-3p, SOX4 expression and the cloning ability, apoptosis, invasion and migration of LNCap induced by overexpression of SNAI3-AS1 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)

Item	Control	Vector	Vector SNAI3-AS1
SNAI3-AS1	0.92 ± 0.10	1.02 ± 0.11	$1.64 \pm 0.18^{(1,2)}$
miR-367-3p	0.95 ± 0.10	1.06 ± 0.11	$0.42 \pm 0.06^{(1,2)}$
SOX4 mRNA	0.98 ± 0.10	1.05 ± 0.11	$1.65 \pm 0.18^{(1,2)}$
SOX4/β-actin	0.46 ± 0.06	0.51 ± 0.07	$0.88 \pm 0.10^{(1,2)}$
Clone number	125.34 ± 15.34	126.11 ± 15.76	$186.52 \pm 20.01^{(1,2)}$
Apoptosis rate (%)	8.63 ± 0.89	8.55 ± 0.88	$4.22 \pm 0.45^{(1,2)}$
Migration number	211.03 ± 23.52	223.13 ± 24.31	$300.51 \pm 32.05^{(1,2)}$
Invasion number	141.55 ± 15.44	142.31 ± 15.67	$216.34 \pm 22.37^{(1,2)}$

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. vector group.

miR-367-3p mimics+SOX4-WT组荧光素酶活性 (0.48 ± 0.06) 较mimics NC+SOX4-WT组 (1.08 ± 0.11) 显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), mimics NC+SOX4-MUT组 (1.04 ± 0.11) 与miR-367-3p mimics+SOX4-MUT组 (1.04 ± 0.11) 荧光素酶活性差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

2.5 抑制miR-367-3p逆转干扰SNAI3-AS1对LNCap SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4表达及生物学行为的影响

与si-SNAI3-AS1+NC inhibitor组相比, si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor组SOX4 mRNA及蛋白表达、克隆数、侵袭与转移显著增加, miR-367-3p表达、凋亡显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), SNAI3-AS1表达无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。见图7、表6、图8。

3 讨论

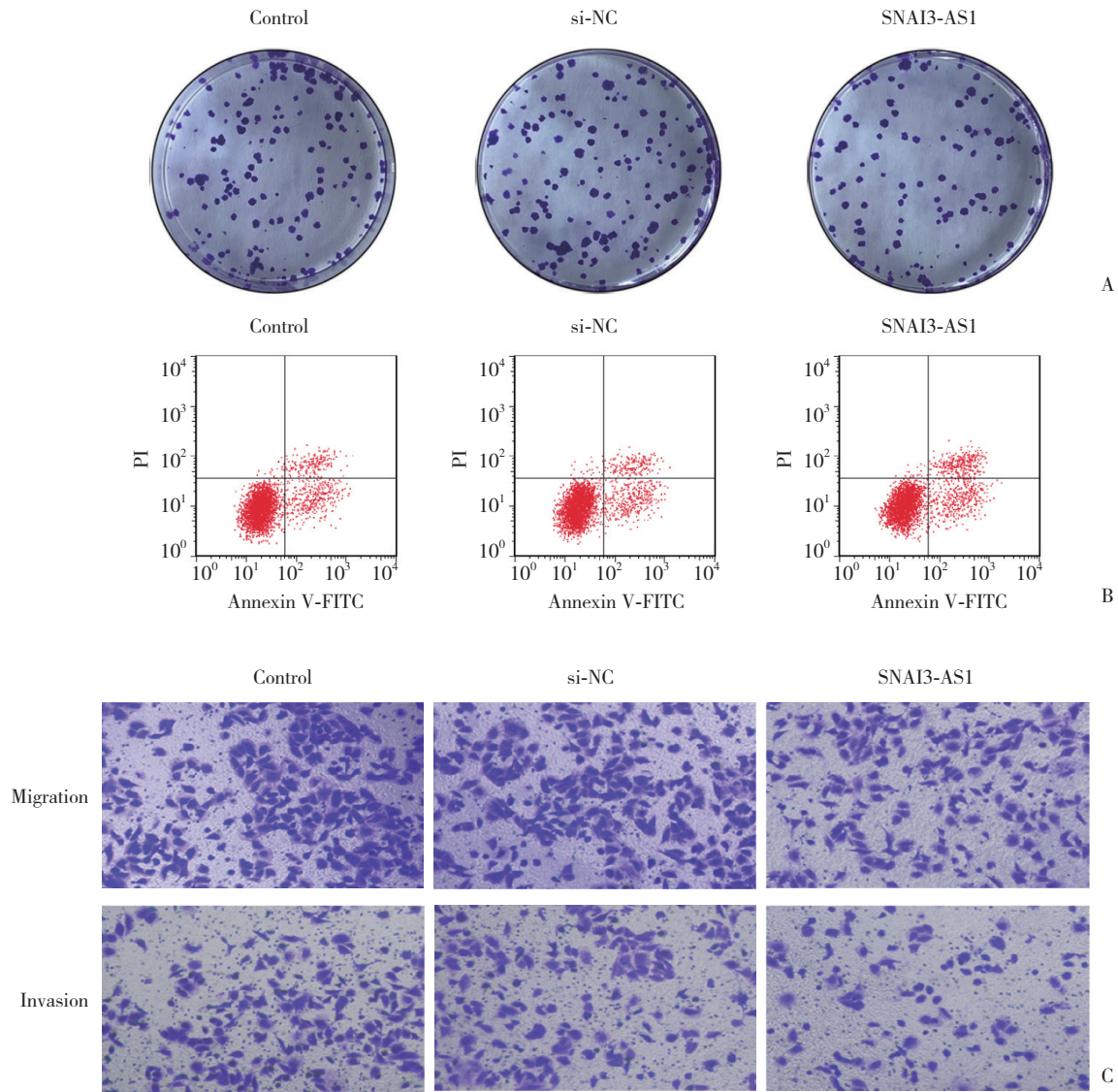
PC是男性泌尿生殖系统常见的恶性肿瘤之一,

由于早期PC缺乏特异性症状, 确诊时往往已经发展到中晚期, 错过了最佳治疗时间^[8]。因此, 迫切需要寻找PC新的生物标志物以制定相应的治疗方案, 延长患者的生存时间, 提高患者的生活质量。

lncRNA是>200个核苷酸的RNA转录物, 虽然不能编码蛋白质, 但在转录后可调节基因表达^[9]。研究^[10]发现lncRNA在人类多种疾病中异常表达。失调的lncRNA可导致PC进展, 如lncRNA CCAT1表达在PC组织中异常上调, lncRNA BLACAT1的抑制可阻止癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭, 促进细胞凋亡^[11]。SNAI3-AS1位于Xp11.23, 是新发现的一种lncRNA, 研究^[12]证明SNAI3-AS1在肝细胞癌中高表达, 并与肝细胞癌患者肿瘤大小和TNM分期显著相关, 可能作为癌基因发挥作用。本研究发现SNAI3-AS1在DU145、LNCap、PC-3及PC组织中显著上调, 提示SNAI3-AS1异常表达可能与PC的发生发展有关。上

调SNAI3-AS1表达能够显著促进LNCap克隆数、侵袭与迁移,其凋亡显著被抑制;干扰SNAI3-AS1表达能够显著抑制LNCap克隆数、侵袭与迁移,促

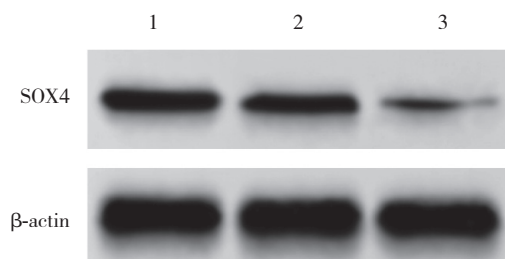
进LNCap凋亡,提示SNAI3-AS1在PC中作为癌基因发挥抑制肿瘤增殖、侵袭与迁移,促进其凋亡的作用。



A, clonal; B, apoptosis; C, migration and invasion (× 200).

图3 LNCap克隆能力、凋亡、侵袭与迁移的变化

Fig.3 Changes of clonal ability, apoptosis, invasion, and migration of LNCap



1, control group; 2, si-NC group; 3, si-SNAI3-A group.

图4 LNCap中SOX4蛋白表达

Fig.4 Expression of SOX4 protein in LNCap

miRNA是一种长度约为22个核苷酸的非编码RNA,其异常表达与包括PC在内的肿瘤的发生和发展密切相关^[13]。miR-367-3p是许多miRNA家族的成员之一,但miR-367-3p与PC的关系鲜有报道。先前过表达的miR-367-3p通过下调SPAG5介导的Wnt/ β -连环蛋白信号抑制宫颈癌细胞的侵袭和增殖^[14]。miR-367-3p在PC细胞及组织中显著下调,提示miR-367-3p异常表达可能参与PC的发生。

表5 干扰SNAI3-AS1诱导的LNCap中SNAI3-AS1、miR-367-3p、SOX4表达及克隆能力、凋亡、侵袭与迁移变化的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)
 Tab.5 Comparison of the changes in the cloning ability, apoptosis, invasion, and migration of LNCap and SNAI3-AS1, miR-367-3p, SOX4 expression induced by knockdown of SNAI3-AS1 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)

Item	Control	si-NC	si-SNAI3-AS1
SNAI3-AS1	0.93 ± 0.11	1.05 ± 0.11	0.44 ± 0.06 ^{1),2)}
miR-367-3p	0.96 ± 0.10	1.03 ± 0.11	1.88 ± 0.20 ^{1),2)}
SOX4 mRNA	0.91 ± 0.09	0.99 ± 0.10	0.41 ± 0.06 ^{1),2)}
SOX4β-actin	0.49 ± 0.06	0.46 ± 0.06	0.13 ± 0.02 ^{1),2)}
Clone number	126.08 ± 15.46	126.24 ± 15.68	84.55 ± 10.21 ^{1),2)}
Apoptosis rate (%)	8.77 ± 0.89	8.62 ± 0.89	15.34 ± 1.66 ^{1),2)}
Migration number	219.11 ± 22.95	213.66 ± 22.78	143.52 ± 15.11 ^{1),2)}
Invasion number	141.77 ± 15.52	141.53 ± 15.42	82.24 ± 9.02 ^{1),2)}

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; 2) $P < 0.05$ vs. si-NC group.

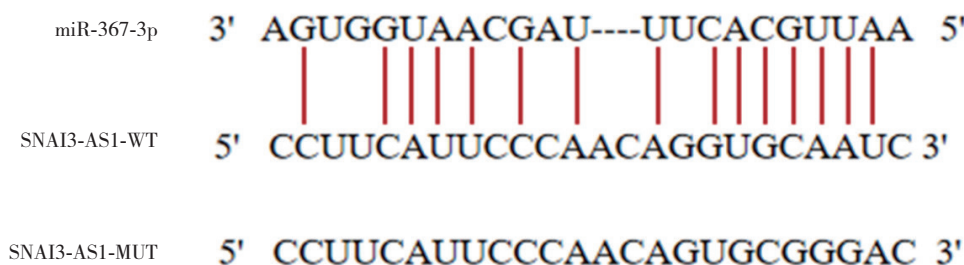


图5 miR-367-3p与SNAI3-AS1的预测结合位点
 Fig.5 Predicted binding sites of miR-367-3p and SNAI3-AS1

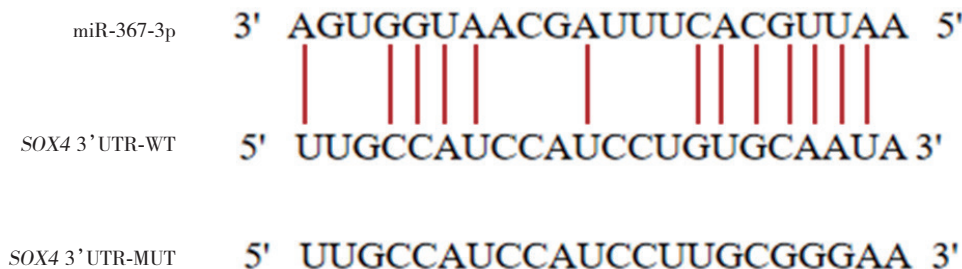
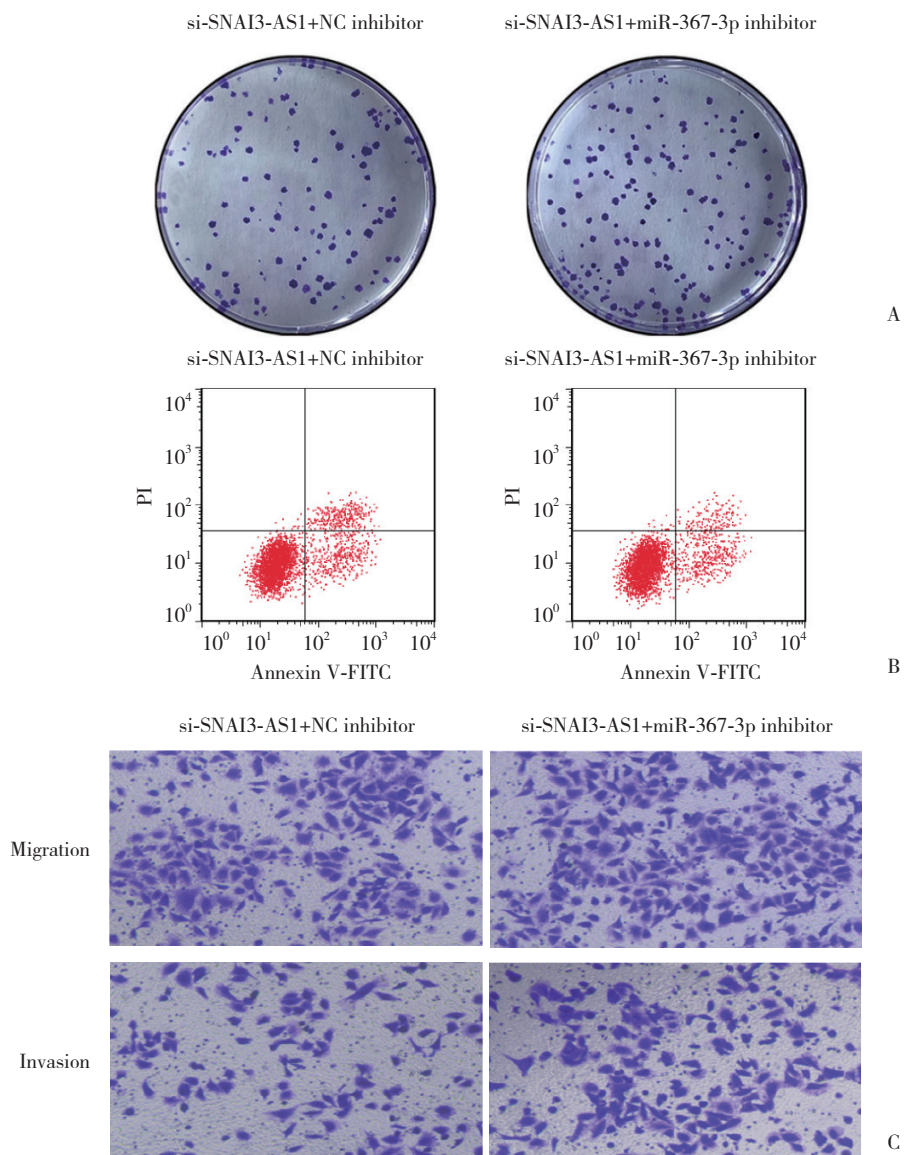


图6 miR-367-3p与SOX4的预测结合位点
 Fig.6 Predicted binding sites of miR-367-3p and SOX4

lncRNA可以作为内源竞争RNA发挥miRNA海绵的作用,抑制miRNA对其靶基因RNA的降解作用^[15]。如lncRNA SNHG14通过靶向miR-5590-3p调节YY1表达,从而促进PC肿瘤的发生^[16]。敲除lncRNA LOXL1-AS1可以通过miR-541-3p/CCND1轴抑制PC的发生和发展^[17]。生物信息学分析结果显示,SNAI3-AS1与miR-367-3p之间存在结合位点,且双荧光素酶报告基因实验及实时PCR检测SNAI3-AS1直接与miR-367-3p结合,充当PC细胞中SNAI3-AS1

的海绵,靶向负调节miR-367-3p的表达。SOX4是一种重要转录因子,在人类多种恶性肿瘤中过度表达并与不良临床结局相关^[18]。多项研究^[19-20]表明,SOX4在调节肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭中发挥关键作用。本研究通过双荧光素酶实验及实时PCR检测miR-367-3p可以直接与SOX4的3'非翻译区相互作用,并抑制SOX4在PC细胞中的表达,提示SNAI3-AS1在PC中的抗肿瘤作用是通过上调miR-367-3p/SOX4轴实现的。



A, clonal; B, apoptosis; C, migration and invasion (× 200).

图7 LNCap克隆能力、凋亡、侵袭与迁移变化

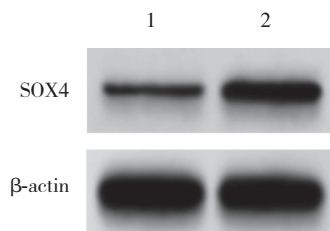
Fig.7 Changes of clonal ability, apoptosis, invasion, and migration of LNCap

表6 抑制miR-367-3p逆转干扰SNAI3-AS1对LNCap基因表达及恶性行为变化的影响 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)

Tab.6 Inhibition of miR-367-3p reversed the effect of SNAI3-AS1 on LNCap gene expression and malignant behavioral changes ($\bar{x} \pm s, n = 6$)

Group	si-SNAI3-AS1+NC inhibitor	si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor
SNAI3-AS1	0.46 ± 0.06	0.45 ± 0.06
miR-367-3p	1.82 ± 0.20	1.24 ± 0.13 ¹⁾
SOX4 mRNA	0.44 ± 0.06	0.99 ± 0.10 ¹⁾
SOX4/β-actin	0.15 ± 0.02	0.42 ± 0.06 ¹⁾
Clone number	84.88 ± 10.19	119.97 ± 12.35 ¹⁾
Apoptosis rate (%)	15.28 ± 1.59	10.42 ± 1.11 ¹⁾
Migration number	142.94 ± 14.89	200.84 ± 20.96 ¹⁾
Invasion number	82.62 ± 8.89	131.77 ± 14.06 ¹⁾

1) $P < 0.05$ vs. si-SNAI3-AS1+NC inhibitor group.



1, si-SNAI3-AS1+NC inhibitor group; 2, si-SNAI3-AS1+miR-367-3p inhibitor group.

图8 LNCap中SOX4蛋白表达

Fig.8 Expression of SOX4 protein in LNCap

为进一步验证实验结论,实验以miR-367-3p抑制剂进行回复验证,结果发现miR-367-3p抑制剂逆转了干扰SNAI3-AS1对LNCap恶性行为的抑制作用,表明干扰SNAI3-AS1可以抑制LNCap克隆、侵袭及迁移,并促进其凋亡,其具体机制可能与上调miR-367-3p/SOX4轴有关。

综上所述,干扰SNAI3-AS1可以通过上调miR-367-3p/SOX4轴抑制LNCap克隆、侵袭及迁移,促进其凋亡,为PC治疗提供潜在生物标志物和治疗靶点,但由于具体机制较为复杂,需要开展相关实验进一步研究探讨。

参考文献:

- [1] ZHAO WH, ZHU XS, JIN Q, et al. The lncRNA lncRNA NEAT1/miRNA-766-5p/E2F3 regulatory axis promotes prostate cancer progression [J]. *J Oncol*, 2022, 2022: 1866972. DOI: 10.1155/2022/1866972.
- [2] PAN JQ, XU XY, WANG GL. lncRNA lncRNA ZFAS1 is involved in the proliferation, invasion and metastasis of prostate cancer cells through competitively binding to miR-135a-5p [J]. *Cancer Manag Res*, 2020, 12: 1135-1149. DOI: 10.2147/CMAR.S237439.
- [3] XIAO SW, SONG B. lncRNA lncRNA HOXA-AS2 promotes the progression of prostate cancer via targeting miR-509-3p/PBX3 axis [J]. *Biosci Rep*, 2020, 40 (8): BSR20193287. DOI: 10.1042/BSR20193287.
- [4] LI YR, GUO D, LU GF, et al. lncRNA SNAI3 lncRNA SNAI3-AS1 promotes PEG10-mediated proliferation and metastasis via decoying of miR-27a-3p and miR-34a-5p in hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2020, 11 (8): 685. DOI: 10.1038/s41419-020-02840-z.
- [5] FENG T, SONG CY, WU ZY, et al. Role of lncRNA lncRNA MIAT/miR-361-3p/CCAR2 in prostate cancer cells [J]. *Open Med*, 2022, 17 (1): 1528-1537. DOI: 10.1515/med-2021-0380.
- [6] DU W, LI D, XIE JH, et al. MiR-367-3p downregulates Rab23 expression and inhibits Hedgehog signaling resulting in the inhibition of the proliferation, migration, and invasion of prostate cancer cells [J].

- [7] XU GC, MENG Y, WANG LH, et al. miRNA-214-5p inhibits prostate cancer cell proliferation by targeting SOX4 [J]. *World J Surg Oncol*, 2021, 19 (1): 338. DOI: 10.1186/s12957-021-02449-2.
- [8] LI RB, CHEN YC, WU JW, et al. lncRNA lncRNA FGF14-AS2 represses growth of prostate carcinoma cells via modulating miR-96-5p/AJAP1 axis [J]. *J Clin Lab Anal*, 2021, 35 (11): e24012. DOI: 10.1002/jcla.24012.
- [9] CHI YJ, WANG D, WANG JP, et al. Long non-coding RNA in the pathogenesis of cancers [J]. *Cells*, 2019, 8 (9): 1015. DOI: 10.3390/cells8091015.
- [10] HUA JT, CHEN SJ, HE HH. Landscape of noncoding RNA in prostate cancer [J]. *Trends Genet*, 2019, 35 (11): 840-851. DOI: 10.1016/j.tig.2019.08.004.
- [11] CAI XW, DAI YH, GAO P, et al. lncRNA lncRNA CCAT1 promotes prostate cancer cells proliferation, migration, and invasion through regulation of miR-490-3p/FRAT1 axis [J]. *Aging*, 2021, 13 (14): 18527-18544. DOI: 10.18632/aging.203300.
- [12] LI YR, GUO D, REN MD, et al. Long non-coding RNA SNAI3-AS1 promotes the proliferation and metastasis of hepatocellular carcinoma by regulating the UPF1/Smad7 signalling pathway [J]. *J Cell Mol Med*, 2019, 23 (9): 6271-6282. DOI: 10.1111/jcmm.14513.
- [13] WU XC, XIAO Y, ZHOU Y, et al. lncRNA lncRNA FOXP4-AS1 is activated by PAX5 and promotes the growth of prostate cancer by sequestering miR-3184-5p to upregulate FOXP4 [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2019, 10 (7): 472. DOI: 10.1038/s41419-019-1699-6.
- [14] YANG T, TIAN SJ, WANG LL, et al. MicroRNA-367-3p overexpression represses the proliferation and invasion of cervical cancer cells through downregulation of SPAG5-mediated Wnt/ β -catenin signalling [J]. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol*, 2020, 47 (4): 687-695. DOI: 10.1111/1440-1681.13222.
- [15] YOU PH, TANG LY, ZHU YJ, et al. Brevilin A shows an anti-tumor role in prostate cancer via lncRNA H19/miR-194/E2F3 signaling pathway [J]. *Aging*, 2023, 15 (10): 4411-4428. DOI: 10.18632/aging.204744.
- [16] LUO ZF, PENG Y, LIU FH, et al. Long noncoding RNA SNHG14 promotes malignancy of prostate cancer by regulating with miR-5590-3p/YY1 axis [J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2020, 24 (9): 4697-4709. DOI: 10.26355/eurrev_202005_21158.
- [17] LONG B, LI N, XU XX, et al. Long noncoding RNA LOXL1-AS1 regulates prostate cancer cell proliferation and cell cycle progression through miR-541-3p and CCND1 [J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2018, 505 (2): 561-568. DOI: 10.1016/j.bbrc.2018.09.160.
- [18] LIU H, WU Z, ZHOU HB, et al. The SOX4/miR-17-92/RB1 axis promotes prostate cancer progression [J]. *Neoplasia*, 2019, 21 (8): 765-776. DOI: 10.1016/j.neo.2019.05.007.
- [19] QI M, HU J, CUI YY, et al. CUL4B promotes prostate cancer progression by forming positive feedback loop with SOX4 [J]. *Oncogenesis*, 2019, 8 (3): 23. DOI: 10.1038/s41389-019-0131-5.
- [20] PHAN NN, MORENO CS, LAI YH. Overexpression of SOX4 induces up-regulation of miR-126 and miR-195 in LNCaP prostate cancer cell line [J]. *Cytotechnology*, 2020, 72 (4): 527-537. DOI: 10.1007/s10616-020-00399-3.

(编辑 于 溪)