

[文章编号] 1671-587X(2024)06-1572-15

DOI:10.13481/j.1671-587X.20240611

沉默CD147基因对姜黄素抑制前列腺癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和诱导凋亡的影响

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨姜黄素对人前列腺癌C4-2细胞和LNCaP细胞增殖、迁移及侵袭的影响, 并阐明其可能的作用机制。**方法:** 采用慢病毒转染系统分别转染C4-2细胞和LNCaP细胞, 作为shCD147-C4-2组和shCD147-LNCaP组。采用RNA干扰技术制备沉默CD147基因细胞, 以转入空载体的细胞作为阴性对照, 分为shNC-C4-2组(shNC-C4-2细胞)和shNC-LNCaP组(shNC-LNCaP细胞)。取生长对数期C4-2、LNCaP、shCD147-C4-2和shCD147-LNCaP细胞, 加入 $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素, 处理0和24 h时, 显微镜观察各组细胞形态表现。噻唑蓝(MTT)法检测各组细胞增殖活性, 细胞划痕实验检测各组细胞迁移率, Western blotting法检测各组细胞中凋亡、侵袭和迁移相关蛋白表达水平。**结果:** 与C4-2组比较, 沉默CD147基因后shCD147-C4-2组细胞中CD147蛋白表达量明显减少; 与LNCaP组比较, 沉默CD147基因后shCD147-LNCaP组细胞中CD147蛋白表达量明显减少。与处理0 h比较, $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素处理24 h后C4-2组和LNCaP组部分细胞出现凋亡征象, 且有典型凋亡小体存在; shCD147-C4-2组和shCD147-LNCaP组细胞凋亡现象减弱。MTT法检测, 与C4-2+ $0\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、C4-2+ $40\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、C4-2+ $60\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和C4-2+ $80\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性均明显降低($P<0.01$); 与LNCaP+ $0\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、LNCaP+ $40\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、LNCaP+ $60\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和LNCaP+ $80\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性均明显降低($P<0.01$); 与shNC-C4-2组比较, shNC-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显降低($P<0.01$); 与shNC-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显升高($P<0.01$); 与shNC-LNCaP组比较, shNC-LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显降低($P<0.01$); 与shNC-LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显升高($P<0.01$)。细胞划痕愈合实验检测, 姜黄素处理24 h, 与C4-2组比较, C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和C4-2+ $40\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率均明显降低($P<0.01$); 与LNCaP组比较, LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和LNCaP+ $40\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率均明显降低($P<0.01$); 与shNC-C4-2组比较, shNC-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率明显降低($P<0.01$); 与shNC-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率明显升高($P<0.05$); 与shNC-LNCaP组比较, shNC-LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率明显降低($P<0.01$); 与shNC-LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率明显升高($P<0.05$)。Western blotting法检测, 与C4-2组比较, C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和C4-2+ $40\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中B细胞淋巴瘤2(Bcl-2)相关X蛋白(Bax)、裂解的含半胱氨酸的天冬氨酸蛋白酶3(cleaved Caspase-3)和聚二磷酸腺苷(ADP)-核糖聚合酶1(PARP1)蛋白表达水平均明显升高($P<0.01$), Bcl-2蛋白表达水平均明显降低($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$); 与

[收稿日期] 2023-12-02

[基金项目] 吉林省科技厅科技发展计划项目(YDZJ202101ZYTS123); 北华大学研究生创新项目(研创合字[2022]012)

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LNCaP 组比较, LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和 LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$), LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组 Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.01$); 与 shNC-C4-2 组比较, shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$), Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.05$); 与 shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax 和 cleaved Caspase-3 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.01$)。与 shNC-LNCaP 组比较, shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$), Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.05$); 与 shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$), Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平明显升高 ($P<0.05$)。与 C4-2 组比较, C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和 C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 E-钙黏蛋白 (E-cadherin) 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$), 神经钙黏蛋白 (N-cadherin) 和波形蛋白 (Vimentin) 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.01$); 与 LNCaP 组比较, LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和 LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$), LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.01$); 与 shNC-C4-2 组比较, shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.01$); 与 shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.01$), N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$); 与 shNC-LNCaP 组比较, shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平明显升高 ($P<0.01$), N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.01$); 与 shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.01$), N-cadherin 表达水平明显升高 ($P<0.05$)。 **结论:** 姜黄素对体外前列腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭有抑制作用, 并诱导细胞凋亡, 沉默 CD147 基因可在一定程度上降低其抑制作用和诱导细胞凋亡能力。

[关键词] 姜黄素; CD147; 前列腺肿瘤; 细胞侵袭; 细胞迁移

[中图分类号] R735.25 [文献标志码] A

Effect of silencing CD147 gene on proliferation, migration, invasion, and inducing apoptosis of prostate cancer cells inhibited by curcumin

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the effect of curcumin on the proliferation, migration, and invasion of the human prostate cancer C4-2 and LNCaP cells, and to clarify its possible mechanism. **Methods:** The lentiviral transfection system was used to transfect the C4-2 and LNCaP cells, regarded as shCD147-C4-2 group and shCD147-LNCaP group. RNA interference technology was used to prepare the CD147-silenced cells; the cells transfected with an empty vector were regarded as negative control and divided into shNC-C4-2 group (shNC-C4-2 cells) and shNC-LNCaP group (shNC-LNCaP cells). The C4-2 and LNCaP cells at logarithmic growth phase, as well as shCD147-C4-2 and shCD147-LNCaP cells, were treated with 20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin. The morphology of the cells in various groups was observed under

microscope at 0 and 24 h of treatment; MTT method was used to detect the proliferation activities of the cells in various groups; cell scratch assay was used to detect the migration rates of the cells in various groups; Western blotting method was used to detect the expression levels of apoptosis, invasion, and migration-related proteins in the cells in various groups. **Results:** Compared with C4-2 group, the expression of CD147 protein in the cells in shCD147-C4-2 group was significantly decreased after CD147 gene silencing. Compared with LNCaP group, the expression level of CD147 protein in the cells in shCD147-LNCaP group was significantly decreased after CD147 gene silencing. Compared with 0 h of treatment, some cells in C4-2 and LNCaP groups after 24 h of treatment with $20 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin, showed apoptosis signs with the presence of typical apoptotic bodies. The apoptotic phenomena in shCD147-C4-2 and shCD147-LNCaP groups was reduced. The MTT assay results showed that compared with C4-2+0 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the proliferation activities of the cells in C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, C4-2+60 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, and C4-2+80 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were decreased ($P<0.01$). Compared with LNCaP+0 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the proliferation activity of the cells in LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, LNCaP+60 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, and LNCaP+80 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were decreased ($P<0.01$). Compared with shNC-C4-2 group, the proliferation activity of the cells in shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was decreased ($P<0.01$). Compared with shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the proliferation activity of the cells in shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was increased ($P<0.01$). Compared with shNC-LNCaP group, the proliferation activity of the cells in shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the proliferation activity of the cells in shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was significantly increased ($P<0.01$). The cell scratch healing assay results showed that compared with C4-2 group, the migration rates of the cells in C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group and C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group after 24 h of treatment were decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with LNCaP group, the migration rates of the cells in LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group and LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were increased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-C4-2 group, the migration rate of the cells in shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the migration rate of the cells in shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was significantly increased ($P<0.05$); compared with shNC-LNCaP group, the migration rate of the cells in shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the migration rate of the cells in shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). The Western blotting results showed that compared with C4-2 group, the expression levels of Bcl-2-associated X protein (Bax), cleaved Caspase-3, and poly ADP-ribose polymerase 1 (PARP1) proteins in the cells in C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group and C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly increased ($P<0.01$), and the expression levels of Bcl-2 protein was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$); compared with LNCaP group, the expression levels of Bax, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in the cells in LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group and LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly increased ($P<0.01$), and the expression level of Bcl-2 protein in the cells in LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-C4-2 group, the expression levels of Bax, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in the cells in shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly increased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$), and the expression level of Bcl-2 protein was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$); compared with shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the expression levels of Bax and cleaved Caspase-3 proteins in the cells in shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-LNCaP group, the

expression levels of Bax, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in the cells in shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly increased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$), and the expression level of Bcl-2 protein was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$); compared with shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the expression levels of Bax, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in the cells in shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$), and the expression level of Bcl-2 protein was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). Compared with C4-2 group, the expression levels of E-cadherin protein in the cells in C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group and C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly increased ($P<0.01$), and the expression levels of N-cadherin and Vimentin proteins were significantly decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with LNCaP group, the expression levels of E-cadherin protein in the cells in LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group and LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly increased ($P<0.01$), and the expression levels of N-cadherin and Vimentin proteins in the cells in LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-C4-2 group, the expression levels of N-cadherin and Vimentin proteins in the cells in shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group were significantly decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the expression level of E-cadherin protein in the cells in shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was significantly decreased ($P<0.01$), and the expression levels of N-cadherin and Vimentin proteins were significantly increased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-LNCaP group, the expression level of E-cadherin protein in the cells in shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was significantly increased ($P<0.01$), and the expression levels of N-cadherin and Vimentin proteins were significantly decreased ($P<0.01$); compared with shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group, the expression level of E-cadherin protein in the cells in shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group was significantly decreased ($P<0.01$), and the expression level of N-cadherin was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Curcumin inhibits the proliferation, migration, and invasion of the prostate cancer cells *in vitro* and induces the apoptosis; silencing the CD147 gene partially reduces its inhibitory effect and its ability to induce the apoptosis.

KEYWORDS Curcumin; CD147; Prostate neoplasm; Cell invasion; Cell migration

前列腺癌是目前最常见的实体肿瘤之一, 位居男性肿瘤第2位, 特别是在发达国家, 占年新发肿瘤病例的19%, 且高达4%的前列腺癌患者在诊断时已经发生了转移, 这也是导致男性肿瘤相关性死亡的主要原因, 严重威胁人类健康^[1]。姜黄素是由姜科和天南星科植物的块根或根茎中提取的一种小分子多酚类色素, 具有抗氧化、抗炎、抗动脉粥样硬化和抗肿瘤等多种药理作用^[2]。研究^[3]显示: 即使在较大剂量时, 姜黄素仍保持低毒、安全和耐受性好的特点。姜黄素作为一种有效的抗肿瘤药物, 可以有效调节与肿瘤发生有关的多种生物学途径^[4]。姜黄素通过靶向不同的多步骤分子肿瘤发生, 包括多种肿瘤细胞中的肿瘤起始期和进展期, 干扰癌症发生发展^[5-6]。CD147是免疫球蛋白超家族的I型跨膜糖蛋白, 在多种细胞广泛表达, 包括内皮细胞和上皮细胞等, 是一种多功能糖蛋白^[7]。CD147介导肿瘤与基质之间的相互作用, 加速肿瘤血管生成。CD147的过度表达可促进血管内皮生长

因子和基质金属蛋白酶 (matrix metallo proteinase, MMP) 的大量产生, 加速肿瘤血管的生成和生长。本课题组前期预研究发现: 姜黄素对C4-2细胞和敲除CD147的C4-2细胞具有作用效果, 推测其可能与CD147基因的表达有关。YU等^[8]研究表明: 过表达的CD147与恶性肿瘤临床病理特征有关。CD147通过核因子 κB (nuclear factor- κB , NF- κB) 信号转导调节肿瘤的发生和发展。FANG等^[9]研究显示: CD147在调节前列腺癌细胞侵袭和迁移中具有重要作用, 其中CD147调节Wnt/ β 连环蛋白 (β -catenin) 通路可能与前列腺癌细胞的上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 有关, 并且可能是前列腺癌的潜在治疗靶点。然而, CD147促进肿瘤发生的潜在机制尚不清楚。在大部分癌症中, 癌症样本中CD147水平明显高于正常对照组, 与患者的预后密切相关, 提示CD147在多种癌症中具有良好的预测价值^[8]。本研究探讨姜黄素对前列腺癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭和诱导凋

亡的影响,阐明其可能的作用机制,为姜黄素的临床应用提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞、主要试剂和仪器 人前列腺癌 LNCaP 细胞和 C4-2 细胞由北华大学基础医学院病原生物学教研室保存。姜黄素和噻唑蓝 (thiazolyl blue tetrazolium bromide, MTT) 购自美国 Sigma 公司, Western blotting 检测试剂盒购自北京中山生物公司, CD147 抗体购自美国 Signalway Antibody 公司, 含半胱氨酸的天冬氨酸蛋白酶 3 (cysteinyI aspartate specific proteinase-3, Caspase-3)、聚二磷酸腺苷 (adenosine diphosphate, ADP)-核糖聚合酶 1 [poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase-1, PARP1]、B 淋巴细胞瘤 2 (B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2) 和 Bcl-2 相关 X 蛋白 (Bcl-2-related X protein, Bax) 均购自成都 ZEN-BIOSCIENCE 公司, E-钙黏蛋白 (E-cadherin)、神经钙黏蛋白 (neural-cadherin, N-cadherin)、波形蛋白 (Vimentin)、GAPDH 抗体及二抗均购自美国 Santa Cruz 公司。MOTIC AE31 显微镜购自北京汗盟紫星仪器仪表有限公司, 伯乐-550 型全自动酶标仪购自上海领成生物科技有限公司, ECL 系统购自北京中山生物公司。

1.2 细胞培养和分组 采用慢病毒转染系统分别转染 C4-2 细胞和 LNCaP 细胞, 作为 shCD147-C4-2 组 (沉默 CD147 的 shCD147-C4-2 细胞) 和 shCD147-LNCaP 组 (沉默 CD147 的 shCD147-LNCaP 细胞), 不作处理的 C4-2 细胞和 LNCaP 细胞作为 C4-2 组和 LNCaP 组。37 °C、5% CO₂ 条件下, 于含 10% 胎牛血清和 1% 青-链霉素的 RPMI-1640 培养基中培养。

1.3 采用 RNA 干扰技术制备沉默 CD147 基因细胞 采用 TRIzol 法提取稳定转染的前列腺癌细胞总 RNA, 按照试剂盒使用说明书进行操作。以 1 μg RNA 为模板, 进行逆转录 PCR (reverse transcription, RT-PCR) 扩增, 具体操作参照 One-Step RT-PCR 说明书进行。设计引物 P1 和 P2 作为 CD147 干扰序列, 引物浓度稀释至 20 μmol·L⁻¹。所用引物根据 CD147 基因特异性的区域设计, 预计 RT-PCR 产物长度约为 480 bp。引物序列: CD147 上游引物 P1 5'-AAGGTGGACTCCGACGACCA-GTGG-3', CD147 下游引物 P2 5'-CTTCCGGCG-CTTCTCGTAGAAG-3'; GAPDH 上游引物 5'-TC-GGAGTCAACGGATTTGGTCGTA-3', GAPDH

下游引物 5'-AGCCTTCTCCATGGTGGTGAA-GA-3'。以转入空载体的细胞作为阴性对照, 分为 shNC-C4-2 组 (shNC-C4-2 细胞) 和 shNC-LNCaP 组 (shNC-LNCaP 细胞)。转染后采用 0.5 g·L⁻¹ 的嘌呤霉素筛选稳定转染的细胞。

1.4 Western blotting 法检测沉默 CD147 基因细胞中 CD147 蛋白表达水平 收集培养的细胞, 采用磷酸盐缓冲液 (phosphate buffered saline, PBS) 缓冲液洗涤后加入裂解缓冲液裂解细胞, 裂解 25 min, 1.2×10⁴ g 离心 10 min, 检测上清浓度, 取 6 μg 蛋白进行 SDS-PAGE 电泳, 转膜。室温下, PVDF 在 5% 非脂肪牛乳中封闭膜 2 h, 加入 CD147 (1:1 000) 和 GAPDH (1:1 000) 一抗, 在 4 °C 环境中过夜。次日, 用 PBST 溶液洗涤, 以 1:10 000 稀释度将膜与二抗在室温避光条件下孵育 2 h, 加底物发光并拍照。采用 Image J 软件分析蛋白条带灰度值, 计算目的蛋白表达水平, 实验重复 3 次。目的蛋白表达水平=目的蛋白条带灰度值/GAPDH 蛋白条带灰度值。

1.5 显微镜观察各组细胞形态表现 取生长对数期 C4-2 和 LNCaP 细胞及 shCD147-C4-2 和 shCD147-LNCaP 细胞, 加入 20 μmol·L⁻¹ 姜黄素, 并于姜黄素处理 0 和 24 h 时, 倒置显微镜观察各组细胞形态表现并进行图像采集。

1.6 MTT 法检测各组细胞增殖活性 将对数生长期 C4-2、LNCaP、shCD147-C4-2 和 shCD147-LNCaP 细胞, 胰蛋白酶消化, 显微镜下观察到 70%~80% 细胞形态收缩时, 加入含血清培养液终止消化, 转移至离心管中, 1 000 g 离心 4 min, 离心后计数细胞, 于培养皿中加入细胞悬液, 以每孔 1×10⁴ 个细胞的密度接种于 96 孔细胞培养板, 放入细胞培养箱中培养 24 h。将 0、20、40、60 和 80 μmol·L⁻¹ 姜黄素处理各组细胞 24 h, 加入 5 g·L⁻¹ MTT 每孔 20 μL, 孵育细胞 4 h, DMSO 溶液溶解蓝紫色结晶, 于波长 490 nm 处测定各组细胞吸光度 (A) 值, 计算细胞增殖活性。细胞增殖活性=实验孔 A 值/对照孔 A 值。

1.7 细胞划痕实验检测各组细胞迁移率 取对数生长期 C4-2 和 LNCaP 细胞, 调整细胞悬液浓度为每孔 6×10⁵ 个细胞, 接种于 6 孔细胞培养板中, 继续培养至细胞密度达到 80%。无血清 RPMI-1640 培养基替换完全培养基, 继续培养 24 h。细胞完全汇合后, 使用 200 μL 注射器尖端于单层细胞每个孔

上划痕,采用PBS缓冲液洗涤细胞2次以去除细胞碎片。倒置显微镜观察和拍摄细胞在划痕边缘处的迁移情况。分别加入20和40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素,继续培养24 h。记录穿过划痕边界的细胞数量,计算细胞迁移率,实验重复3次。细胞迁移率=(0 h划痕面积-24 h划痕面积)/0 h划痕面积 $\times 100\%$ 。

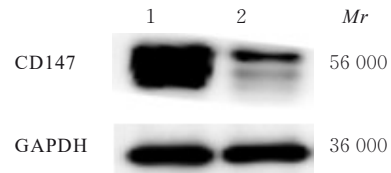
1.8 Western blotting法检测各组细胞中凋亡、侵袭和迁移相关蛋白表达水平 收集培养的细胞,采用PBS缓冲液洗涤后,加入裂解缓冲液裂解细胞,裂解25 min, 1.2×10^4 g离心10 min,检测上清浓度,取6 μg 蛋白进行SDS-PAGE电泳后转至PVDF膜。室温下,于5%非脂肪牛乳中封闭2 h,分别加入裂解的Caspase-3 (cleaved-Caspase-3) (1: 1 000)、PARP1 (1: 1 000)、Bcl-2 (1: 1 000)、Bax (1: 1 000)、E-cadherin (1: 1 000)、N-cadherin (1: 1 000)、Vimentin (1: 1 000)、CD147 (1: 1 000)和GAPDH (1: 1 000),于4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 环境中过夜。次日,用PBST溶液洗涤,以1: 10 000稀释度将膜与二抗在室温避光条件下孵育2 h,加底物发光并拍照。采用Image J软件分析蛋白条带灰度值,以GAPDH为内参,计算目的蛋白表达水平,实验重复3次。目的蛋白表达水平=目的蛋白条带灰度值/内参蛋白条带灰度值。

1.9 统计学分析 采用GraphPad Prism9.0.2统计软件进行统计学分析。各组细胞增殖活性、细胞迁移率和细胞中凋亡、侵袭及迁移相关蛋白表达水平符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,多组间样本均数比较采用单因素方差分析,组间样本均数两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 沉默CD147基因后各组细胞中CD147蛋白表达情况 与C4-2组比较,沉默CD147基因后shCD147-C4-2组细胞中CD147蛋白表达量明显减少。与LNCaP组比较,沉默CD147基因后shCD147-LNCaP组细胞中CD147蛋白表达量明显减少。见图1和2。

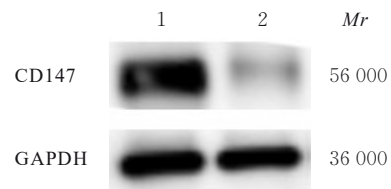
2.2 各组细胞形态表现 与处理0 h比较,20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素处理24 h后C4-2组和LNCaP组细胞形态有明显变化,部分细胞出现凋亡征象,表现为细胞收缩变圆,胞体变小,与周围失去联系,胞膜形成泡状突起,胞质收缩,且有典型凋亡小体存在;shCD147-C4-2组和shCD147-LNCaP组细胞形态有明显变化,但细胞凋亡现象减弱。见图3。



Lane 1: C4-2 group; Lane 2: ShCD147-C4-2 group.

图1 2组C4-2细胞中CD147蛋白表达电泳图

Fig. 1 Electrophoregram of expressions of CD147 protein in C4-2 cells in two groups



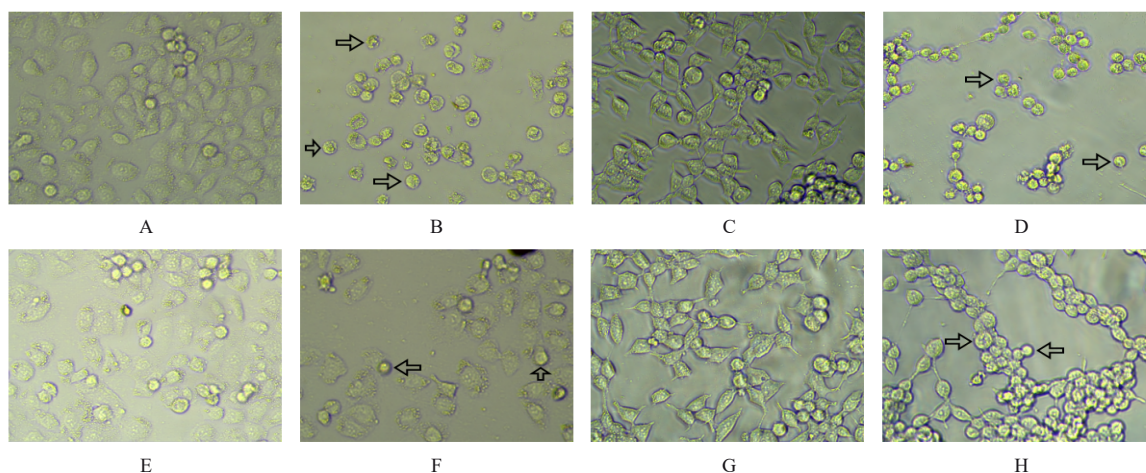
Lane 1: LNCaP group; Lane 2: ShCD147-LNCaP group.

图2 2组LNCaP细胞中CD147蛋白表达电泳图

Fig. 2 Electrophoregram of expressions of CD147 protein in LNCaP cells in two groups

2.3 各组细胞增殖活性 与C4-2+0 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较,C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、C4-2+60 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和C4-2+80 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性均明显降低 ($P<0.01$)。与LNCaP+0 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较,LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组、LNCaP+60 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和LNCaP+80 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性均明显降低 ($P<0.01$)。与shNC-C4-2组比较,shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显降低 ($P<0.01$);与shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较,shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显升高 ($P<0.01$)。与shNC-LNCaP组比较,shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显降低 ($P<0.01$);与shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较,shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞增殖活性明显升高 ($P<0.01$)。见图4。

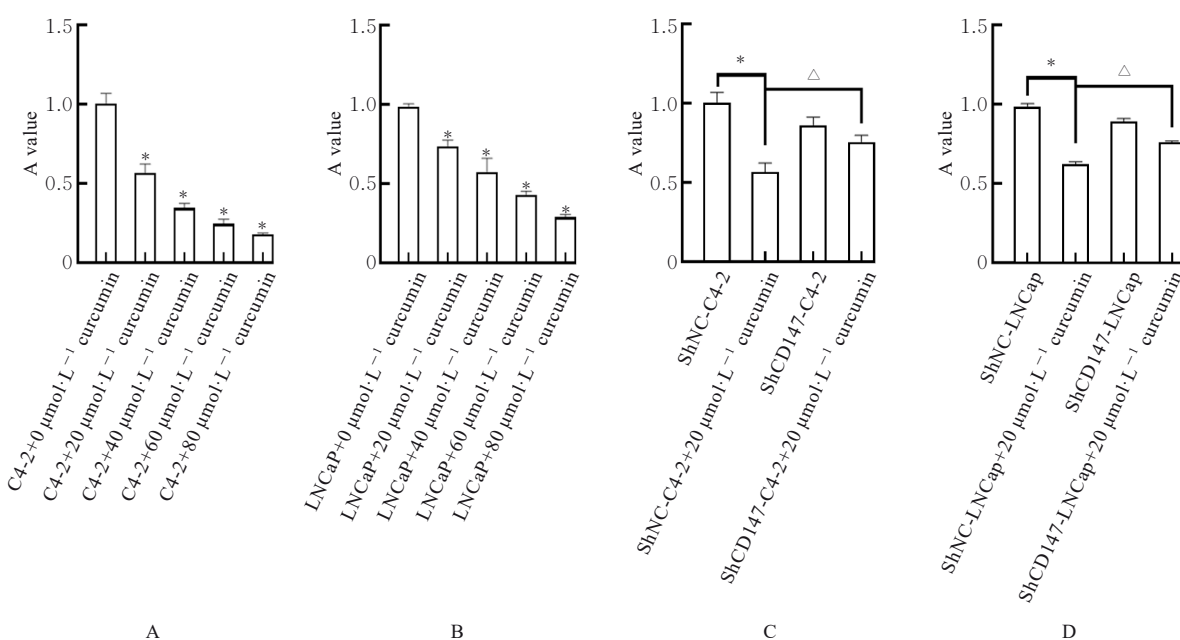
2.4 各组细胞迁移率 姜黄素处理24 h后,与C4-2组 (68.800% \pm 1.306%)比较,C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率 (44.740% \pm 1.619%和30.230% \pm 2.352%)均明显降低 ($P<0.01$);与LNCaP组 (40.440% \pm 5.354%)比较,LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$



Arrows pointed apoptotic cells; A, C, E, G: 0 h; B, D, F, H: 24 h; A, B: C4-2 group; C, D: LNCaP group; E, F: ShCD147-C4-2 group; G, H: ShCD147-LNCaP group.

图3 姜黄素处理不同时间后各组细胞形态表现($\times 200$)

Fig. 3 Morphology of cells in various groups after treated with curcumin for different time ($\times 200$)



A: $*P < 0.01$ vs LNCaP+0 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; B: $*P < 0.01$ vs LNCaP+0 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; C: $*P < 0.01$ vs shNC-C4-2 group; $\Delta P < 0.01$ vs shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; D: $*P < 0.01$ vs shNC-LNCaP group; $\Delta P < 0.01$ vs shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图4 各组细胞增殖活性

Fig. 4 Proliferation activities of cells in various groups

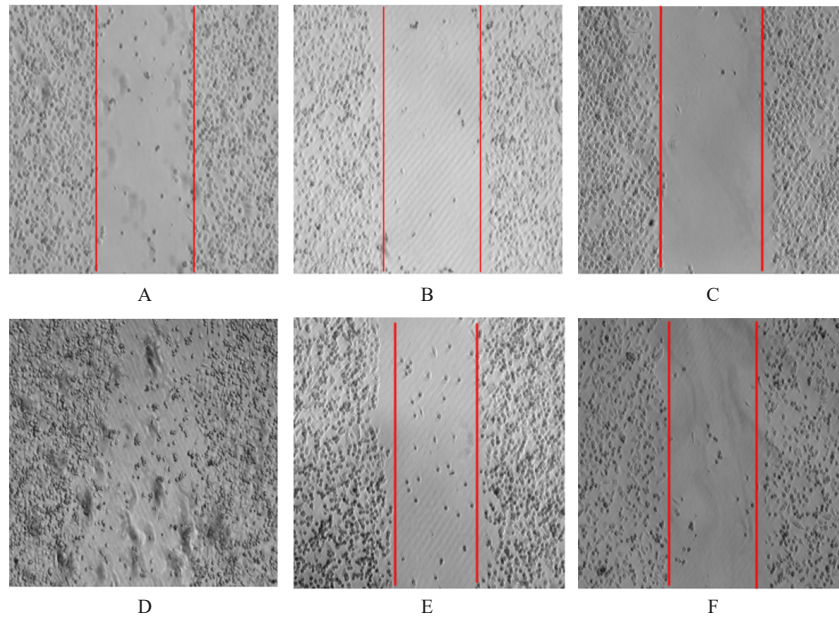
姜黄素组和 LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率 ($16.540\% \pm 1.518\%$ 和 $5.679\% \pm 2.844\%$) 均明显降低 ($P < 0.01$)。见图 5 和 6。与 shNC-C4-2 组 ($49.980\% \pm 4.614\%$) 比较, shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率 ($20.540\% \pm 1.979\%$) 明显降低 ($P < 0.01$); 与 shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄

素组比较, shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率 ($28.880\% \pm 2.174\%$) 明显升高 ($P < 0.05$)。与 shNC-LNCaP 组 ($51.970\% \pm 6.964\%$) 比较, shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率 ($11.670\% \pm 3.055\%$) 明显降低 ($P < 0.01$); 与 shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较,

shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞迁移率 ($24.220\%\pm 1.072\%$) 明显升高 ($P<0.05$)。见图7和8。

2.5 各组细胞中 Bax、Bcl-2、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达水平 与 C4-2 组比较, C4-2+

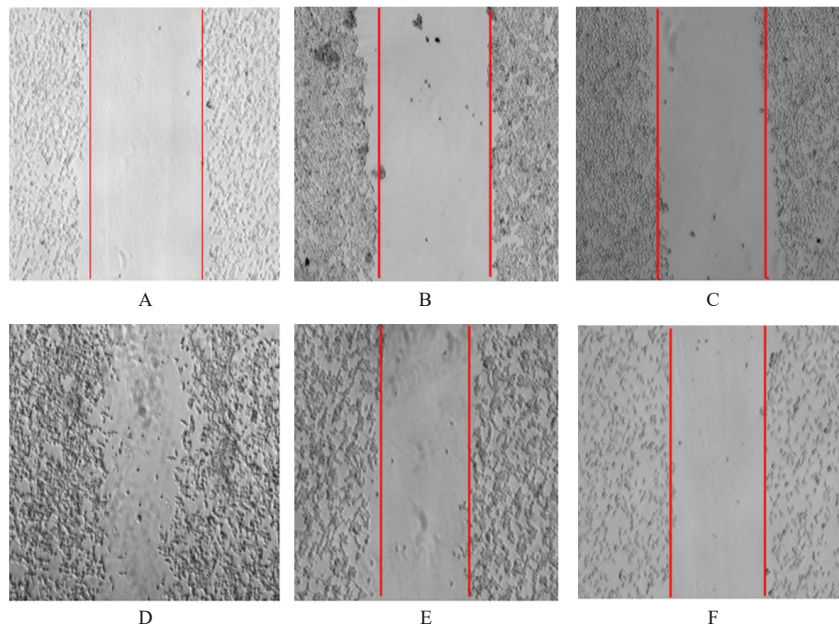
20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和 C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax、cleaved Caspase-3 及 PARP1 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$), Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$)。与 LNCaP 组比较, LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和 LNCaP+



A—C:0 h;D—F:24 h;A, D:C4-2 group;B, E:C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group;C, F:C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图5 姜黄素处理不同时间后各组 C4-2 细胞迁移情况($\times 40$)

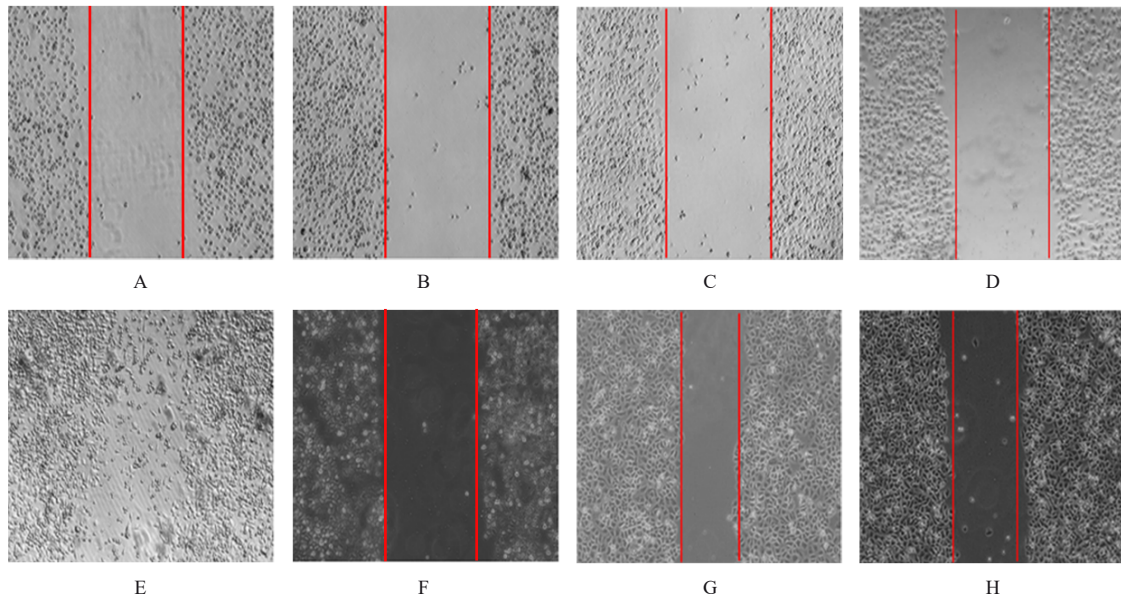
Fig. 5 Migration of C4-2 cells in various groups after treated with curcumin for different time ($\times 40$)



A—C: 0 h;D—F: 24 h; A, D: LNCaP group; B, E: LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; C, F: LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图6 姜黄素处理不同时间后各组 LNCaP 细胞迁移情况($\times 40$)

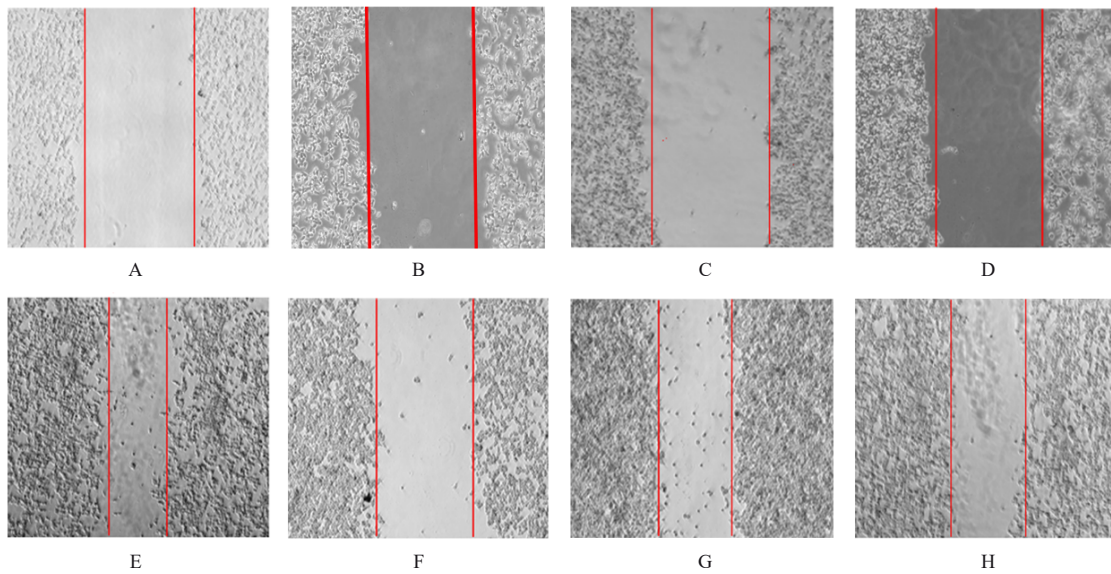
Fig. 6 Migration of LNCaP cells in various groups after treated with curcumin for different time ($\times 40$)



A—D: 0 h; E—H: 24 h; A, E: ShNC-C4-2 group; B, F: ShNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; C, G: ShCD147-C4-2 group; D, H: ShCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图7 姜黄素处理不同时间后各组转染C4-2细胞迁移情况($\times 40$)

Fig. 7 Migration of transfected C4-2 cells in various groups after treated with curcumin for different time ($\times 40$)



A—D: 0 h; E—H: 24 h; A, E: ShNC-LNCaP group; B, F: ShNC-LNCaP +20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; C, G: ShCD147-LNCaP group; D, H: ShCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图8 姜黄素处理不同时间后各组转染LNCaP细胞迁移情况($\times 40$)

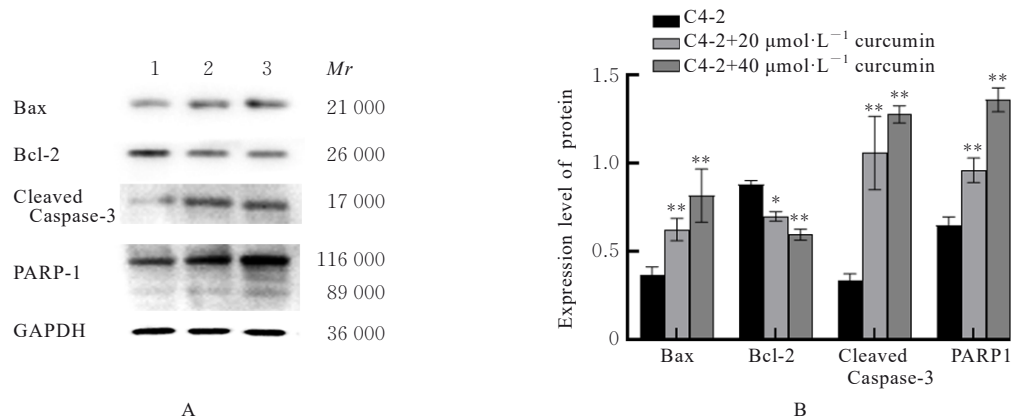
Fig. 8 Migration of transfected LNCaP cells in various groups after treated with curcumin for different time ($\times 40$)

$40\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中Bax、cleaved Caspase-3及PARP1蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$), LNCaP+ $40\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组Bcl-2蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.01$), LNCaP+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组Bcl-2蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义

($P>0.05$)。与shNC-C4-2组比较, shNC-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中Bax、cleaved Caspase-3和PARP1蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.01$), Bcl-2蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P<0.05$); 与shNC-C4-2+ $20\ \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较,

shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax 和 cleaved Caspase-3 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.01$), Bcl-2 和 PARP 蛋白表达水平差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。与 shNC-LNCaP 组比较, shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$), Bcl-2 蛋白表达水

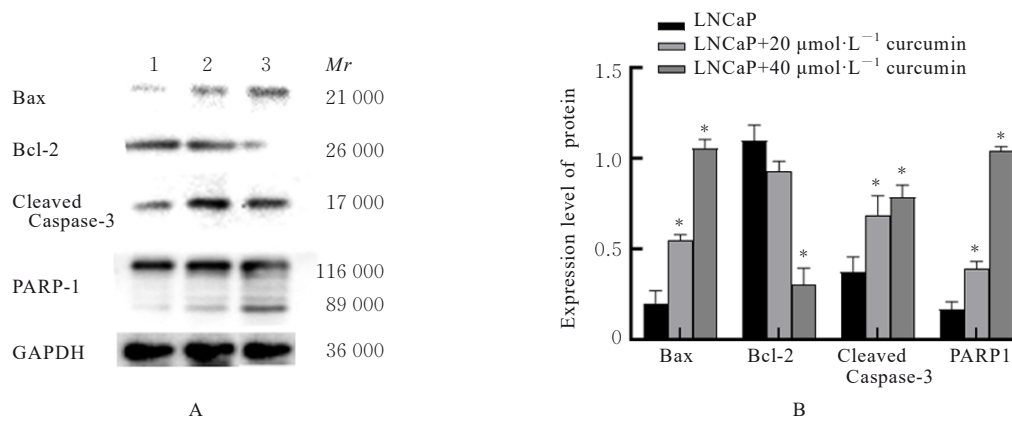
平明显降低 ($P<0.05$); 与 shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 Bax、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$), Bcl-2 蛋白表达水平明显升高 ($P<0.05$)。见图 9~12。



Lane 1: C4-2 group; Lane 2: C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs C4-2 group.

图 9 各组 C4-2 细胞中 Bax、Bcl-2、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 9 Electrophoregram (A) and histogram (B) of expressions of Bax, Bcl-2, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in C4-2 cells in various groups



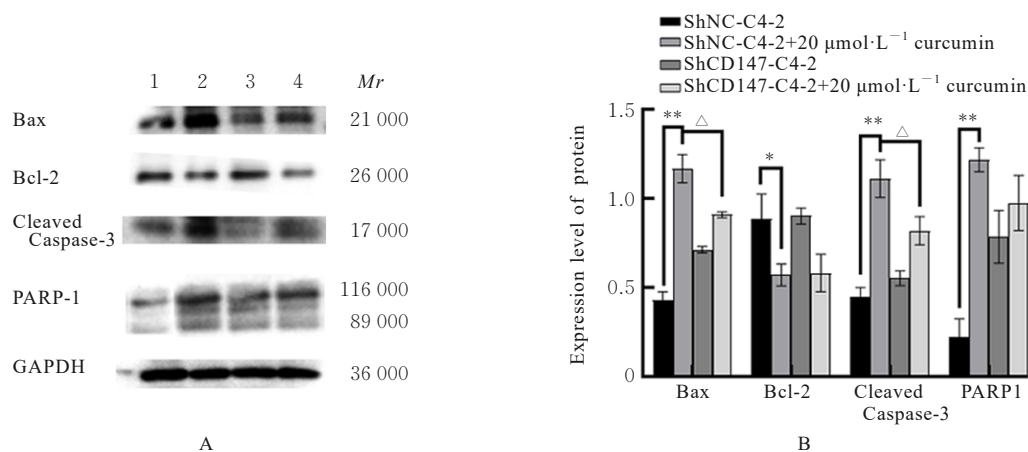
Lane 1: LNCaP group; Lane 2: LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P<0.01$ vs LNCaP.

图 10 各组 LNCaP 细胞中 Bax、Bcl-2、cleaved Caspase-3 和 PARP1 蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 10 Electrophoregram (A) and histogram (B) of expressions of Bax, Bcl-2, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in LNCaP cells in various groups

2.6 各组细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达水平 与 C4-2 组比较, C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和 C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平均明显升高 ($P<$

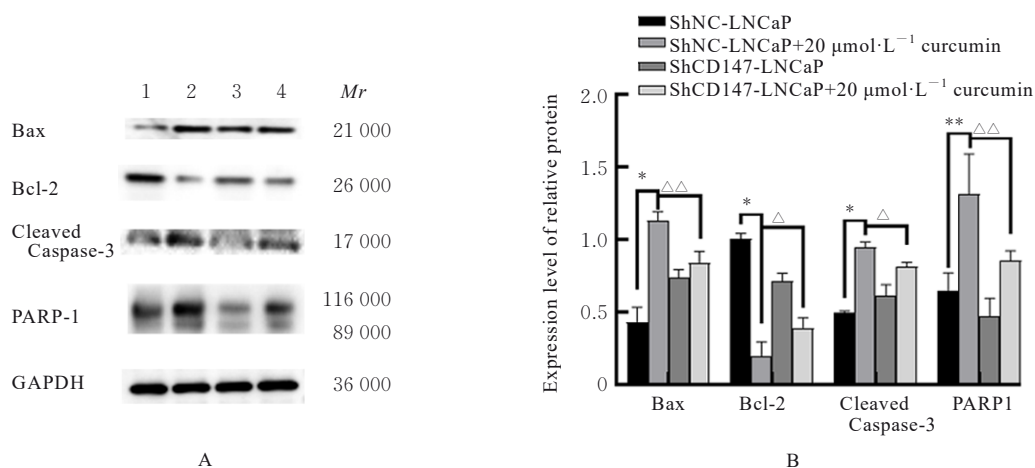
0.01), N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达水平均明显降低 ($P<0.01$)。与 LNCaP 组比较, LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组和 LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中 E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平均明显升高



Lane 1: ShNC-C4-2 group; Lane 2: ShNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: ShCD147-C4-2 group; Lane 4: ShCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs shNC-C4-2 group; $\Delta P<0.01$ vs shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图11 各组转染C4-2细胞中Bax、Bcl-2、cleaved Caspase-3和PARP1蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 11 Electrophoregram(A) and histogram(B) of expressions of Bax, Bcl-2, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in transfected C4-2 cells in various groups



Lane 1: ShNC-LNCaP group; Lane 2: ShNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: ShCD147-LNCaP group; Lane 4: ShCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$ vs shNC-LNCaP group; $\Delta P<0.05$, $\Delta\Delta P<0.01$ vs shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图12 各组转染LNCaP细胞中Bax、Bcl-2、cleaved Caspase-3和PARP1蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 12 Electrophoregram(A) and histogram(B) of expressions of Bax, Bcl-2, cleaved Caspase-3, and PARP1 proteins in transfected LNCaP cells in various groups

($P<0.01$), LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达水平均明显降低($P<0.01$), LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达水平差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与shNC-C4-2组比较, shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达水平均明显降低($P<0.01$), E-cadherin蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 与shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比

较, shCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中E-cadherin蛋白表达水平明显降低($P<0.01$), N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达水平均明显升高($P<0.01$)。与shNC-LNCaP组比较, shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中E-cadherin蛋白表达水平明显升高($P<0.01$), N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达水平均明显降低($P<0.01$); 与shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组比较, shCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 姜黄素组细胞中

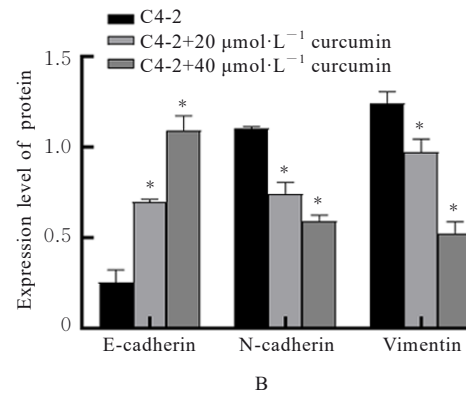
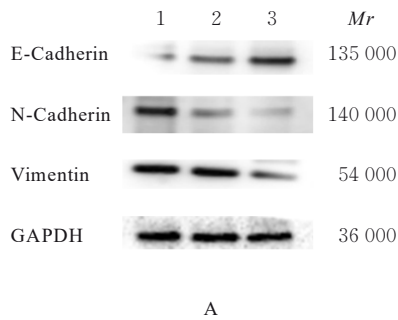
E-cadherin 蛋白表达水平明显降低 ($P < 0.01$), N-cadherin 表达水平明显升高 ($P < 0.05$), Vimentin 蛋白表达水平差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见图 13~16。

3 讨论

目前, 前列腺癌患者的治疗选择取决于肿瘤性质、前列腺特异性抗原 (prostate specific antigen, PSA) 水平、临床 TNM 分期和 Gleason 评分^[10]。前列腺癌患者表现为局限病变或晚期病变, 对于局限性前列腺癌患者, 主要为根治性切除治疗, 包括前列腺癌切除术和放疗期联合或不联合辅助雄激素剥夺, 但三分之一的患者可能会出现复发^[11]。对

于已扩散到前列腺以外晚期病变并复发的癌症患者, 多采用雄激素剥夺疗法, 但相关疗法最终会对初始治疗产生耐药性, 可用的治疗方案价格昂贵, 并且会带来严重的不良反应^[12-13]。尽管有可用的治疗方案, 但前列腺癌仍然无法治愈, 因此有必要寻找新的具有成本效益且不良反应小和疗效更高的前列腺癌治疗方法。

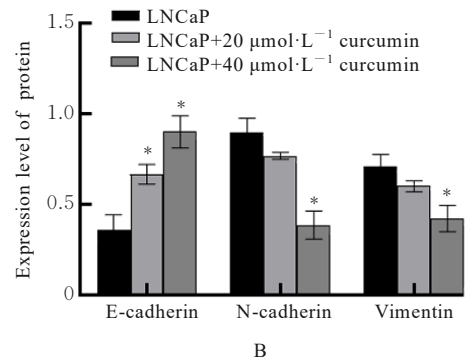
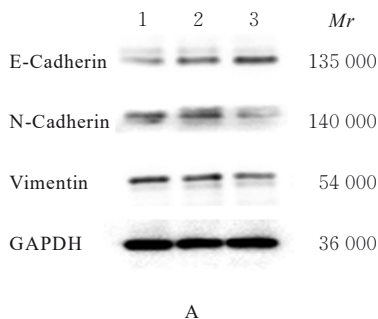
姜黄素通过与多种免疫介质相互作用发挥其免疫调节能力, 能够通过改变细胞的基因表达影响和调节多种分子靶标^[14]。姜黄素具有多靶向特性, 能够调节多种转录因子、炎症细胞因子、酶、激酶、生长因子、受体和细胞凋亡蛋白, 其类似物可通过调节多种信号通路和抑制细胞增殖、侵袭及迁



Lane 1: C4-2 group; Lane 2: C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: C4-2+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P < 0.01$ vs C4-2 group.

图 13 各组 C4-2 细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

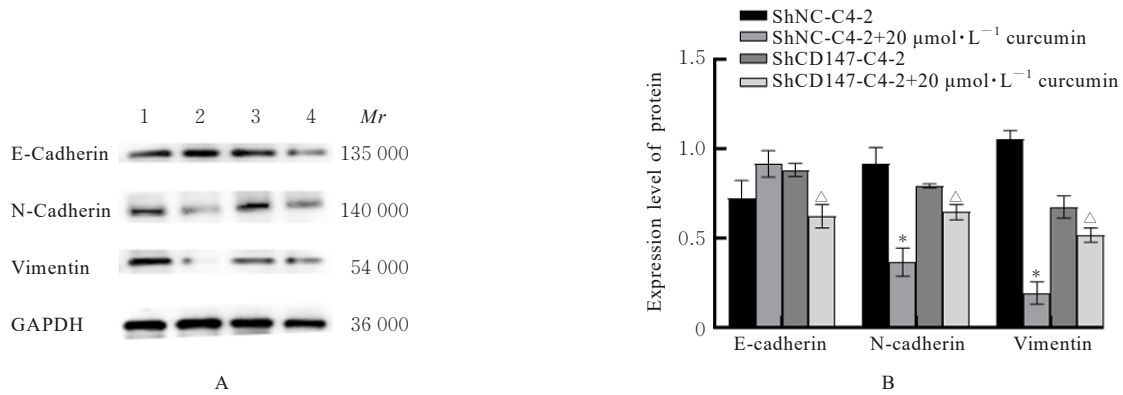
Fig. 13 Electrophoretogram(A) and histogram(B) of expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, and Vimentin proteins in C4-2 cells in various groups



Lane 1: LNCaP group; Lane 2: LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: LNCaP+40 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P < 0.01$ vs LNCaP group.

图 14 各组 LNCaP 细胞中 E-cadherin、N-cadherin 和 Vimentin 蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

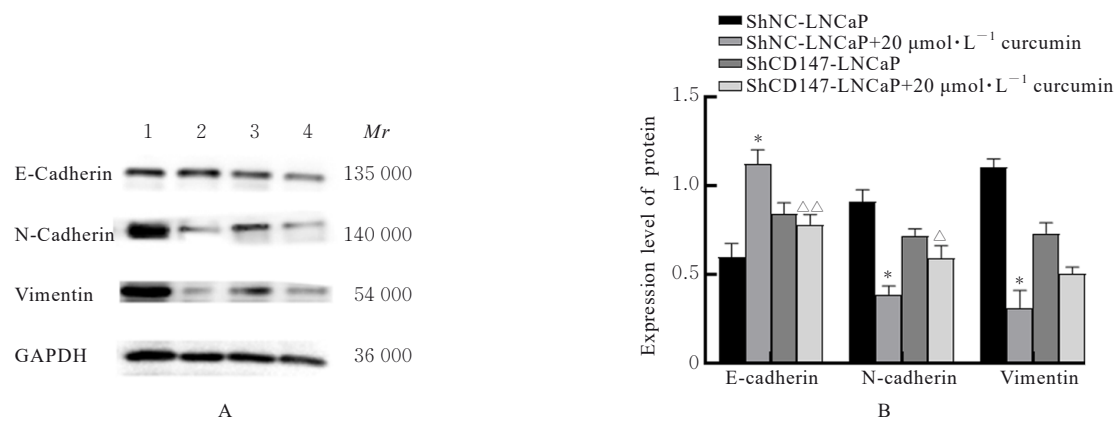
Fig. 14 Electrophoretogram(A) and histogram(B) of expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, and Vimentin proteins in LNCaP cells in various groups



Lane 1: ShNC-C4-2 group; Lane 2: ShNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: ShCD147-C4-2 group; Lane 4: ShCD147-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P<0.01$ vs shNC-C4-2 group; $\Delta P<0.01$ vs shNC-C4-2+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图15 各组转染C4-2细胞中E-cadherin、N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 15 Electrophoregram(A) and histogram(B) of expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, and Vimentin proteins in transfected C4-2 cells in various groups



Lane 1: ShNC-LNCaP group; Lane 2: ShNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group; Lane 3: ShCD147-LNCaP group; Lane 4: ShCD147-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group. * $P<0.01$ vs shNC-LNCaP group; $\Delta P<0.05$, $\Delta\Delta P<0.01$ vs shNC-LNCaP+20 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ curcumin group.

图16 各组转染LNCaP细胞中E-cadherin、N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 16 Electrophoregram(A) and histogram(B) of expressions of E-cadherin, N-cadherin, and Vimentin proteins in transfected LNCaP cells in various groups

移和血管生成,抑制肿瘤发生发展^[15-18]。研究^[19-20]显示:姜黄素在宫颈癌、乳腺癌和肺癌等癌症治疗中发挥抗癌特性。

本研究结果显示:姜黄素对C4-2细胞和LNCaP细胞均产生了明显的增殖抑制作用,并随着姜黄素浓度的升高,其抑制作用不断增强。姜黄素处理后,细胞中Bcl-2蛋白表达减少,Bax蛋白表达增加,cleaved Caspase-3激活增加,PARP1蛋白表达增加,提示线粒体途径的凋亡途径启动。EMT是上皮细胞获得间充质细胞的特征,使细胞运动性和迁移能力增强^[21-22]。在EMT表型获得过

程中,E-cadherin蛋白表达下调是减少细胞间黏附的关键步骤,导致上皮结构失去稳定性^[23]。本研究结果显示:姜黄素处理后,细胞迁移率明显降低,且E-cadherin蛋白表达上调,N-cadherin和Vimentin蛋白表达下调,提示前列腺癌细胞侵袭行为受到姜黄素药物抑制。

CD147又称细胞外MMP诱导因子,其已被证实具有黏附分子的特性,能够介导细胞间或细胞-基质的黏附^[24]。研究^[25]显示:CD147促进成纤维细胞和肿瘤基质细胞产生MMP,MMP可降解基膜和细胞外基质中的成分,也可能参与癌症转移扩

散的晚期,即癌细胞进入、存活和离开血管或淋巴管。CD147还能够在RNA和蛋白水平影响血管内皮生长因子的表达,促进肿瘤血管系统的生长^[26]。此外,CD147是一种多功能蛋白,其功能多样性可能与不同的翻译后修饰有关^[27]。糖基化的差异修饰可能与细胞类型特异性或恶性肿瘤有关,因此,CD147的表达可能在前列腺癌的进展中起重要作用,检测其水平有助于预测前列腺癌的预后。

本研究结果显示:姜黄素作用前列腺癌C4-2和LNCaP细胞的过程中,可能通过CD147位点发挥作用,沉默CD147后,姜黄素药物作用能力减弱,提示在前列腺癌C4-2细胞和LNCaP细胞的增殖、凋亡、侵袭和迁移过程中,CD147蛋白发挥重要的负调控作用。

综上所述,姜黄素可抑制体外前列腺癌细胞的增殖、侵袭和迁移,并诱导细胞凋亡,沉默CD147基因可在一定程度上降低其抑制作用和诱导细胞凋亡能力。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:

王馨参与研究设计、实验操作和论文撰写,赵杰瑞参与实验操作,郭玉苗和陈姝彤参与数据收集、整理及分析,侯宗昊参与实验操作,张若文参与论文审校。

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