

Yes相关蛋白对人宫颈癌SiHa细胞生物学行为的影响

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨Yes相关蛋白(YAP)沉默对人宫颈癌(CC)SiHa细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭能力的影响。**方法:** 对人CC细胞株SiHa细胞进行体外培养, 慢病毒YAPshRNA转染到SiHa细胞, 建立稳定转染的YAP-shRNA实验组(sh-YAP组)和空载质粒对照组(对照组), 采用Western blotting法检测YAP沉默效果; 免疫荧光法检测2组细胞中肌动蛋白(F-actin)微丝数量及形态变化; CCK-8法、Transwell小室实验和细胞划痕实验检测2组细胞存活率、迁移及侵袭细胞数以及细胞划痕愈合率; Western blotting法检测2组细胞中上皮-间质转化(EMT)相关标记物[E钙黏蛋白(E-cadherin)和锌指转录因子(Snail)]、DNA损伤修复相关蛋白 γ (γ -H2AX)和凋亡相关蛋白[c-MYC和B细胞淋巴瘤2(Bcl-2)]蛋白表达水平。**结果:** 慢病毒YAPshRNA转染SiHa细胞后, SiHa细胞中YAP蛋白表达水平明显降低($P<0.05$)。免疫荧光实验, YAP沉默后SiHa细胞中F-actin微丝稀疏且排列规则, 细胞数量减少、细胞呈现蜷缩的状态。CCK-8法, 与对照组比较, sh-YAP组培养24和48 h后SiHa细胞存活率明显降低($P<0.01$); Transwell小室实验和细胞划痕实验, 与对照组比较, sh-YAP组的SiHa细胞迁移和侵袭细胞数明显减少($P<0.01$), 细胞划痕愈合率明显降低($P<0.05$); Western blotting法, 与对照组比较, sh-YAP组细胞中E-cadherin蛋白表达水平升高($P<0.05$), c-MYC、Bcl-2和 γ -H2AX蛋白表达水平降低($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$)。**结论:** YAP基因沉默导致人CC SiHa细胞F-actin的解聚, 并调控细胞凋亡和DNA损伤修复, 可能会逆转EMT进程, 从而抑制肿瘤细胞增殖和迁移。

[关键词] 宫颈癌; Yes相关蛋白; 细胞增殖; 细胞迁移

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Effect of Yes-associated proteins on biological behaviors of human cervical cancer SiHa cells

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the effect of Yes-associated protein (YAP) silencing on the proliferation, migration, and invasion capabilities of the human cervical cancer (CC) SiHa cells. **Methods:** The human CC SiHa cells were cultured *in vitro*, and the lentiviral YAP shRNA was transfected into the SiHa cells to establish stably transfected YAP-shRNA experimental group (sh-YAP group) and empty plasmid control group (control group). Western blotting method was used to detect the silencing effect of YAP; immunofluorescence method was used to detect the microfilament number and morphology of actin filaments (F-actin) in the cells in both groups; CCK-8 method was used to detect the survival rates of the cells in two groups; Transwell chamber assay and wound healing assay were used to detect the numbers of migration and invasion cells and scratch healing rates of the cells in two groups; Western blotting method was used to detect the expression levels of epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) markers (E-cadherin and Snail), DNA damage repair-related proteins (γ -H2AX), and apoptosis-related proteins [c-MYC and B-cell lymphoma-2 (Bcl-2)] in the cells in two groups. **Results:** The results of lentiviral YAP shRNA transfection into SiHa cells showed that the expression level of YAP protein in the SiHa cells was significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$). The immunofluorescence results showed that after YAP silencing, the F-actin in SiHa cells was sparse and regularly arranged, with a reduced number of cells and a shriveled appearance. The CCK-8 results showed that compared with control group, the survival rate of the SiHa cells in sh-YAP group was significantly decreased cultured for 24 and 48 h ($P < 0.01$). The results of Transwell chamber assay and the wound healing assay showed that compared with control group, the numbers of migration and invasion SiHa cells in sh-YAP group were significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), and the cell scratch healing rates were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$). The Western blotting results showed that compared with control group, the expression level of E-cadherin protein in the cells in sh-YAP group was increased ($P < 0.05$), and the expression levels of c-MYC, Bcl-2, and γ -H2AX proteins were decreased ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** YAP gene silencing leads to the depolymerization of F-actin in the human CC SiHa cells and regulates the apoptosis and DNA damage repair, potentially reversing the EMT process, thereby inhibiting the proliferation and migration of the tumor cells.

KEYWORDS Cervical neoplasm; Yes-associated protein; Cell proliferation; Cell migration

宫颈癌 (cervical carcinoma, CC) 是女性恶性肿瘤的第四大疾病, 2020 年全球约新增 60.4 万例 CC 病例, 死亡 34.2 万例^[1]。CC 病例基本上均可归因于高危型人乳头瘤病毒 (human papilloma virus, HPV) 感染^[2]。而 HPV 感染与 Yes 相关蛋白 (Yes-associated protein, YAP) 表达存在密切关联^[3]。YAP 作为 Hippo 通路的核心分子, 可直接或间接调控与癌症的侵袭和转移有关的靶基因的表达, 促进肿瘤的侵袭和转移^[4]。在许多类型的肿瘤中, Hippo 通路常发生失调, 并与恶性肿瘤细胞的恶性增殖和转移存在关联^[5]。肿瘤转移和侵袭常发生于肿瘤发展的中后期。CC 的标准化治疗包括

手术治疗、放射治疗和化学疗法, 放射治疗是晚期疾病的主要治疗方法, 然而, 由于放射敏感性, 多数肿瘤晚期患者都有不良结局^[6-7]。在细胞水平上, YAP 在宫颈鳞状细胞癌中的作用机制以及 YAP 与 DNA 损伤修复相关蛋白泛素化组蛋白 (histone H2A family member X, H2AX) 磷酸化之间的相关作用尚无相关研究报道。本研究通过体外功能实验探讨 YAP 在人 CC SiHa 细胞生长中的作用, 以及 YAP 对 DNA 损伤修复、凋亡和上皮-间充质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 等作用的影响, 为更深入地研究肿瘤转移和侵袭机制以及为 CC 的预后和靶向治疗提供新的思路。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞、主要试剂和仪器 HPV16阳性的SiHa人CC细胞,购自美国ATCC公司。DMEM培养液和胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)购自美国Gibco生物公司,鼠抗人E钙黏蛋白(E-cadherin)、兔抗人锌指转录因子(Snail)、 β 肌动蛋白(β -actin)、c-MYC和B细胞淋巴瘤2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)单克隆抗体均购自美国CST公司,兔抗 γ -H2AX单克隆抗体购自江苏Affinity Biosciences公司,兔抗人YAP抗体单克隆抗体购自美国Abcam公司,Transwell小室购自美国Corning公司,罗丹明标记鬼笔环肽免疫荧光购自武汉ABclonal生物科技有限公司。 CO_2 恒温培养箱(型号:3111,美国Thermo公司),双近红外荧光分子成像系统(型号:Odyssey CLX,美国LI-COR公司),ECHO荧光显微镜(型号:RVL-00-M,美国ECHO公司)。

1.2 细胞培养、转染及分组 人CC细胞系SiHa细胞,采用DMEM培养基(含10%FBS),在 37°C 、5% CO_2 培养箱中培养,每天观察,2~3 d更换1次培养液,待细胞融合度达到70%~80%时用胰蛋白酶消化传代,取生长状态良好的对数生长期细胞用于实验。YAP慢病毒RNA干扰序列由北京合生生物科技有限公司设计合成,YAP-shRNA重组载体序列:5'-GCCACCAAGCTAGATAAAGAA-3';shRNA-NC空载体序列:5'-AAACGTGACACG-TTCGGAGAA-3'。选用慢病毒转染方法:转染前1 d按每孔 1×10^4 个细胞将SiHa细胞接种于96孔细胞培养板,放置于 37°C 、5% CO_2 培养箱中,第2天按照最佳病毒感染复数(multiple of infection, MOI)=30进行转染,24 h后更换新鲜的培养基,继续培养。实验分为对照组和YAP沉默组(sh-YAP组)。

1.3 免疫荧光法检测2组细胞中肌动蛋白(F-actin)聚合情况 采用罗丹明标记鬼笔环肽染色说明书进行荧光染色。收集对数生长期的细胞,经消化、离心和重悬后,接种于铺盖玻片的6孔细胞培养板中,每孔加入2 mL培养基,在培养箱中培养。48 h后取出6孔细胞培养板加入磷酸盐缓冲液(phosphate buffer saline, PBS)漂洗3次,甲醇固定15 min, PBS缓冲液漂洗3次,0.5% Triton X-100通透细胞,室温静置20 min, PBS缓冲液漂洗3次后滴加罗丹明标记的鬼笔环肽免疫荧光2 h后,二

咪基-2-苯基吲哚(4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole, DAPI)染色液核染色,封固剂封片,在荧光显微镜下观察并拍照。

1.4 CCK-8法检测2组细胞存活率 取对数生长期的细胞,接种于6孔细胞培养板内,调整细胞水平至每微升50个细胞,以每孔100 μL 接种于96孔细胞培养板中,每孔加入CCK-8 10 μL ,置于 37°C 、5% CO_2 孵育箱内继续孵育,分别在0、24和48 h后于波长450 nm处测定每孔吸光度(A)值,并绘制增殖曲线。细胞存活率=sh-YAP组A值/对照组A值 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.5 细胞划痕实验检测2组细胞划痕愈合率 收集生长状态良好且处于对数生长期的细胞,分别进行消化、离心和重悬后,将细胞密度调整为每孔约 7×10^5 个细胞,接种于6孔细胞培养板内,置于培养箱孵育。次日用枪头沿直尺划痕,用200 μL 的移液器吸头垂直于孔板均匀划痕,注意使划痕等宽,去除划下的细胞,并给予药物治疗。置于 37°C 、5% CO_2 培养箱中培养,分别在给药0和48 h应用显微镜拍照,分析划痕修复程度,计算细胞划痕愈合率。细胞划痕愈合率=(0 h划痕面积-48 h划痕面积)/0 h划痕面积 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.6 Transwell小室实验检测2组细胞迁移和侵袭细胞数 将SiHa细胞以每孔 8×10^3 个细胞密度接种于Transwell小室(8.0 μm),在 37°C 、5% CO_2 培养箱中培养48 h,取出小室吸除培养基,棉签擦去上室面未穿膜的细胞,甲醛固定,结晶紫染色,显微镜下随机选取5个视野,采用Image J软件计数,取平均值,实验重复3次。细胞侵袭实验首先将Matrigel胶 4°C 过夜融化,次日与无血清DMEM培养基以1:10比例稀释,每孔60 μL 包被小室膜上,置于 37°C 恒温箱中30 min,干燥后待用。显微镜下观察并选取5个高倍视野进行拍照,采用Image J软件计数各组迁移和侵袭细胞数,GraphPad Prism 8.0进行统计分析和统计图绘制。

1.7 Western blotting法检测2组细胞中E-cadherin、Snail、YAP、c-MYC、Bcl-2和 γ -H2AX蛋白表达水平

PBS缓冲液洗涤细胞,加入含有PMSF的RIPA细胞裂解液,用刮勺研磨,冰上孵育30 min, 4°C 、13 000 $\text{r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心10 min,取上清液,即为细胞总蛋白。应用BCA蛋白定量试剂盒测定蛋白浓度,取30 μg 细胞总蛋白变性用于蛋白印迹上样,通过SDS-PAGE电泳分离蛋白转移至PVDF膜,5%脱

脂牛奶封闭1 h,一抗孵育过夜,二抗孵育2 h,ECL显影曝光。采用Image J软件分析目的蛋白条带灰度值,计算目的蛋白表达水平。目的蛋白表达水平=目的蛋白条带灰度值/内参 β -actin蛋白条带灰度值。

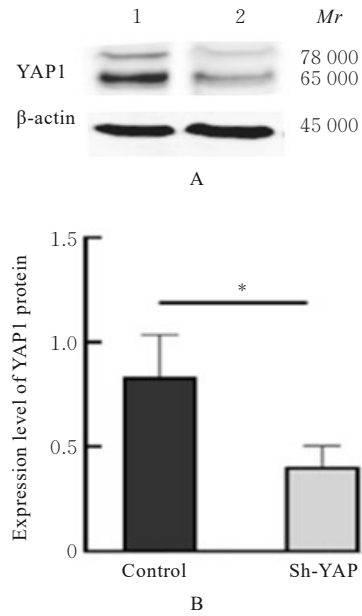
1.8 统计学分析 采用SPSS 22.0和GraphPad Prism 7.0统计软件进行统计学分析及绘图。各组细胞存活率、细胞划痕愈合率、迁移和侵袭细胞数以及细胞中EMT相关蛋白、YAP、c-MYC、Bcl-2和 γ -H2AX蛋白表达水平均符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,2组间样本均数比较采用两独立样本 t 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组SiHa细胞中YAP蛋白表达水平 与对照组比较,sh-YAP组SiHa细胞中YAP蛋白表达水平明显降低($P<0.05$)。见图1。

2.2 2组SiHa细胞中F-actin聚合情况 转染沉默YAP基因的慢病毒载体,用罗丹明标记的鬼笔环肽免疫荧光染色,显示SiHa细胞中微丝的形态及分布,便于观察F-actin的聚合和解聚情况。结果显示:对照组中SiHa细胞微丝丰富且排列紊乱,sh-YAP组中微丝稀疏且排列规则,细胞数量减少,细胞呈现蜷缩的状态。见图2。

2.3 2组SiHa细胞存活率 与对照组比较,sh-YAP组培养24 h后SiHa细胞存活率明显降低($P<0.01$),而培养48 h后SiHa细胞存活率降低更加明显($P<$



Lane 1: Control group; Lane 2: Sh-YAP group. * $P<0.05$ compared with control group.

图1 2组SiHa细胞中YAP蛋白表达电泳图(A)和直条图(B)

Fig. 1 Electrophoregram (A) and histogram (B) of expressions of YAP protein in SiHa cells in two groups

0.01)。见图3。

2.4 2组SiHa细胞划痕愈合率和迁移及侵袭细胞数 与对照组比较,sh-YAP组SiHa细胞划痕愈合率明显降低($P<0.05$)。见图4。与对照组比较,sh-YAP组SiHa细胞迁移和侵袭细胞数均明显减少($P<0.01$)。见图5。

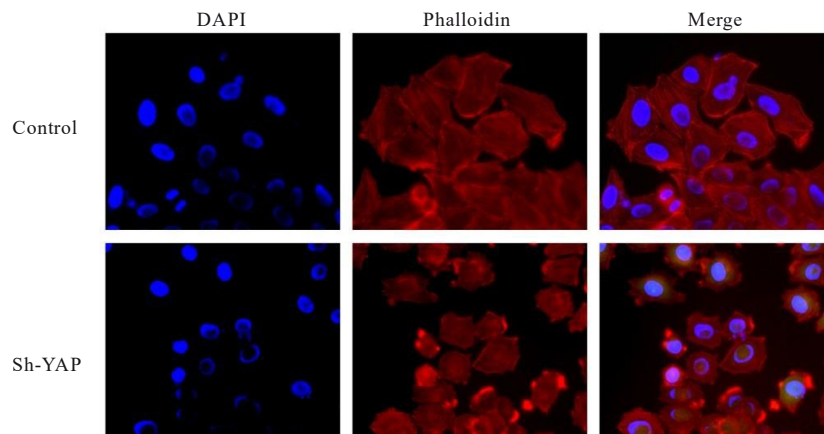
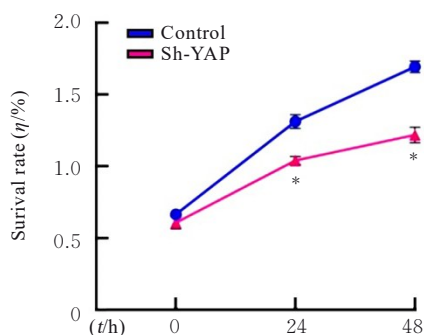


图2 鬼笔环肽免疫荧光染色观察2组细胞的微丝形态和分布($\times 200$)

Fig. 2 Morphology and distribution of microfilament in cells in two groups detected by phalloidin immunofluorescence staining assay($\times 200$)



* $P < 0.01$ compared with control group.

图3 CCK-8法检测2组SiHa细胞存活率

Fig. 3 Survival rates of cells in two groups detected by CCK-8 assay

2.5 2组SiHa细胞中E-cadherin和Snail蛋白表达水平 与对照组比较, sh-YAP组SiHa细胞中Snail蛋白表达水平降低, 但差异无统计学意义 ($P >$

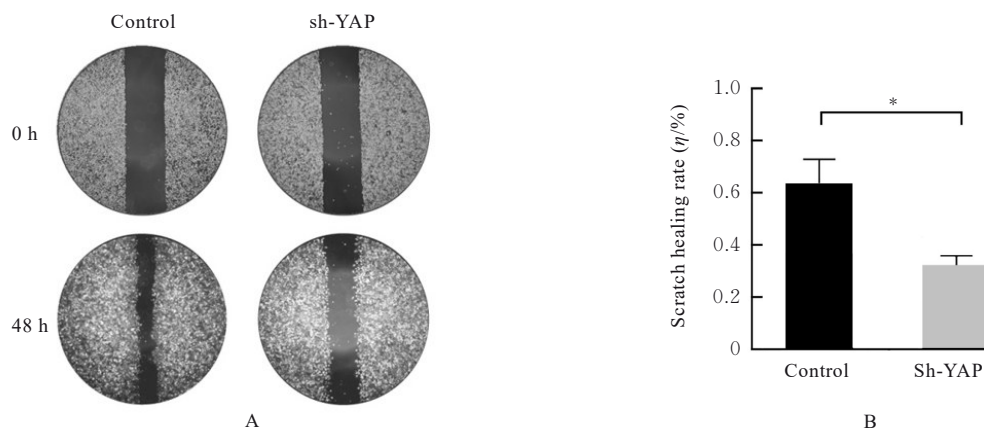
0.05), E-cadherin蛋白表达水平升高 ($P < 0.01$). 见图6。

2.6 2组SiHa细胞中Bcl-2、c-MYC和 γ -H2AX蛋白表达水平 与对照组比较, sh-YAP组SiHa细胞中Bcl-2、c-MYC和 γ -H2AX蛋白表达水平降低 ($P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$). 见图7。

3 讨论

目前, CC细胞凋亡、增殖和存活的发病机制及分子机制尚未完全阐明^[8]。

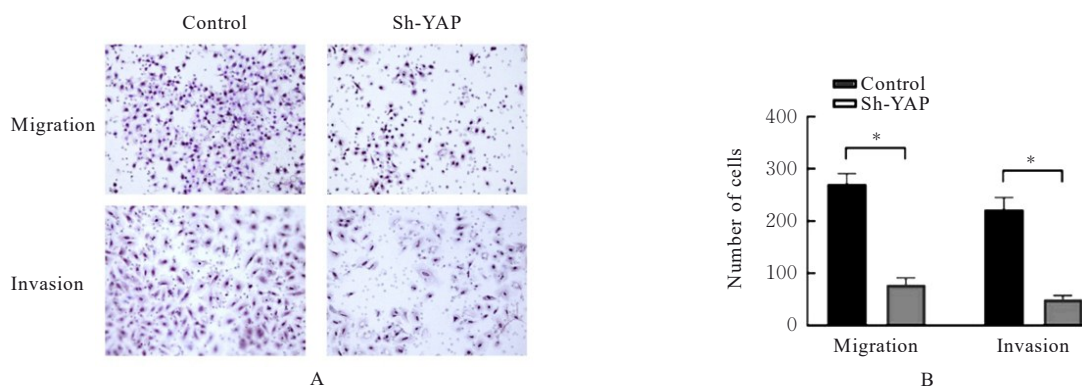
Hippo信号通路最初被发现作为器官大小控制的主要调节因子, 但近年来研究其与CC发展存在密切关联^[3, 9]。YAP是Hippo信号通路途径下游的关键转录辅助因子, 当Hippo信号通路失去活性时, YAP能由细胞质转换至细胞核, 其通过结合DNA结合转录因子激活基因的表达并调节细胞的各种功



A: Morphology of migration ($\times 40$); B: Scratch healing rate. * $P < 0.05$ compared with control group.

图4 细胞划痕实验检测2组SiHa细胞迁移能力($\times 40$)

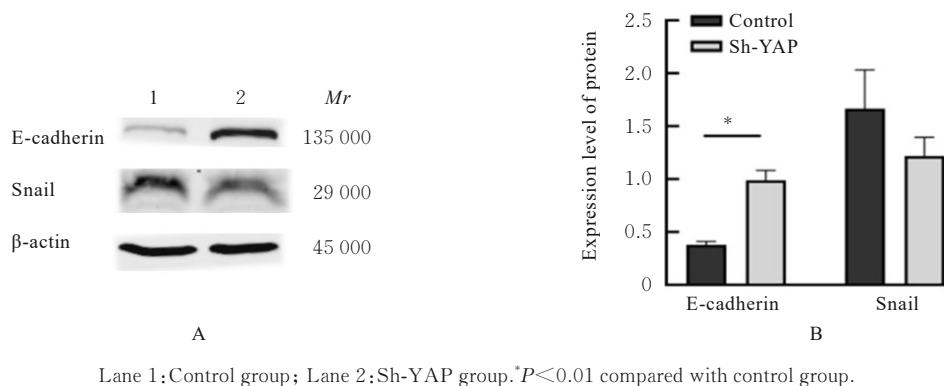
Fig. 4 Migration abilities of SiHa cells in two groups detected by cell scratch assay ($\times 40$)



A: Morphology of migration and invasion ($\times 100$); B: Numbers of migration and invasion cells. * $P < 0.01$ compared with control group.

图5 Transwell小室实验检测2组细胞的迁移和侵袭情况(结晶紫, $\times 100$)

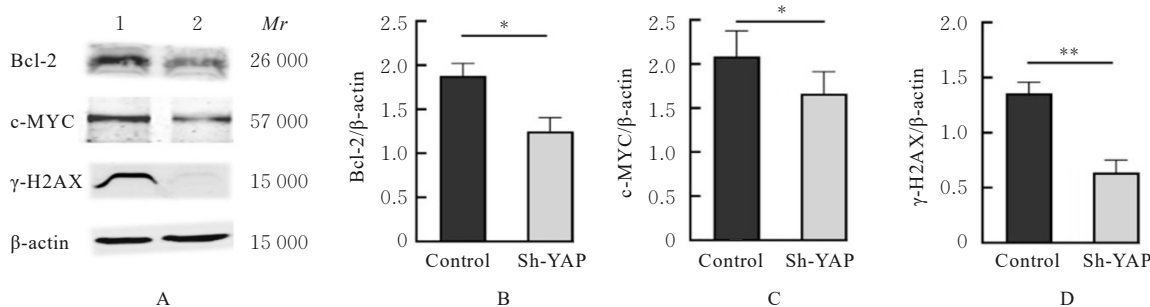
Fig. 5 Migration and invasion of cells in two groups detected by Transwell chamber assay (Crystal violet, $\times 100$)



Lane 1: Control group; Lane 2: Sh-YAP group. * $P < 0.01$ compared with control group.

图6 2组SiHa细胞中E-cadherin和Snail蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B)

Fig. 6 Electropherogram(A) and histogram(B) of expressions of E-cadherin and Snail in SiHa cells in various groups



Lane 1: Control group; Lane 2: Sh-YAP group. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ compared with control group.

图7 2组SiHa细胞中Bcl-2、c-MYC和 γ -H2AX蛋白表达电泳图(A)及直条图(B-D)

Fig. 7 Electropherogram(A) and histograms(B-D) of expressions of Bcl-2, c-MYC, and γ -H2AX proteins in cells in two groups

能, 包括细胞分化、增殖、凋亡及迁移^[9-10]。多项研究^[11-12]表明YAP表达异常与肿瘤发生呈正相关关系。因此, Hippo信号通路被视为恶性肿瘤的潜在治疗靶点^[13-14]。

细胞迁移和侵袭依赖于F-actin的解聚, 并由特定的伪足和收缩的微丝结构驱动^[15], 细胞骨架受相应的细胞信号调节^[16]。YAP调节肌动蛋白细胞骨架重排和癌细胞侵袭^[17]。

YAP作为Hippo信号通路的核心分子, 其可直接或间接调控与癌症的侵袭和迁移有关的靶基因表达, 触发肿瘤细胞中侵袭性伪足的出现, 减少细胞间黏附, 降解细胞外基质, 并引起EMT, 促进肿瘤的侵袭和转移^[4]。EMT是上皮性癌症细胞获得间质表型并降低细胞间黏附的过程, 参与多种癌症的浸润生长和转移。YAP的高表达促进EMT, 导致肿瘤的发生, 且已在肝细胞癌、口腔鳞状细胞癌、结肠癌和卵巢癌等研究中被证实^[11, 18-21]。然而, YAP在CC中的功能及潜在机制尚不清楚。

本研究通过沉默CC细胞系SiHa细胞中YAP

的表达, 研究YAP对CC细胞生物学行为的影响, 结果显示: YAP沉默后SiHa细胞的增殖、侵袭和迁移过程受到明显抑制; YAP蛋白沉默后EMT相关上皮标记物E-cadherin表达上调, 间质标志物Snail表达下调, 可能会逆转EMT的进展。上述结果表明YAP可能在宫颈鳞状细胞癌的发生和转移中发挥重要作用。

YAP蛋白表达水平变化影响细胞周期的进程^[22], c-MYC的激活引起基因组编程的变化, 从而促进核糖体生物的发生、细胞生长和细胞增殖^[23]。c-MYC是最常见的与细胞周期和凋亡相关的致癌基因之一, 在CC组织中有大量表达^[24]。YAP是c-MYC转录的刺激因子, 参与CC中c-MYC的调节^[12, 25]。Bcl-2是凋亡抑制因子, 被认为是YAP-TEA域转录因子1 (TEA domain family member 1, TEAD1) 活性复合物的直接靶基因^[26], 本研究中YAP沉默后SiHa细胞中c-MYC和Bcl-2蛋白表达水平降低, 表明YAP可以调节c-MYC和Bcl-2, 影响细胞周期和细胞凋亡, 促进CC的发生和发展。

YAP的表达影响DNA损伤修复, YAP的下调可以抑制DNA损伤修复和细胞过度增殖^[27]。当DNA发生损伤, 出现DNA双链断裂(double-stranded breaks, DSBs)时, 在损伤处形成H2AX焦点, 在C端的丝氨酸残基迅速磷酸化形成 γ -H2AX。 γ -H2AX在DNA损伤位点扩增DNA损伤反应(DNA damage response, DDR)信号因子以修复DNA, γ -H2AX在DNA修复完成后及时脱磷酸化^[28]。 γ -H2AX定位于细胞核, 与基因的转录和调控、DNA修复、细胞周期控制及细胞凋亡有关^[29]。本研究结果显示: YAP沉默后 γ -H2AX蛋白表达明显下调, 提示YAP可能通过调控DNA损伤修复的过程, 影响CC的发生。DDR抑制可能是进一步深入研究CC发病机制和治疗的强有力靶点, 可以提高当前治疗的有效性^[30]。

综上所述, YAP沉默可以通过多个途径抑制CC细胞的生长及转移, 同时也可调节EMT、DNA损伤修复、细胞周期和细胞凋亡相关蛋白, 其可能通过其下游的肿瘤微环境相关蛋白参与CC的发生和发展。

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