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***HIF-1 α* 基因沉默对肾癌细胞 A498 氧化应
激后自噬及凋亡影响的研究**

**The effect of HIF-1 α silencing on oxidative stress induced
autophagy and apoptosis in renal carcinoma A498 cells**

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摘 要

目的

探索肾癌 A498 细胞系在氧化应激状态下自噬发生的机制及其对细胞凋亡的影响，为探索治疗的新方法提供实验依据和理论基础。

方法

1. 应用不同浓度 H_2O_2 以及不同作用时间分别干预 A498 细胞，通过检测其 CCK-8、ROS (活性氧簇) 阳性细胞数量，确定构建 A498 细胞氧化应激模型的 H_2O_2 最佳作用浓度及时间。选择 $200 \mu\text{M}$ 为 H_2O_2 处理细胞的最适浓度，分别作用 A498 细胞不同时间后，Western blot 检测氧化应激对自噬相关蛋白 LC3 II 和 p62 以及 HIF-1 α (低氧诱导因子 1 α) 蛋白表达的变化。
2. 设计并合成一段针对人 *HIF-1 α* 基因的 shRNA，退火连接构建重组载体并酶切鉴定，将重组质粒与病毒包装、包膜质粒共转染 293T 细胞，收集病毒上清转染 A498 细胞，嘌呤霉素筛选 10 d 以上，获得稳定转染的 A498 shHIF-1 α 细胞株，并以不针对人 *HIF-1 α* 基因的 shRNA 作为对照。应用 Western Blot 和 qRT-PCR 分别在蛋白和 mRNA 水平鉴定上述细胞株的 HIF-1 α 表达改变。
3. 分别用 $200 \mu\text{M}$ H_2O_2 处理稳定转染 *HIF-1 α* 基因 shRNA 细胞株 A498 shHIF-1 α 6 h 后，检测自噬相关蛋白 LC3 II 和 p62 表达的变化。应用 HIF-1 α 的特异性抑制剂 YC-1 ($50 \mu\text{M}$)、抗氧化剂 NAC (100 mg/ml) 分别联合 H_2O_2 处理细胞，检测 HIF-1 α 及自噬相关蛋白的表达变化。
4. 用 $200 \mu\text{M}$ H_2O_2 分别处理 A498 shcoo2 和 A498 shHIF-1 α 6 h、12 h，检测 *HIF-1 α* 基因沉默对 A498 细胞凋亡相关蛋白 c-PARP 的表达变化。
5. 合成并构建针对人 *LC3* 基因 shRNA 的重组载体，药物筛选获得稳定转染细胞株并鉴定后，用 $200 \mu\text{M}$ H_2O_2 分别处理 6 h、12 h，检测该细胞株的 c-PARP 表达水平。分别应用细胞自噬抑制剂 3-MA、自噬诱导剂 Rapa 预处理细胞后，观察 A498 细胞凋亡相关蛋白的表达变化。
6. 采用 spss17.0 软件对检测结果进行统计学分析，采用重复测量资料的方差分

析进行多时间点的结果比较,采用单因素方差分析进行单个时间点的检测结果分析。

结果

1. 采用 50、100、150、200、300、400 μM H_2O_2 处理 A498 细胞 12 h 后, 分别使细胞活性降低了 23.9%、58.5%、72.8%、86.7%、96.6%、97.7%。应用 200 μM H_2O_2 作用细胞 2 h、4 h、8 h 后, 其 ROS 细胞分别为 19.8%、32.6%、35.5%、83.8%, 综合结果认为, 200 μM H_2O_2 是本实验的最佳作用浓度。

2. 200 μM H_2O_2 分别作用 A498 细胞 2 h、4 h、8 h 后, 细胞自噬蛋白 LC3 II 和 p62 分别比未处理前增加了 2.1、3.7、4.5 倍和降低了 23.4%、30.1%、52.3%, 细胞内 HIF-1 α 蛋白的表达水平也分别增加了 44.5%、93.3%、140%。

3. 成功构建针对人 *HIF-1 α* 基因的稳定细胞株 A498 shHIF-1 α 后, 与未处理前相比, 经 H_2O_2 作用 6 h 后, 对照组和实验组的 LC3 II 分别增加了 1.06 倍和 1.03 倍, 且实验组的 LC3 II 增加量比对照组要低 19.4% ($p=0.035$); 同时对照组和实验组的 p62 分别降低了 25.0% 和 13.8%, 且实验组 p62 蛋白表达水平的降低量比对照组要高 72.8% ($p=0.027$)。

4. NAC 预处理 A498 shHIF-1 α 细胞后, H_2O_2 单独处理组与二者联合处理组相比, 单独处理组 p62 减少了 38.7% ($p<0.0001$), 但是 LC3 II 与 HIF-1 α 变化不明显。YC-1 预处理之后再 用 H_2O_2 处理与单独 H_2O_2 处理相比, p62 表达增高了 18.7%, LC3II 表达降低并 17.4%, HIF-1 α 表达降低了 5.8% (p 值均 <0.05)。

5. 经 HIF-1 α 基因沉默, H_2O_2 分别作用细胞 6h、12h 后, 与对照组相比 c-PARP 的表达量明显下降了 36.2%、21.0% ($p=0.028$)。

6. 人 LC3 基因沉默后, H_2O_2 分别处理 6h 和 12h, 与对照组相比细胞凋亡相关蛋白 c-PARP 表达水平显著升高 (分别增加了 7.3、14.2 倍, $p=0.034$)。且 3-MA、Rapa 预处理细胞后再加 H_2O_2 干预, 与 H_2O_2 单独处理组相比, 3-MA 与 H_2O_2 联合处理的 c-PARP 表达量下降了 62.1% ($p<0.0001$), 而 Rapa 与 H_2O_2 联合处理增加了 92.6% ($p<0.0001$), Rapa 与 H_2O_2 联合处理组的 c-PARP 是 3-MA 与 H_2O_2 联合处理的 4 倍 ($p<0.0001$)。

结论

1. 200 μM H_2O_2 处理 A498 细胞后, 能够以时间依赖的方式诱导细胞发生自噬及 HIF-1 α 表达升高。
2. *HIF-1 α* 基因沉默之后, A498 细胞自噬相关蛋白 LC3II 表达下降, 而 p62 水平升高; YC-1 通过特异性抑制 HIF-1 α 使自噬受到了抑制, 而 NAC 通过降低 ROS 部分抑制 A498 细胞自噬反应。进一步表明 HIF-1 α 与细胞自噬密切相关。
3. H_2O_2 诱导的氧化应激能够引起 A498 细胞发生凋亡, 但 *HIF-1 α* 基因沉默后, 细胞凋亡显著减轻。通过抑制 *LC3* 基因, 氧化应激引起的 A498 细胞凋亡减轻, 表明氧化应激诱导 A498 细胞产生的自噬作用是促进细胞凋亡的。

关键词: A498 细胞; 氧化应激; ROS; HIF-1 α ; 细胞自噬

Abstract

Objective:

To study the molecule mechanism of autophagy and apoptosis in renal carcinoma cells A498 cells under oxidative stress induced by hydrogen peroxide. The foundation was could be provided for new therapeutical methods of renal carcinoma.

Methods:

1. A498 cells were treated with different concentration hydrogen peroxide (from 50 μ M to 400 μ M) for different time (from 2 hours to 8 hours). The activity of CCK-8 was detected and the amount of ROS cells were observed for screening the best concentration and the best treatment time of drug for the cellular oxidative stress model induced by H₂O₂. The level of LC3 II, p62 or HIF-1 α protein of A498 cells treated with 200 μ M hydrogen peroxide was measured by western blot.
2. The shRNA sequence of homo *HIF-1 α* gene was designed and synthesized. And the recombinant plasmids were constructed and identified by enzymes. The plasmid and envelope virus were co-transfected into 293T cells. The supernatant of infected 293T cells was collected and transfected into A498 cells. The stable A498 shHIF-1 α cell strain was screened by puromycin for two weeks. The expression of gene at mRNA or protein level was detected by QRT-PCR or western blot.
3. The expression level of LC3 or p62 protein was measured of above stable transfected cell line under 200 μ M H₂O₂ for 6 hours. The level of HIF-1 α or autophagic related proteins (LC3 II and p62) of A498 cells was detected respectively, which the cells treated with 3-(5'-hydroxymeethyl-2'-furyl)-1-benzylindazole (YC-1, specific inhibitor of HIF-1 α , final concentration was 50 μ M) or N actylcysteine (NAC, anti-oxidative reagent, final concentration was 100 mg/ml), or combined with H₂O₂. The expression level of cleaved-PARP of A498 shHIF-1 α cell strain under 200 μ M H₂O₂ for 6 hours was measured respectively.
4. The shRNA sequence of homo *LC3* gene was designed and the recombinant plasmids were constructed. The stable A498 shLC3 cell strain was screened by drug and identified. The expression level of cleaved-PARP of cells was detected

respectively with 200 μM hydrogen peroxide. And the level of apoptosis proteins of A498 cells was measured respectively treated with 3-methyl adenine (3-MA, autophagyc inhibitor) or rapamycin (Rapa, autophagic inducer).

5. Data was analysed by the software of SPSS17.0. Analysis of variance in repeated measurement data or one-way anova test in single time-point results was performed.

Results:

1. The activity of A498 cell was decreased by 23.9%, 58.5%, 72.8%, 86.7%, 96.6%, or 97.7% treated with 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, or 400 μM hydrogen peroxide for 12 h respectively compared with controls. And the percent of ROS cells was 19.8, 32.6, 35.5, or 83.8 with 200 μM H_2O_2 for 2, 4, or 8hours respectively. The best concentration of hydrogen peroxide was 200 μM in this test.

2. The expression level of LC3 II or p62 protein in A498 cells was increased 2.1, 3.7, 4.5 times or decreased 23.4%, 30.1%, 52.3% treated with 200 μM H_2O_2 for 2, 4, 8 hours respectively compared with that of untreated cells. And the level of HIF-1 α protein was magnified 44.5%, 93.3%, 140% respectively compared with that of untreated group.

3. The stable A498 shHIF-1 α cell strain was constructed and screened. The expression level of LC3 II of control or test was elevated by 1.06 or 1.03 times respectively under hydrogen peroxide for 6 hours compared with that of untreated cells, and the magnification of test group was low by 19.4% copared with that of control group (p value is 0.035). However, The expression level of p62 of control or test was decreased by 25.0% or 13.8% respectively under the same treatment, and the magnification of test group was low by 72.8% copared with that of control group (p value is 0.027).

4. The expression level of p62 was down-regulated 38.7%, and the level of LC3 II or HIF-1 α was not changed of A498 cells with hydrogen peroxide single compared that of cells with hydrogen peroxide combined NAC (p<0.0001). However, the level of p62 was up-regulated 18.7%, and the level of LC3 II or HIF-1 α was down-regulated 17.4% or 5.8% of A498 cells with hydrogen peroxide single compared that of cells with hydrogen peroxide combined with YC-1 pretreated (p<0.05).

5. The expression level of cleaved-PARP of A498 shHIF-1 α cells treated with hydrogen peroxide for 6 or 12 hours respectively was decreased by 36.2% or 21.0%, compared with that of control.

6. The expression level of cleaved-PARP was increased 7.3 or 14.2 times, however, the expression of caspase3, caspase8, or caspase12 was not shown significant change in cells which human LC3 gene was knockdown by shRNA, treated with H₂O₂ for six, or twelve hours respectively compared with that of control. The expression of cleaved-PARP of A498 cells was down-regulated 62.1% for pretreating with 3-MA and H₂O₂, but that was up-regulated 92.6% for with rapamycin and H₂O₂ compared with that of control group.

Conclusion:

1. The autophagy of A498 cells was induced and the expression level of HIF-1 α was up-regulated in a time-dependent manner treated with 200 μ M hydrogen peroxide.

2. The expression level of LC3 II of A498 cells was decreased, and the level of p62 was increased after *HIF-1 α* gene was knockdown by shRNA. Autophagy in A498 cells was down-regulated by HIF-1 α protein that was inhibited specifically with YC-1, however, autophagy was partial inhibited by ROS which was reduced with NAC. These results demonstrated that HIF-1 α was correlated with autophagy tightly.

3. Apoptosis could be caused by oxidative stress which induced with hydrogen peroxide in A498 cells, but apoptosis was alleviated by *HIF-1 α* gene was knockdown by shRNA. And the apoptosis of cells was also abated by LC3 gene was interfered by shRNA. This suggested that oxidative stress induced autophagy mediated by HIF-1 α could promote the apoptosis of A498 cells.

Keywords: A498 cell; Oxidative stress; ROS; HIF-1 α ; Autophagy

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英文缩略词表

英文缩写	英文全称	中文对照
FBS	Fetal bovine serum	胎牛血清
BSA	Bovine serum albumin	盐酸阿霉素
PBS	Phosphate buffered saline	磷酸盐缓冲液
TEMED	Tetramethylenediamine	四甲基乙二胺
APS	Ammonium persulfate	过硫酸铵
YC-1	3-(5'-hydroxymeethyl-2'-furyl)-1-benzylindazole	3-(5'-羟甲基-2'-呋喃基)-1-苯甲基吡唑 苯甲基吡唑
NAC	N actylcysteine	N-乙酰半胱氨酸
EDTA	Ethylene diamine	乙二胺四乙酸
EGTA	Ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid	乙二醇二乙醚二胺四乙酸
Tris	tris (hydroxymethyl aminomethyl)	三羟甲基氨基甲烷
PMSF	phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride	苯甲基磺酰氟
HIF-1 α	hypoxia inducible factor-1	低氧诱导因子-1
LC3	microtubule associated protein 1 light chain 3 β	微管相关蛋白 1 轻链 3 β
SDS	sodium dodecyl sulfonate	十二烷基磺酸钠
SDS-PAGE	SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis	SDS 聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide	二甲亚砜
ROS	reactive oxide species	活性氧簇
RNS	reactive nitric species	活性氮簇
sh RNA	small hairpin RNA	短发卡 RNA
MDA	malondialdehyde	丙二醛
GSH	glutathione	谷胱甘肽
GSSG	oxidized glutathione	氧化性谷胱甘肽
3-MA	3-methyl adenine	3-甲基腺嘌呤
Rapa	rapamycin	雷帕霉素

前 言

氧化应激反映了细胞中氧化性物质过量产生或者抗氧化酶类减少,这两种作用的不平衡使得活性氧簇(reactive oxygen species, ROS, 包括超氧化物、过氧化氢、单线态氧等)和活性氮簇(reactive nitride species, RNS, 包括NO·、ONOO·等)水平增加。细胞正常代谢时,会产生少量的ROS和RNS,研究发现线粒体氧化呼吸链复合体I和III及TCA循环中的 α -酮戊二酸能够产生ROS。黄嘌呤氧化酶途径、NAD(P)H氧化酶途径、脂质过氧化等过程都能产生ROS。在内质网中,蛋白质折叠时二硫键的形成产生的ROS约占细胞产生的总ROS的25%^[1]。NO·是RNS的一种,由一氧化氮合酶(NOSs)催化产生,RNS主要来源于精氨酸代谢过程。在常氧条件下,少量的ROS和RNS对生命体而言是有利的:少量的ROS能发挥抗炎作用、抗感染作用并参与信号转导;RNS在体内许多生理过程中是重要的信号分子,例如血压调节、平滑肌细胞的松弛、免疫调节等^[2]。然而,细胞内高水平的ROS和RNS对细胞却是有害的,过量的自由基破坏DNA、蛋白、糖类、脂质^[3],从而影响它们的正常功能,导致细胞死亡。因此,氧化应激参与了人类多种疾病例如肿瘤、心脑血管疾病、高血压、缺血再灌注损伤、糖尿病、神经退行性疾病等。

近年来,许多研究表明,氧化应激参与多种疾病的发生发展与它激活自噬过程有关。自噬是真核生物体内一种高度保守的动态过程,能应对各种应激反应。低氧和/或营养物质缺乏时,组织细胞启动自噬过程,降解细胞内的蛋白质或者受损细胞器,并且循环利用降解产物。具体过程分为三个阶段:起始阶段,自噬前体形成;自噬前体延长,包裹待降解底物形成自噬泡;自噬小体与溶酶体结合,形成自噬溶酶体完成底物降解^[4]。

由于肿瘤细胞生长旺盛,对氧的需求量更大,并且肿瘤部位血管结构和功能异常,肿瘤局部血供不足,因此几乎所有的实体肿瘤都会出现缺氧状况^[5]。正常细胞出现缺氧就会导致DNA损伤、断裂,进而引起生长停滞甚至细胞死亡^[6]。然而肿瘤细胞却能通过多种机制保护自身并适应低氧环境,甚至具有更强的侵袭、转移能力及抵抗放化疗的能力^[7],其中细胞激活自噬的分子机制参与其中^[8-12]。在心脏缺血再灌注损伤过程中,心肌细胞氧化应激增加了自噬相关蛋白Beclin-1

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