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碩 士 学 位 论 文

NRP-1 对乳腺癌细胞生物学特性的影响及其分子机制初步研究

The Effect of NRP-1 on Biological Characteristics of Breast Cancer Cells and Its mechanism

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英文缩略词表

英文缩写	英文全称	中文全称
AKT	Protein Kinase B	丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶
mAb	monoclonal antibody	单克隆抗体
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay	酶联免疫吸附试验
HER-2	Human epidermal growth factor receptor-2	表皮生长因子受体 2
HGF	Heparin growth factors	肝细胞生长因子
HLECs	Human Lymphatic endothelial cells	淋巴管内皮细胞
IgG	Immunoglobulin G	免疫球蛋白 G
IHC	Immunohistochemistry	免疫组织化学
NRP-1	Neuropilin1	神经纤毛蛋白 1
OD	Optical Density	光密度
PI3K	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase	磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶
Real-time PCR	Real-time fluorescence quantitative polymerase chain reaction	实时荧光定量聚合酶链式反应
RT-PCR	Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction	逆转录聚合酶链式反应
TGF- β	Transforming growth factor- β	转化生长因子- β
VEGF	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor	血管内皮生成因子

摘要

研究背景及目的

乳腺癌是女性恶性肿瘤之一，晚期患者生存时间较短，患者手术治疗后复发转移的风险日益增大。乳腺癌复发转移是一个多因素的复杂过程，癌细胞可以通过侵入血管以及淋巴管的途径实现转移。其中淋巴道转移是乳腺癌常见的转移方式，很多患者往往早期已经出现淋巴结转移现象。Neuropilin-1 (NRP-1) 与多种细胞因子的信号传递有关，在肿瘤增殖、粘附、转移、淋巴管及血管形成中发挥重要作用。它的表达直接影响多种肿瘤的恶性程度，目前 NRP-1 被认为是癌症的一个很有前景的潜在治疗靶点。但关于 NRP-1 对乳腺癌细胞的生物活性及其对乳腺癌新生淋巴管形成的作用尚不清楚。本文旨在以转移性乳腺癌 MDA-MB-231 为研究对象，通过 RNA 干扰及功能性单克隆抗体阻断方法抑制 NRP-1 功能，观察 NRP-1 对乳腺癌细胞生物活性及其对于淋巴管生成的影响，并通过检测分析 NRP-1 与 PI3K、AKT 相关信号分子的表达，阐明 NRP-1/PI3K/AKT 信号通路调控乳腺癌生物学特性的分子机制，为靶向 NRP-1 分子的肿瘤治疗提供新的思路和理论依据。

实验方法

1. 利用 NRP-1 的 b1b2 片段(NRP-1-b1b2)作为免疫原，免疫 4-6 周龄雌性 Balb/c 小鼠；构建、筛选稳定分泌 NRP-1-b1b2 的单克隆抗体的杂交瘤细胞株；杂交瘤细胞扩大培养，接种于 Balb/c 小鼠腹腔中；获得含有 NRP-1 mAb 的腹水，然后 rProtein A 亲和柱纯化单克隆抗体；SDS-PAGE 电泳检测 NRP-1 mAb 的纯度；间接 ELISA 鉴定活性；共聚焦荧光扫描显微镜观察 NRP-1mAb 在乳腺癌 MDA-MB-231 细胞中的分布定位。
2. 运用 RNAi 技术，设计并合成 4 对寡核苷酸序列，其中 3 对为靶向 NRP-1 的特异性干扰序列，1 对为非特异性对照序列 (non-target)；构建 PLV-NRP-1shRNA 重组质粒，以脂质体 Lipofectamine 2000 转染试剂将携带

NRP-1-shRNA 的质粒转染 MDA-MB-231 细胞。转染细胞后，用荧光显微镜观察转染效率，使用 BSD 药物进行初步筛选，并采用 Real-time PCR 以及 Western blot 方法检测 NRP-1 基因和蛋白表达情况，鉴定出稳转细胞株。

3. 通过 NRP-1 mAb 及 RNAi 抑制乳腺癌中 NRP-1 的表达，采用 MTT 法检测各组 MDA-MB-231 细胞增殖，划痕实验检测各组细胞迁移能力和流式细胞术检测各组细胞凋亡情况。
4. 分别收集 NRP-1 mAb 和 RNAi 组的 MDA-MB-231 细胞的培养上清，制备 HLECs 的条件培养基，或建立将 NRP-1 表达降低后的 MDA-MB-231 细胞与 HLECs 共培养系统，通过 CCK-8 法、小管形成实验、小室迁移及侵袭实验，观察 HLECs 增殖能力、体外小管形成能力和迁移侵袭能力。
5. 在体内实验中，建立乳腺癌 MDA-MB-231 裸鼠移植瘤模型：各处理组乳腺癌细胞分别注射到裸鼠右腿根部皮下，形成实体瘤模型，观察 NRP-1RNAi 和 NRP-1 mAb 组对乳腺癌裸鼠移植瘤生长抑制的影响；qPCR、WB、IHC 检测 NRP-1、VEGFR、PI3K、AKT 及其磷酸化水平；HE 染色形态学观察不同处理组之间组织血管密度的变化。

实验结果

1. 实验结果显示本实验室制备的 NRP-1 单克隆抗体纯度和亲和力较高，共聚焦扫描实验结果显示抗体主要定位在乳腺癌细胞膜表面。

2. 构建的 PLV-NRP-1RNAi 转染 MDA-MB-231 效率在 60%以上，经筛选鉴定获得两个干扰效果较佳的稳转细胞株：NRP-1shRNAi1#、NRP-1shRNAi1143#。

3. 不同浓度的 NRP-1mAb 以及不同程度的 NRP-1 RNA 干扰表达后均能抑制乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 的生长增殖和迁移，并促进其凋亡，且生长抑制作用呈剂量依赖性。

4. 结果显示在 MDA-MB-231 与 HLECs 共培养体系中，HLECs 的迁移侵袭均受到明显抑制。其中，24 以及 48h 条件培养基均能抑制淋巴管的迁移和侵袭，48h 抑制较为明显。在条件培养基处理 HLECs 体系中，结果显示，乳腺癌细胞中 NRP-1 的降低对 HLECs 增殖以及体外小管形成抑制效果尤为明显；小管形成实验中 8h 和 16h 后 HLECs 小管网状结构形成均受到抑制，16h 抑制效果较为明

显,且 NRP-1 在乳腺癌细胞中的抑制程度越大,HLECs 受到的抑制效果越明显。

5.体内实验发现,NRP-1RNAi 和 NRP-1mAb 乳腺癌细胞接种至裸鼠,观察到与对照组相比,各处理组移植瘤的抑瘤率明显增大 NRP-1mAb 200 μ g/ml(高剂量组)达 45.23%,NRP-1RNAish1143#达 83.33%。

6.qPCR 和 WB 结果显示无论是在体外细胞水平,还是体内组织水平,NRP-1 表达量降低的同时,VEGFR、PI3K 和 AKT 的磷酸化水平的表达量随之下降。免疫组织化学染色显示 NRP-1 mAb 和 RNAi 组的 NRP-1、VEGFR,PI3K、AKT 及其蛋白磷酸化水平表达量较对照组均有明显下降。

结论

1. NRP-1RNAi 和 NRP-1mAb 两种处理方式均有显著抑制人转移性乳腺癌 MDA-MB-231 细胞增殖、迁移并促进其凋亡作用,说明 NRP-1 参与调控乳腺癌细胞的生物学行为,与乳腺癌的发生发展密切相关。

2. NRP-1RNAi 和 NRP-1mAb 两种处理方式下调乳腺癌细胞 NRP-1,能抑制 HLECs 的增殖、迁移、侵袭和体外小管形成。

3. 干扰 NRP-1 表达或 NRP-1mAb 处理抑制 NRP-1 功能,对乳腺癌移植瘤生长有一定的抑制作用,表明 NRP-1 参与调控体内乳腺癌生长。

4 NRP-1 的下调,伴随 PI3K/AKT 信号轴关键分子活性降低,表明 NRP-1 可以通过 PI3K/AKT 信号通路参与乳腺癌细胞生物学特性与淋巴管转移过程的调控。

关键词: 乳腺癌; 转移; NRP-1; 生物学特性; HLECs

Abstract

Research background and purpose:

Breast cancer is one of the female malignant tumors, late patients with shorter survival time, the risk of recurrence and metastasis after treatment is increasing. Breast cancer recurrence and metastasis is a complex process of multiple factors, cancer cells can penetrate the blood vessels and lymphatic approach to achieve metastasis. Among them, lymphatic metastasis is a common way of spread of breast cancer, many patients tend to have early lymph node metastasis phenomenon. Neuropilin-1 (NRP-1), which is involved in the signal transduction of various cytokines, plays an important role in tumor proliferation, adhesion, metastasis, lymphatic vessels and angiogenesis. Its expression directly affects the degree of malignancy of various tumors, the current NRP-1 is considered a promising prospect of cancer treatment. However, the effect and mechanism of NRP-1 on the biological activity of breast cancer cells and its effect on neonatal lymphangiogenesis of breast cancer is not clear. This study was conducted to investigate the effect of NRP-1 on the biological activity of breast cancer cells and lymph angiogenesis by using RNA interference and functional monoclonal antibody blocking method, which inhibit NRP-1 function by using metastatic breast cancer MDA-MB-231; and then further investigate the expression of NRP-1 and PI3K and AKT-related signaling molecules to elucidate the mechanism of NRP-1 / PI3K / AKT signaling pathway of breast cancer. and eventually provide new ideas and theoretical basis for tumor therapy targeting NRP-1 molecule.

Methods:

1 The monoclonal antibodies secreting NRP-1-b1b2 were screened by using the b1b2 fragment of NRP-1 (NRP-1-b1b2) as immunogen to immunize 4-6 week old female Balb / c mice; Hybridization cells were inoculated into the abdominal cavity of

Balb / c mice; ascites containing NRP-1 mAb were obtained, then the monoclonal antibody was purified by rProtein A affinity column. The purity of NRP-1 mAb was detected by SDS-PAGE. The localization of NRP-1 mAb in breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells was observed by confocal fluorescence scanning microscopy.

2 Four pairs of oligonucleotide sequences were designed and synthesized by RNAi technique. Three pairs of specific interference sequences targeting NRP-1, one pair of non-specific control sequences, and PLV-NRP-1 shRNA recombination Plasmid The plasmid carrying NRP-1-shRNA was transfected into MDA-MB-231 cells with lipofectamine 2000 transfection reagent. The transfection efficiency was observed by fluorescence microscopy. The expression of NRP-1 gene and protein was detected by Real-time PCR and Western blot. The stable cell lines were identified by screening.

3 The proliferation of MDA-MB-231 cells was detected by MTT assay. The cell migration ability and flow cytometry were used to detect the apoptosis of each group.

4 The culture supernatants of MDA-MB-231 cells were collected from NRP-1 mAb and RNAi groups respectively. The conditioned medium of HLECs was prepared or the MDA-MB-231 cells with NRP-1 expression were incubated with HLECs co- CCK-8 method, small tube formation experiment, small chamber migration invasion experiment, observed HLECs proliferation ability, in vitro tube formation ability and migration invasion ability.

5 In the in vivo experiment, breast cancer MDA-MB-231 nude mice transplanted tumor model was established: the breast cancer cells of each treatment group were injected subcutaneously into the right leg of the nude mice to form a solid tumor model. NRP-1 RNAi and NRP-1 mAb group were observed The expression of NRP-1, VEGFR, PI3K, AKT and phosphorylation were detected by qPCR, WB and IHC. The changes of tissue vascular density between different treatment groups were observed by HE staining.

Results:

1 The experimental results show that the purity and affinity of the NRP-1

monoclonal antibody prepared in our laboratory are high, and the results of confocal scanning show that the antibody is mainly located on the surface of breast cancer cell membrane.

2 The effect of PLV-NRP-1RNAi transfection on MDA-MB-231 was more than 60%. Two stable interfering cell lines were obtained by screening: NRP-1 shRNAi1 #, NRP-1shRNAi1143 #.

3 The proliferation and migration of breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-231 were inhibited by different concentrations of NRP-1mAb and different levels of NRP-1 RNA interference, and the apoptosis was inhibited in a dose-dependent manner .

4 The results showed that the migration and invasion of HLECs were significantly inhibited in the co-culture system of MDA-MB-231 and HLECs. Among them, 24 and 48h conditioned medium could inhibit the migration and invasion of lymphatic vessels, 48h inhibition is more obvious. The results showed that the decrease of NRP-1 in breast cancer cells was particularly effective in the proliferation of HLECs and the formation of tubules in vitro. In the tubule formation test, the network structure of HLECs was affected by 8h and 16h Inhibition, 16h inhibition effect is more obvious, and NRP-1 in breast cancer cells in the greater degree of inhibition, HLECs by the inhibition of the more obvious.

5 In vivo, NRP-1 RNAi and NRP-1mAb breast cancer cells were inoculated into nude mice. It was observed that compared with the control group, the tumor formation rate of the transplanted tumor decreased. Tumor inhibition rate:NRP-1 mAb 200 μ g / ml (high dose group) reached 45.23%, NRP-1 RNAish1143 # reached 83.33%.

6 The results of QPCR and WB showed that the expression of PI3K and AKT and VEGFR decreased with the decrease of NRP-1 expression at both the in vitro cell level and the in vivo tissue level. Immunohistochemical staining showed that the expression levels of NRP-1, VEGFR, PI3K, AKT and protein phosphorylation in NRP-1 mAb and RNAi groups were significantly lower than those in control group.

Conclusions:

1 NRP-1RNAi and NRP-1mAb could significantly inhibit the proliferation, migration and promote the apoptosis of human metastatic breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells, which indicated that NRP-1 was involved in the regulation of breast cancer cell biology behavior, it closely related to the occurrence and development of breast cancer.

2 NRP-1 RNAi and NRP-1mAb could down-regulate the proliferation, migration, invasion and in vitro tubule formation of HLECs.

3 NRP-1 expression or NRP-1mAb treatment inhibited NRP-1 function, which inhibited the growth of breast cancer xenografts, indicating that NRP-1 was involved in the regulation of breast cancer growth.

4 The downregulation of NRP-1 expression can decrease the key molecular activity of PI3K/AKT signal axis, which is suggested that NRP-1 can participate in the biological characteristics of breast cancer cells and the regulation of lymphatic metastasis through PI3K / AKT pathway.

Key words: Breast cancer; Metastasis; NRP-1; Biological characteristics; HLECs

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