

• 基础研究 •

Akt1上调FBXO6表达对胶质瘤细胞增殖和侵袭的影响

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[摘要] 目的: 检测胶质瘤组织和细胞中F盒蛋白(F-box protein, FBXO)6的表达及其对胶质瘤细胞增殖和侵袭的影响, 并探究FBXO6表达的上游调控机制。方法: 使用CGGA数据库分析胶质瘤患者肿瘤组织中FBXO6的表达及其与患者预后的相关性。行RT-PCR和Western blot检查胶质瘤细胞系(U251、U373和U87)中FBXO6的表达水平, 筛选出FBXO6蛋白表达量最高的U87细胞。CCK-8和Transwell实验检测过表达和沉默FBXO6对U87细胞增殖和侵袭的影响。使用U0126(ERK1/2抑制剂)、SP600125(JNK抑制剂)和Perifosine(Akt1抑制剂)处理U87细胞, Western blot检查ERK1/2、JNK、Akt1的表达和磷酸化水平, 之后行RT-PCR和Western blot检测FBXO6的表达变化, CCK-8和Transwell实验检测U87细胞增殖和侵袭能力。使U87细胞过表达FBXO6并给予Perifosine处理, 进行RT-PCR、Western blot、CCK-8和Transwell实验, 检测FBXO6表达、细胞增殖和侵袭能力。结果: 胶质瘤患者癌组织中FBXO6高表达, 且表达量与恶性程度相关, 并与患者不良预后密切相关。3种胶质瘤细胞系U251、U373和U87均表达FBXO6, 以U87细胞表达最为显著。过表达FBXO6基因后U87细胞的增殖和侵袭明显增强, 而沉默FBXO6基因后U87细胞的增殖和侵袭明显减弱。Akt1抑制剂可显著下调U87细胞的FBXO6表达, 而ERK1/2和JNK抑制剂对FBXO6的表达无明显影响。Akt1抑制剂可显著减弱U87细胞的增殖和侵袭, 而过表达FBXO6可拮抗上述效应。结论: 胶质瘤细胞中Akt1活化上调FBXO6基因的表达, 促进细胞的增殖和侵袭。

[关键词] 胶质瘤; FBXO6; Akt1; 增殖; 侵袭

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The effects of Akt1 upregulated FBXO6 expression on the proliferation and invasive of glioma cells

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To examine the expression of F-box protein (FBXO)6 in glioma tissues and cells and its impact on the proliferation and invasion of glioma cells, and to explore the upstream regulatory mechanism of FBXO6 expression. **Methods:** The CGGA database was used to analyze the expression of FBXO6 in tumor tissues of glioma patients and its correlation with patient prognosis. RT-PCR and Western blot were performed to check the expression levels of FBXO6 in glioma cell lines (U251, U373, and U87), and U87 cells with the highest expression were screened out. RT-PCR, Western blot, CCK-8, and Transwell experiments were carried out to detect the effects of FBXO6 overexpression and silencing on the proliferation and invasion of U87 cells. U87 cells were treated with U0126 (an ERK1/2 inhibitor), SP600125 (a JNK inhibitor), and Perifosine (an Akt1 inhibitor), and Western blot was conducted to examine the expression and phosphorylation levels of ERK1/2, JNK and Akt1. Subsequently, RT-PCR and Western blot were used to detect the expression changes of FBXO6, and then CCK-8 and Transwell experiments were performed to measure the proliferation and invasion capabilities of U87 cells. FBXO6 was overexpressed in U87 cells, which were then treated with Perifosine, and RT-PCR, Western blot, CCK-8, and Transwell experiments were carried out to investigate the levels of FBXO6 expression, cell

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proliferation, and invasion. **Results:** FBXO6 is highly expressed in glioma tissue, and its expression level is positively correlated with the degree of malignancy. It is also closely associated with the poor prognosis of patients. All three glioma cell lines, namely U251, U373, and U87, expressed FBXO6, with U87 cells showing the most significant expression. The proliferation and invasion of U87 cells were significantly enhanced after FBXO6 overexpression, while these were significantly weakened after FBXO6 silencing. The Akt1 inhibitor could significantly down-regulate the expression of FBXO6 in U87 cells, whereas the ERK1/2 and JNK inhibitors had no significant effect on FBXO6 expression. The Akt1 inhibitor could significantly reduce the proliferation and invasion of U87 cells, and FBXO6 overexpression could antagonize the above effects. **Conclusion:** Activation of Akt1 in glioma cells up-regulates the expression of the FBXO6 gene, promoting cell proliferation and invasion.

[Key words] glioma; FBXO6; Akt1; proliferation; invasion

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胶质瘤指起源于神经胶质细胞的肿瘤,是中枢神经系统中最常见的原发性肿瘤,占原发性脑肿瘤的60%^[1],占恶性脑肿瘤的70%^[2]。根据其病理类型和恶性程度,胶质瘤可分为I~IV级,其中IV级的恶性程度最高。胶质瘤具有显著的增殖和侵袭生长能力,通常呈浸润性生长,常侵犯几个脑叶,并侵犯深部结构,还可经胼胝体波及对侧大脑半球^[3]。临床上治疗胶质瘤的方法主要包括手术、放疗、化疗、肿瘤电场治疗及其他综合治疗^[4]。然而,由于其恶性程度高,且易转移复发,胶质瘤患者的预后普遍较差。因此,迫切需要找到有效的分子靶点,实现延长患者生存期以及改善预后的目标。

F-box蛋白(F-box protein, FBXO)是一类广泛存在于真核生物中含有F-box结构域的蛋白家族。目前已发现有70个左右家族成员,分为FBXL、FBXO和FBXW 3个亚家族,可调控细胞周期、增殖及凋亡,在肿瘤的发生发展中起重要作用^[5]。FBXO6是FBXO亚家族的一个成员,在多种细胞中广泛表达^[6]。研究发现,FBXO6可以促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭。如FBXO6通过其FBA结构域识别并靶向核糖核酸酶T2(ribonuclease T2, RNASET2)蛋白,促进蛋白酶体依赖性破坏,进而调节卵巢癌细胞增殖、侵袭和迁移^[7]。在胃癌细胞中FBXO6高表达可以调控细胞周期,促进胃癌细胞的增殖反应^[8]。但是,FBXO6在胶质瘤中是否表达及其对胶质瘤细胞增殖和侵袭的作用尚不可知。

信号分子活化是真核细胞的重要调控方式,可广泛参与细胞的多种生物学行为。其中,丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶(Akt serine/threonine kinase 1, Akt1)、c-Jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinases, JNK)和细胞外信号调节激酶1/2(extracellular signal-regulated kinases 1/2, ERK1/2)的活化都可以通过上调一些靶基因的表达来促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭^[9-11]。

如卵巢癌细胞中Akt1活化增强,可以诱导上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)相关蛋白的表达,增强细胞的增殖和侵袭^[12]。JNK在肿瘤的发展中也起到重要作用,JNK活化后可以诱导基质金属蛋白酶15(matrix metalloproteinase 15, MMP15)的表达,增加宫颈癌细胞的增殖和侵袭能力^[13]。在胰腺导管腺癌中层黏连蛋白 γ 2链(laminin subunit gamma-2, LAMC2)高表达能够激活ERK1/2的磷酸化,促进肿瘤的发生和转移^[14]。但有关Akt1、JNK和ERK1/2活化是否能够上调胶质瘤细胞中FBXO6的表达进而影响胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭,目前尚不可知。本研究拟开展相关实验检测胶质瘤癌组织及胶质瘤细胞系中FBXO6的表达情况及其对胶质瘤细胞增殖和侵袭的调控作用,并分别使用Akt1、JNK和ERK1/2的抑制剂处理细胞,观察其对FBXO6的调控作用,筛选激活FBXO6的上游调控通路。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

总ERK1/2(t-ERK1/2)、磷酸化ERK1/2(p-ERK1/2)、总JNK(t-JNK)、磷酸化JNK(p-JNK)、总Akt1(t-Akt1)、磷酸化Akt1(p-Akt1, Ser473)抗体(Cell Signaling Technology公司,美国)。FBXO6抗体、 β -actin抗体以及HRP标记抗兔和抗小鼠二抗(ABclonal公司,美国)。CCK-8试剂盒、Perifosine(Akt1抑制剂)、U0126(ERK1/2抑制剂)和SP600125(JNK抑制剂)(MCE公司,美国)。人胶质瘤细胞系(U251、U373和U87)购自上海细胞库。胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)(Wisent公司,美国)。DMEM培养基(Gibco公司,美国)。Transwell小室(Corning公司,美国),Lipofectamine 2000(Thermo Fisher Scientific公司,美国)。2 \times Taq Plus Master Mix、HiScript II Q Select RT SuperMix for qPCR(南

京诺唯赞生物科技有限公司)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 数据库分析

通过CGGA数据库(<http://www.cgga.org.cn/>)分析胶质瘤患者肿瘤组织中FBXO6的表达及其与患者生存期之间的关系。

1.2.2 细胞培养与传代

将U251、U373和U87细胞接种于6 cm细胞培养皿中,加入3 mL含10% FBS的DMEM培养基,置于37 ℃、5% CO₂的细胞培养箱内培养。当细胞融合率接近90%时,用1 mL胰蛋白酶消化细胞,接着用3 mL培养基终止消化,经离心后将细胞重悬,再按1:3的比例接种于细胞培养皿,继续培养。

1.2.3 FBXO6过表达质粒的构建

FBXO6过表达质粒(pIRES2-FBXO6)由通用生物(安徽)股份有限公司构建,即将目的基因克隆到pIRES2-EGFP质粒载体上。经测序鉴定其序列完全正确。将pIRES2-FBXO6转染到U87细胞中48 h,行RT-PCR和Western blot检查其表达情况。

1.2.4 FBXO6 siRNA的合成和靶点筛选

由南京科瑞斯生物科技有限公司设计并合成3个针对FBXO6基因不同靶点的siRNA序列,分别命名为siFBXO6-1(5'-GAACAAUGCCACAUGGACATT-3')、siFBXO6-2(5'-GGCCGGACAUCGUGGUAAATT-3')、siFBXO6-3(5'-CCUCAUGACCCUCUGGAAATT-3'),同时合成对照siRNA(siNC,5'-UUCUCCGAAC-GUGUCAGUUTT-3')。将siNC、siFBXO6-1、siFBXO6-2和siFBXO6-3分别转染U87细胞48 h,收集RNA和蛋白,行RT-PCR和Western blot检查FBXO6表达量,筛选最佳沉默靶点。

1.2.5 细胞转染

取1.5 mL EP管,加入6 μL Lipofectamine 2000和94 μL无血清DMEM,吹打混匀,静置5 min;另取1个1.5 mL EP管,加入2 μg质粒或5 nmol siRNA,再加入无血清DMEM至100 μL;将Lipofectamine 2000加入质粒或siRNA中,吹打混匀,静置15 min;弃掉细胞培养皿中的DMEM,用PBS清洗,加入1.8 mL无血清DMEM,将静置后的Lipofectamine 2000和质粒混合溶液加入培养皿中,多点加入,轻轻摇晃,使之混匀。

1.2.6 反转录PCR(RT-PCR)

通过NCBI数据库查找人FBXO6和GAPDH基因mRNA序列,并使用NCBI的Primer-BLAST设计PCR引物,由合肥通用生物(安徽)股份有限公司合成。引物序列如下:FBXO6(上游5'-AGA-

CAGCTTCAGGACACGC-3';下游5'-GGACTTGAG-GCACATTTTCGT-3');GAPDH(上游5'-GCGTCCG-CAGCCGAG-3';下游5'-TGGAATTTGCCATGGGTG-GA-3')。提取细胞总RNA,用HiScript II Q Select RT SuperMix for qPCR试剂盒逆转录为cDNA,以cDNA为模板,用2×Taq Plus Master Mix试剂盒进行PCR扩增反应,PCR产物用1.5%的琼脂糖凝胶进行电泳(120 V,30 min),进行成像观察。

1.2.7 Western blot

将细胞裂解物煮沸,离心取上清,用10%和12%预制凝胶行SDS-PAGE电泳,先用50 V恒压浓缩蛋白,再用120 V恒压分离2 h,接着用0.3 A湿转2 h,待蛋白转印到PVDF膜上后,再用5%脱脂奶粉室温封闭2 h,加入抗FBXO6、t-ERK1/2、p-ERK1/2、t-JNK、p-JNK、t-Akt1、p-Akt1和β-actin的抗体,4 ℃孵育过夜,用1×TBST洗涤3次,再加入HRP标记抗兔和抗小鼠二抗,室温孵育40 min,洗涤3次,行ECL化学发光试剂检测。

1.2.8 CCK-8实验

将U87细胞接种于96孔板,同时转染各质粒和siRNA,培养48 h,每孔替换100 μL含10% CCK-8的DMEM,放置培养箱中,孵育30 min,用酶标仪测定在450 nm的吸光度。

1.2.9 Transwell实验

将消化下的已转染各质粒和siRNA的U87细胞重悬,调整密度($1.0 \times 10^5 \sim 1.5 \times 10^5$ 个/mL),取200 μL细胞悬液接种于Transwell小室,24孔板下室加入600 μL含10% FBS的DMEM,放置培养箱中,37 ℃、5%CO₂培养12 h后,弃掉上清液,Transwell小室中加入600 μL PBS洗涤2次,再加入甲醇固定30 min,用PBS洗涤2次,接着加入800 μL结晶紫,染色30 min,再用PBS洗涤2次。擦去Transwell小室内未穿出的细胞,风干至干燥,在正置显微镜下观察,并拍照、计数。

1.3 统计学方法

所有实验均独立重复3次,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行统计学分析,两组间比较采用配对*t*检验,多组间比较则采用单因素方差分析,Bonferroni法进行两两比较, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 胶质瘤患者肿瘤组织和细胞系中FBXO6的表达情况

首先使用CGGA数据库分析胶质瘤患者肿瘤组

组织中FBXO6的表达情况,结果表明,患者肿瘤组织中FBXO6高表达,且随着胶质瘤分级的增加逐渐上升(图1A),并与患者的不良预后密切相关(图1B)。该数据库筛选了2004—2016年来自中国北京、苏州等地多家医院的胶质瘤患者组织,包括首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院、苏州大学附属第二医院等。该数据库患者的纳入标准如下:①经过独立委员会认证的神经病理学家进行中央病理学审查,确诊为胶质瘤,且依据2007年WHO分类标准进行分级;②收集了年龄、性别、诊断、WHO分级、放化疗及癫痫治疗状况等临床信息;③签署了书面知情同意书;④样本的RNA完整性数值(RNA integrity number, RIN)≥6.8。排除标准为:样本的RIN值<6.8、临床信息不完整以及无法获取书面知情同意书。在符合标准被纳入的患者中,年龄从<18岁到≥70岁不等,其中40~49岁的患者人数最多,占33.69%。从性别分布来看,男203例,占62.46%;女122例,占37.54%。在肿瘤分级方面,涵盖了Ⅱ级、Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级,其中Ⅳ级患者人数最多,占44.31%。另外,在这325例患者中,接受抗癫痫治疗的患者85例,占26.15%;未接受治疗的患者157例,占

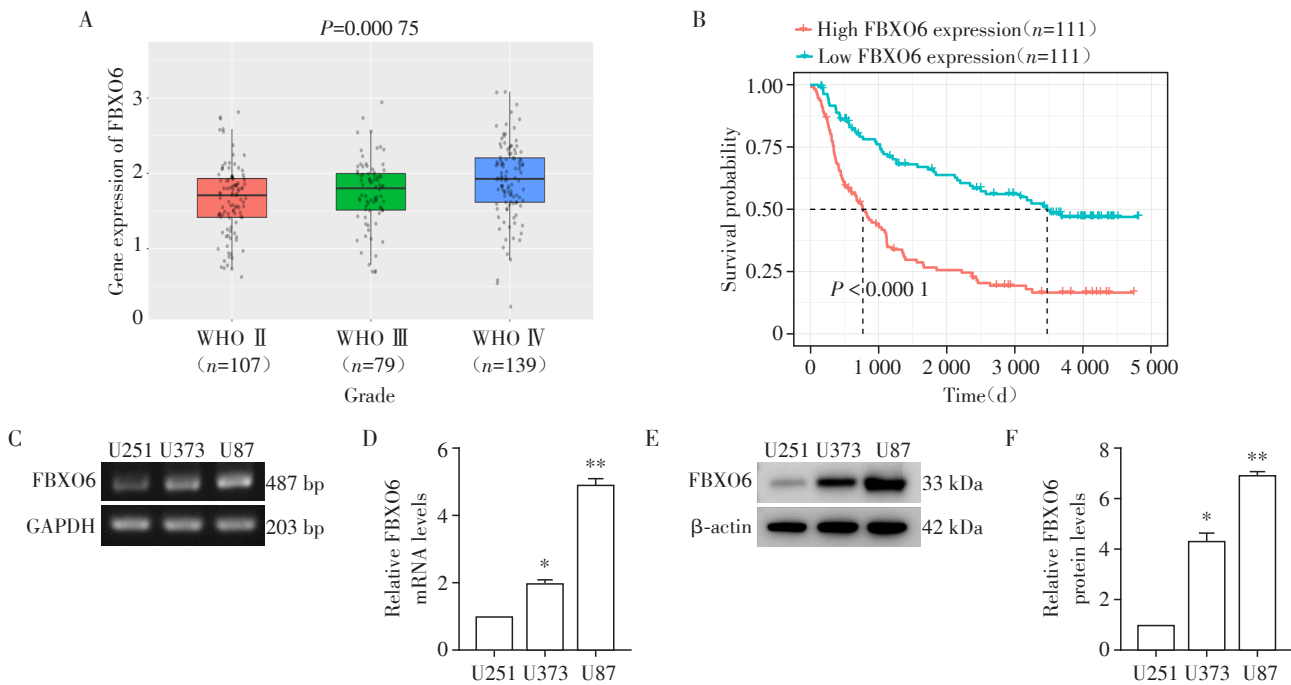
48.31%;数据缺失的患者83例,占25.54%。之后,选用U251、U373和U873种胶质瘤细胞系检查FBXO6的表达情况,实验结果显示,这3种细胞系均表达FBXO6的mRNA(图1C、D)和蛋白(图1E、F),以U87细胞最为显著,故后续拟选用U87细胞开展相应体外实验。

2.2 过表达FBXO6基因促进胶质瘤细胞增殖和侵袭

为了检查FBXO6基因表达对胶质瘤细胞增殖和侵袭的作用,以pIRES2-EGFP质粒为载体,构建了FBXO6过表达质粒(pIRES2-FBXO6)。将pIRES2-EGFP和pIRES2-FBXO6转染至U87细胞,48 h后检测U87细胞中FBXO6基因的表达水平。发现与pIRES2-EGFP转染组相比,pIRES2-FBXO6转染组FBXO6的mRNA(图2A、B)和蛋白(图2C、D)水平显著增加。此外,与pIRES2-EGFP转染组相比,pIRES2-FBXO6转染组细胞的增殖(图2E)和侵袭(图2F、G)明显增强。

2.3 沉默FBXO6基因抑制胶质瘤细胞增殖和侵袭

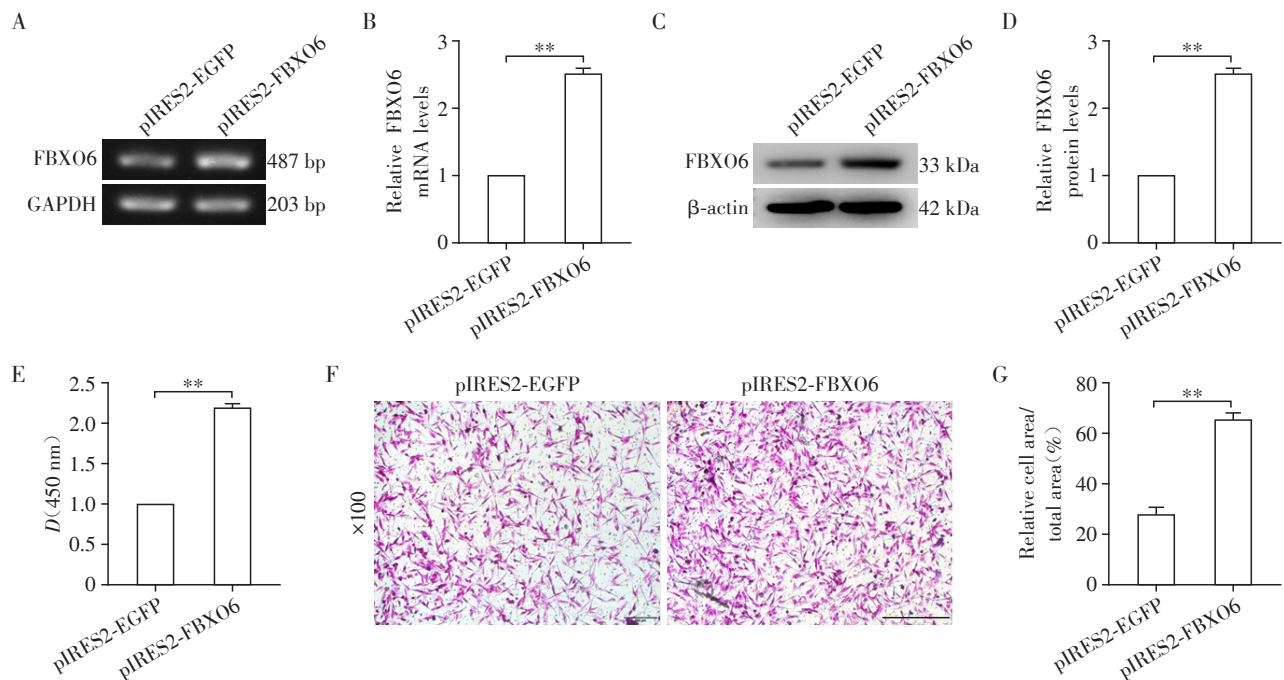
设计并合成针对FBXO6基因不同靶点的siRNA (siFBXO6-1、siFBXO6-2、siFBXO6-3)和对照siRNA (siNC),将siNC、siFBXO6-1、siFBXO6-2、siFBXO6-3



A: The expression of FBXO6 in the cancer tissues of glioma patients at WHO II, III and IV levels was shown by the GCCA database. B: The GCCA database demonstrated the correlation between the expression of FBXO6 and the prognosis of glioma patients. C, D: The mRNA levels of FBXO6 in three glioma cell lines were examined by RT-PCR (C: electrophoretic bands of RT-PCR; D: statistical chart). E, F: The protein levels of FBXO6 in three glioma cell lines were checked by Western blot (E: electrophoretic bands of Western blot; F: statistical chart). Compared with the U251 group, * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$).

图1 胶质瘤组织和细胞系中FBXO6的表达情况

Figure 1 FBXO6 expression in glioma tissues and cell lines



U87 cells were transfected with pIRES2-EGFP or pIRES2-FBXO6 for 48 h. A-D: The mRNA and protein levels of FBXO6 were detected by RT-PCR(A: electrophoretic bands of RT-PCR; B: statistical chart) and Western blot(C: electrophoretic bands of Western blot; D: statistical chart). E-G: The levels of cell proliferation and invasion were detected by CCK-8(E) and Transwell(F: representative images, scale bar=200 μ m; G: statistical chart). ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$).

图2 过表达FBXO6对U87细胞增殖和侵袭的影响

Figure 2 Effects of overexpression of FBXO6 on proliferation and invasion of U87 cells

分别转染U87细胞48 h,检测FBXO6基因的表达。发现siFBXO6-2可显著降低FBXO6的mRNA(图3A、B)和蛋白(图3C、D)表达,故后续采用siFBXO6-2进行实验,并简称为siFBXO6。将siNC和siFBXO6分别转染U87细胞48 h,行CCK-8检测发现,与siNC转染组相比,转染siFBXO6后U87细胞的增殖能力明显下降(图3E)。之后将siNC和siFBXO6分别转染U87细胞48 h,行Transwell实验检测发现,与siNC转染组相比,转染siFBXO6后U87细胞的侵袭能力明显降低(图3F、G)。上述实验结果表明,沉默FBXO6基因可有效抑制胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭能力。

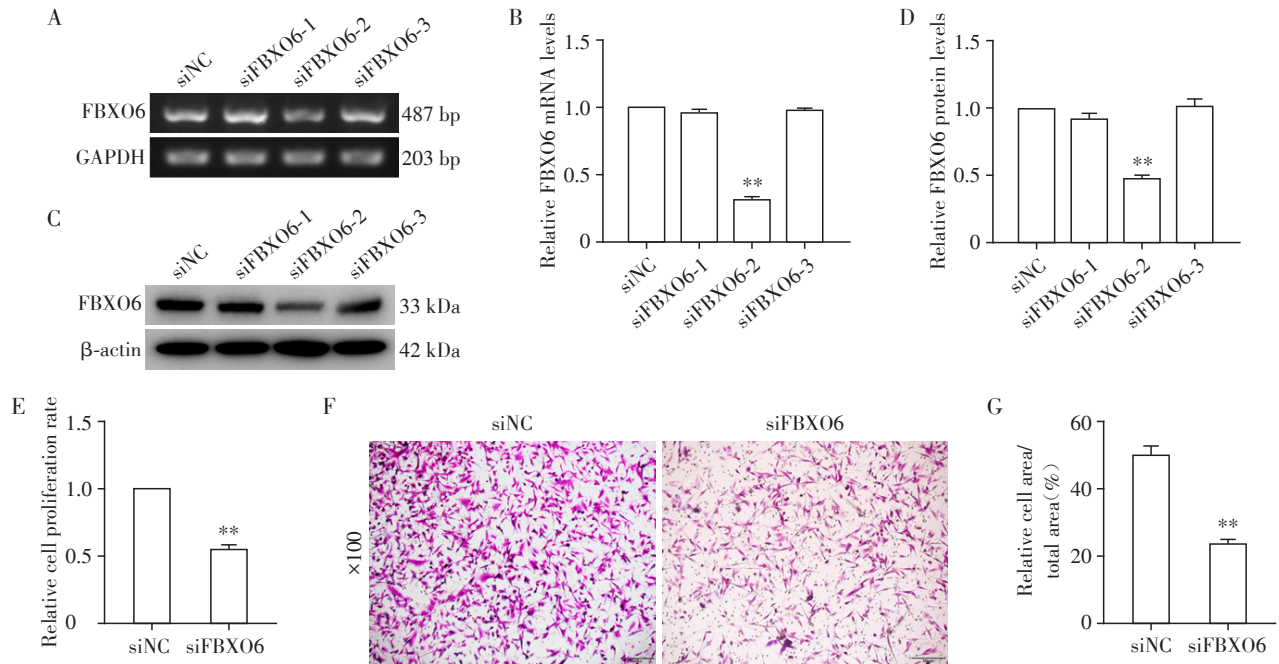
2.4 抑制ERK1/2、JNK和Akt1对胶质瘤细胞FBXO6表达的影响

为了进一步探究胶质瘤细胞中FBXO6基因表达的上游调控机制,分别使用DMSO(溶剂对照)、U0126(ERK1/2抑制剂)、SP600125(JNK抑制剂)和Perifosine(Akt1抑制剂)处理U87细胞,1 h和3 h后收取RNA和蛋白样,检测ERK1/2、JNK和Akt1的表达和磷酸化水平以及FBXO6的mRNA和蛋白表达量。结果表明,与DMSO组相比,U0126、SP600125和Perifosine可分别抑制ERK1/2、JNK和Akt1的磷

酸化,但是对其本身蛋白的表达均没有明显影响(图4A、B)。此外,用Perifosine处理U87细胞后,FBXO6的mRNA和蛋白表达均明显降低,而U0126和SP600125对FBXO6的表达均无显著影响(图4C~F)。提示,Akt1信号分子可正向调控胶质瘤细胞中FBXO6基因的表达。

2.5 Akt1通过上调FBXO6促进胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭

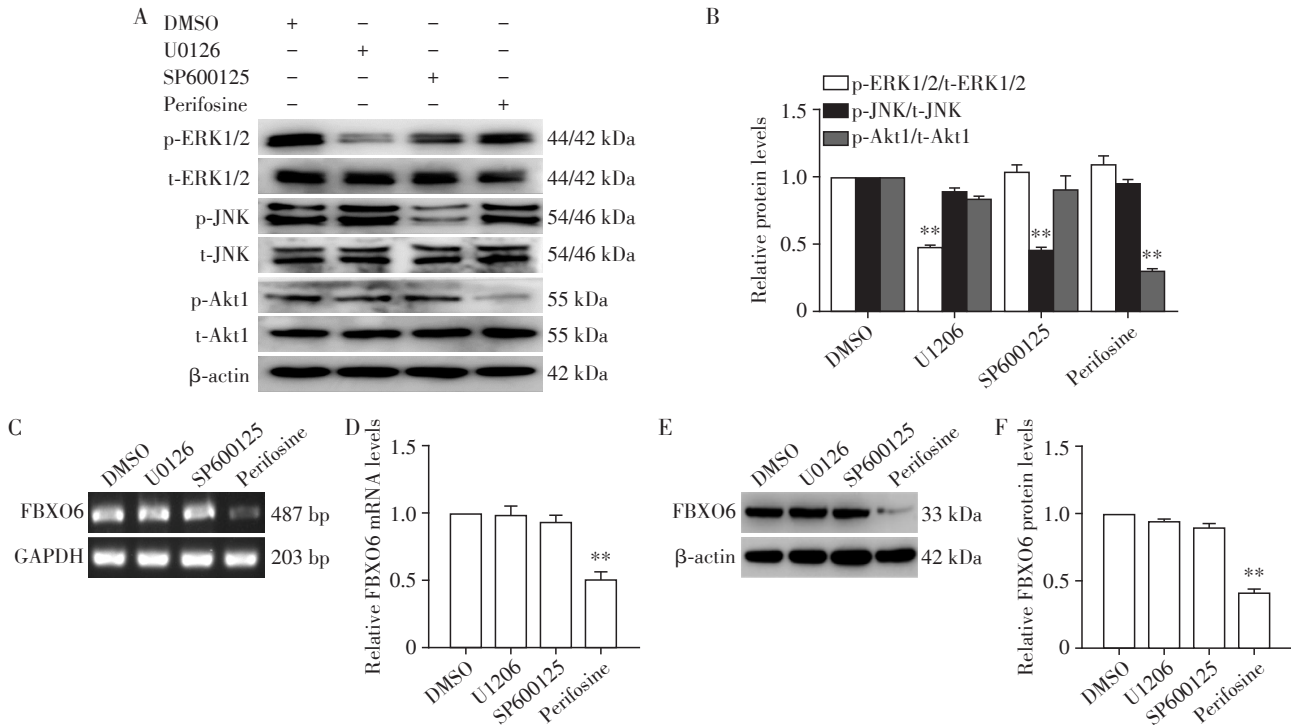
为了进一步检查Akt1对U87细胞增殖和侵袭的调控作用,使用Akt1抑制剂Perifosine处理U87细胞,同时设DMSO溶剂对照组,行CCK-8和Transwell实验检测细胞的增殖和侵袭水平。结果表明,与DMSO组相比,Perifosine可明显抑制U87细胞的增殖(图5A)和侵袭(图5B、C),提示Akt1信号分子的活化可增强胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭能力。接着,将pIRES2-EGFP和pIRES2-FBXO6转染U87细胞,再使用DMSO和Perifosine处理U87细胞,检测FBXO6的mRNA和蛋白水平。结果发现,与DMSO+pIRES2-EGFP组相比,用Perifosine处理转染pIRES2-EGFP后的U87细胞,其FBXO6的mRNA和蛋白水平(图6A~D)、细胞增殖(图6E)和侵袭(图6F、G)均



U87 cells were transfected with siNC, siFBXO6-1, siFBXO6-2 or siFBXO6-3 for 48 h. A–D: The mRNA and protein levels of FBXO6 were checked by RT-PCR(A: electrophoretic bands of RT-PCR; B: statistical chart) and Western blot(C: electrophoretic bands of Western blot; D: statistical chart); E–G: The levels of cell proliferation and invasion were detected by CCK-8(E) and Transwell experiment(F: representative images, scale bar=200 μm; G: statistical chart). Compared with the siNC transfection group, ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$).

图3 沉默FBXO6对U87细胞增殖和侵袭的影响

Figure 3 Effects of FBXO6 silencing on proliferation and invasion of U87 cells



U87 cells were treated with DMSO, U0126, SP600125 or Perifosine. A, B: The phosphorylation levels of ERK1/2, JNK and Akt1 were examined by Western blot(A: electrophoretic bands of Western blot; B: statistical chart); C–F: The mRNA and protein levels of FBXO6 were detected by RT-PCR(C: electrophoretic bands of RT-PCR; D: statistical chart) and Western blot(E: electrophoretic bands of Western blot; F: statistical chart). Compared with the DMSO treatment group, ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$).

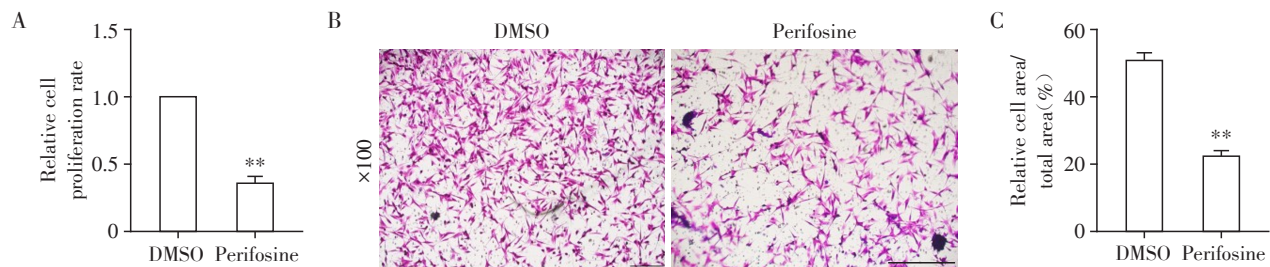
图4 ERK1/2、JNK和Akt1抑制剂对U87细胞FBXO6表达的影响

Figure 4 The effects of ERK1/2, JNK and Akt1 inhibitors on FBXO6 expression in U87 cells

明显减弱,而用 Perifosine 处理转染 pIRES2-FBXO6 后的 U87 细胞,其 FBXO6 的 mRNA 和蛋白表达(图 6A~D)、细胞增殖(图 6E)和侵袭(图 6F、G)并没有明显变化,即过表达 FBXO6 可以逆转 Perifosine 对 U87 细胞中 FBXO6 表达、细胞增殖和侵袭的抑制作用。以上实验表明, Akt1 可以通过上调 FBXO6 的表达来调控胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭能力。

3 讨论

FBXO 蛋白在肿瘤中的作用机制复杂,调控肿瘤的发生与进展^[15]。研究发现, F 盒和 WD 重复结构域蛋白 7(F-box and WD repeat domain-containing protein 7, FBXW7)在乳腺癌中低表达并与预后呈正相关,其机制为 FBXW7 通过泛素化降解染色质域



U87 cells were treated with DMSO or Perifosine, and then the cell proliferation and invasion levels were detected by CCK-8(A) and Transwell(B; representative images, scale bar=200 μm; C: statistical chart). Compared with the DMSO group, ** $P < 0.01$ ($n=3$).

图5 Akt1 抑制剂对 U87 细胞增殖和侵袭的影响

Figure 5 The effect of Akt1 inhibitor on the proliferation and invasion of U87 cells

解旋酶 DNA 结合蛋白 4 (chromodomain helicase DNA binding protein 4, CHD4), 从而阻断 Wnt/ β -catenin 通路的激活以抑制乳腺癌细胞的干性^[16]。FBXO4、FBXO5 和 FBXO6 等基因在肝癌细胞中高表达和患者预后显著相关,其可促进 p53 泛素化进而导致肝癌恶化^[17]。FBXO6 是 FBXO 蛋白家族的新成员,能够促进胃癌、前列腺癌和卵巢癌细胞的增殖和侵袭,但其在胶质瘤中的研究尚未见报道。对此开展了相关研究,结果表明,FBXO6 在胶质瘤组织中均高表达,并且与患者预后呈负相关。在 U87 细胞中过表达 FBXO6 可增强其增殖和侵袭,而沉默 FBXO6 后, U87 细胞的增殖和侵袭能力均明显降低,提示 FBXO6 可以调控胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭能力。

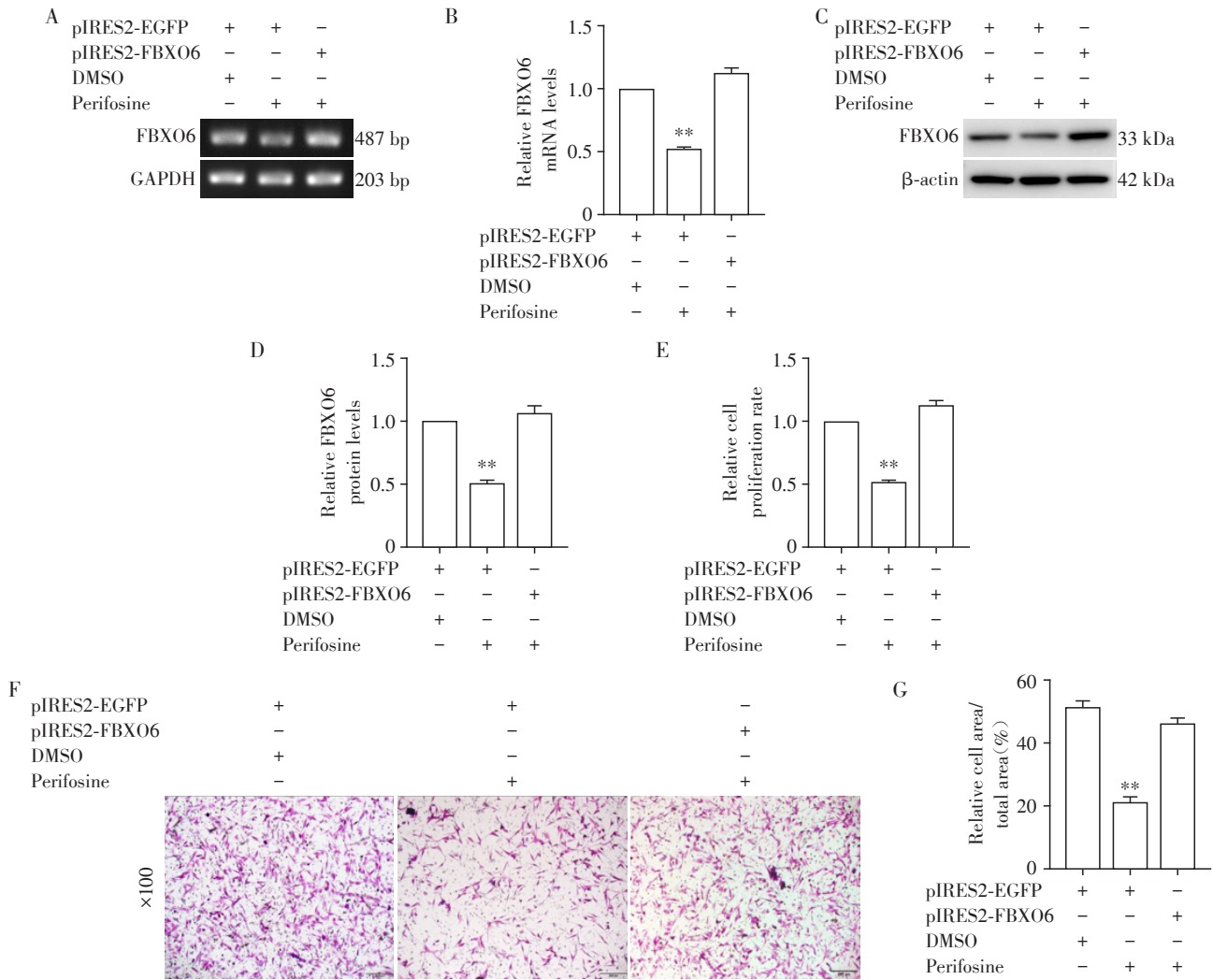
信号分子活化在肿瘤的发生与发展中发挥着重要作用^[12, 18-22]。其中 Akt1 分子的激活与胶质瘤的增殖与侵袭密切相关。Wang 等^[23]发现, RIO 激酶 1 (RIO kinase, RIOK1) 和 Akt1 在胶质瘤组织中表达显著升高,并且在胶质瘤细胞中敲除 RIOK1 后 Akt1 的活性被明显抑制,同时胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭也明显下降。Jiang 等^[24]报道,外泌体 miR-944 可以通过抑制 Akt1/ERK 信号通路来抑制胶质瘤的生长、进展和血管生成。本研究结果也表明,抑制 Akt1 后 U87 细胞的增殖和侵袭能力均显著下降,提示 Akt1 的活化与 U87 细胞的增殖和侵袭能力呈正相关。

就 Akt1 对 FBXO 家族基因的调控而言,研究发现,在非小细胞肺癌和肝细胞癌细胞中, Akt1 活化可以促进 F 盒和富含亮氨酸重复蛋白 1(F-box and leucine-rich repeat protein 1, FBXL1) 与 FBXO43 的相互作用,调控细胞周期进而促进肿瘤细胞的增殖^[25]。还有研究表明,在肺癌细胞中 Akt1 活化后,使 β -catenin 的 Ser552 位点磷酸化,促进 β -catenin 与 FBXW2 的相互结合,进而调控细胞的增殖和侵袭^[26]。需要指出的是,关于 Akt1 对 FBXO6 基因的调控作用,目前尚未见文献报道。本研究发现,抑制 Akt1 可显著下调胶质瘤细胞中 FBXO6 基因的表达,同时减弱细胞的增殖和侵袭能力,而过表达 FBXO6 可有效拮抗 Akt1 抑制剂的上述效应。这提示 Akt1 可通过上调 FBXO6 基因的表达促进胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭。而关于 Akt1 如何调控 FBXO6 基因的表达,也有待进一步的实验加以阐明。

综上所述,本研究表明胶质瘤患者癌组织和胶质瘤细胞系中均高表达 FBXO6,胶质瘤细胞中 Akt1 高度活化并可上调 FBXO6 基因的转录和表达,最终促进胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭。本研究为深度探究胶质瘤的发病机制及潜在治疗靶点提供了实验依据。

利益冲突声明:

作者单位与期刊出版部均属于南京医科大学,但无利益冲突。



U87 cells were transfected with pIRES2-EGFP or pIRES2-FBXO6 followed by Perifosine incubation. The mRNA and protein levels of FBXO6 were detected by RT-PCR (A: electrophoretic bands of RT-PCR; B: statistical chart) and Western blot (C: electrophoretic bands of Western blot; D: statistical chart). The cell proliferation and invasion levels were detected by CCK-8 (E) and Transwell (F: representative images, scale bar=200 μm; G: statistical chart). Compared with the DMSO + pIRES2-EGFP group, $^{**}P < 0.01 (n=3)$.

图6 FBXO6过表达对Perifosine抑制U87细胞增殖和侵袭作用的影响

Figure 6 The effects of FBXO6 overexpression on the proliferation and invasion of U87 cells in response to Perifosine

Conflict of Interests:

The author's affiliation and the publishing department of this journal are affiliated with Nanjing Medical University, but there is no conflict of interest in this work.

作者贡献声明:

高彩月负责生信分析、主体实验、数据分析、论文撰写,曹丹丹和倪思琦负责部分实验和数据分析;张婧负责实验指导、数据分析;王迎伟负责课题指导、论文修改;邱文、赵晨卉负责研究设计、数据分析、论文修改。

Author's Contributions:

GAO Caiyue was responsible for bioinformatics analysis, main experiments, data analysis, and paper writing. CAO Dandan and NI Siqi were responsible for part of the experiments and data analysis. ZHANG Jing was responsible for experimental

guidance and data analysis. WANG Yingwei was responsible for project guidance and paper revision. QIU Wen and ZHAO Chenhui were responsible for research design, data analysis, and paper revision.

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