

· 基础研究 ·

Wnt/PCP通路和细胞外基质力学信号共同调控CNN2促进肝癌细胞群体性迁移

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨 Wnt/PCP 信号通路和细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)共同调控钙调蛋白2(calponin 2, CNN2)在促进肝癌细胞群体性迁移中的作用及其分子机制。方法: 结合癌症基因组图谱(The Cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA)与人类蛋白图谱(Human Protein Atlas, HPA)分析 CNN2 在不同组织中的表达特征, 并通过组织芯片评估其在肝癌中的表达水平及预后相关性; 采用迁移与划痕实验探讨 CNN2 对肝癌细胞迁移能力的影响, 进一步通过 shRNA 慢病毒降低 Wnt11 及 CNN2 表达, 研究 Wnt/PCP 信号通路对 CNN2 的调控作用及其分子机制; 最后以硬质培养基模拟 ECM 环境, 探讨其与 CNN2 表达及细胞迁移能力之间的关联。结果: CNN2 在肝癌组织中高表达, 富集于肿瘤边缘区域, 提示其可能在肿瘤细胞迁移早期阶段发挥关键作用。功能实验进一步证实, CNN2 显著促进肝癌细胞的群体性迁移, 其高表达水平与患者不良预后显著相关。在机制层面, CNN2 受 Wnt/PCP 信号通路调控, 且在模拟 ECM 力学环境下表达显著上调, 提示其在肿瘤细胞感知和响应力学信号过程中具有重要功能。结论: Wnt/PCP 信号通路调控 CNN2 的表达与功能, 同时 CNN2 作为力学信号介导因子受 ECM 力学信号调控, 二者协同驱动肝癌细胞的群体性迁移。

[关键词] 肝癌; 钙调蛋白2; 群体性迁移; Wnt/PCP 信号通路; 力学信号**[中图分类号]** R735.7**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2025)07-936-09**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250286

Wnt/PCP pathway and extracellular matrix mechanical signaling regulating CNN2 to promote collective migration of hepatocellular carcinoma cells

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the effects and molecular mechanisms in Wnt/PCP signaling pathway and extracellular matrix (ECM) collaboratively regulating calponin-2 (CNN2) to drive collective migration in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) cells. **Methods:** The expression characteristics of CNN2 across various tissues were analyzed by integrating data from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) and the Human Protein Atlas (HPA). Its expression level and prognostic relevance in HCC were further evaluated using tissue microarrays. To investigate the functional role of CNN2 in cell migration, transwell and wound healing assays were performed. Furthermore, shRNA-lentivirus mediated knockdown of Wnt11 and CNN2 was employed to elucidate the regulatory relationship between the Wnt/PCP signaling pathway and CNN2, as well as the underlying molecular mechanisms. Finally, rigid substrates was used to mimic the ECM environment, aiming to explore its association with CNN2 expression and the migratory capacity of HCC cells. **Results:** CNN2 was highly expressed in HCC tissues and was predominantly enriched at the invasive tumor front, suggesting a potential role in the early stages of tumor cell migration. Functional assays further demonstrated that CNN2 significantly promoted collective migration of HCC cells, and its high expression was markedly associated with poor patient prognosis. Mechanistically, CNN2 was regulated by the Wnt/PCP signaling pathway, and its expression was notably upregulated under conditions simulating the mechanical properties of the ECM, indicating a critical role in the cellular perception and response to biomechanical signal. **Conclusion:** The Wnt/

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PCP signaling pathway regulates the expression and function of CNN2, while CNN2, as a mediator of mechanical signals, is regulated by ECM mechanical signals. Together, they synergistically drive the collective migration of HCC cells.

[Key words] hepatocellular carcinoma; calponin 2; collective migration; Wnt/PCP signaling pathway; mechanical signaling

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肝癌具有高度侵袭性和转移性,这些特征显著影响患者预后^[1]。因此,深入研究肝癌的侵袭与转移机制,对开发有效的靶向治疗策略具有重要的临床意义。近年研究揭示,肿瘤的转移实际上是由一群紧密连接的肿瘤细胞协同向邻近组织迁移,即群体性迁移,而非单个细胞独立迁移^[2-4]。这一过程不仅体现细胞间的相互作用,也反映肿瘤细胞在迁移过程中整体性的行为模式。在肝癌的进展过程中,肝纤维化被认为是推动肿瘤侵袭和转移的一个关键因素。细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)的重塑和变化在这一过程中扮演至关重要的角色^[5]。特别是在纤维化状态下,ECM的物理和生物力学特性显著改变,从而影响肝癌细胞的迁移和侵袭能力。细胞群体性迁移的动力学过程,实际上是由ECM重塑所引发的力学信号调控的,这一过程受到ECM的生物力学特性,尤其是其压力、张力和刚度的影响^[6]。

钙调蛋白2(calponin 2, CNN2)是一种肌动蛋白结合蛋白,主要定位于应力纤维末端及细胞膜的外周突起区域,作为细胞力学感受因子,有助于细胞感知与响应外部的机械应力^[7]。研究表明,CNN2在多种恶性肿瘤中呈异常高表达^[8-11],并参与调控细胞形态维持、迁移能力及收缩功能等关键生物学过程,在肿瘤细胞的侵袭与转移中发挥着重要作用^[12]。然而,关于CNN2与肝癌中ECM之间相互作用及其具体调控机制的研究仍相对缺乏。本研究旨在探讨CNN2在肝癌细胞群体性迁移过程中的功能及其潜在分子机制,为肝癌的侵袭转移研究及靶向干预策略提供新的理论依据和研究思路。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

人源肝癌细胞 Huh-7 由本实验室保存。DMEM 高糖培养基、胎牛血清(fetal bovine serum, FBS)、0.25%胰蛋白酶(Gibco 公司,美国);引物由南京金斯瑞公司合成;DEPC 处理水、PMSF、RIPA 蛋白裂解液(上海碧云天公司);Transwell 小室(康宁公司,美国);CNN2 抗体、Wnt11 抗体、GAPDH 抗体、Tublin

抗体(Abcam 公司,美国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 人组织标本及微阵列

组织微阵列芯片(tissue microarray, TMA)由 224 个肝癌样本及其相应的邻近非癌组织组成,样本由南京医科大学第一附属医院肝胆中心收集。所有患者于 2009 年 1 月—2010 年 12 月接受肝癌根治性手术。自 2016 年起,每 3 个月对患者进行 1 次随访,直至 2019 年 10 月 25 日或患者死亡。所有研究程序均已获得南京医科大学伦理委员会批准(伦理批号:2021-SREA-287)。CNN2 的染色评分结合细胞染色强度和免疫反应细胞的百分比评估,采用免疫反应评分(immunoreactivity score, IRS)法。CNN2 免疫染色强度评分为 0~3 分(0 分,阴性;1 分,弱;2 分,中等;3 分,强);免疫反应细胞的百分比评分为 1 分(0~25%)、2 分(>25%~50%)、3 分(>50%~75%) 和 4 分(>75%~100%)。由两名病理医生独立对每个微阵列组织点进行评分,并将平均评分作为最终评分。根据 IRS 评分,CNN2 的表达水平分为低表达(IRS: 0~4 分)和高表达(IRS: 6~12 分)。

1.2.2 细胞培养

肝癌细胞株 Huh-7 使用含有 10% FBS 的 DMEM 培养液,置于 37 °C、5% CO₂ 培养箱中培养,取对数生长期的细胞进行后续实验。

1.2.3 慢病毒感染

敲低 CNN2 和 Wnt11 的 shRNA 慢病毒载体(LV-CNN2-shRNA、LV-Wnt11-shRNA)由上海科斯瑞生物科技有限公司合成并包装。将 Huh-7 细胞以 2×10⁵ 个/孔的密度接种于 6 孔板,培养至细胞密度达 50%~70% 时,按照推荐的剂量加入慢病毒液。感染后继续培养 48 h,随后用 PBS 冲洗细胞,并更换为新鲜完全培养液。感染 48 h 后,使用 10 μg/mL 嘌呤霉素对细胞进行筛选,期间每 2~3 d 更换 1 次筛选培养液,持续 5~7 d,直至未感染对照组细胞完全死亡。筛选后的细胞用于后续实验。

1.2.4 划痕实验

将细胞接种在 6 孔板中,用不含 FBS 的培养液培养 24 h。然后用 200 μL 的移液枪头尖端在每个

孔板上划1道划痕。0、24、48 h后记录划痕处细胞迁移情况。

1.2.5 Transwell 迁移实验

将细胞用300 μ L培养液稀释置于上室,另外将含有20%FBS的完全培养液置于下室。在细胞培养箱中培养48 h后,用10%福尔马林固定30 min,用棉签擦去上室中的细胞,并用0.1%结晶紫染色30 min。在显微镜下随机拍下3个视野,并计算染色细胞面积占比。

1.2.6 Western blot

提取细胞总蛋白,用10% SDS-PAGE进行蛋白分离,并转移到PVDF膜上,用5%脱脂奶粉溶液封闭1 h,加入相应一抗溶液4 $^{\circ}$ C孵育过夜。次日使用PBST洗涤膜3次,室温孵育二抗1 h, PBST清洗膜3次,最后对膜进行曝光成像,Image J软件定量分析。

1.2.7 免疫荧光染色

将细胞接种并培养至50%~70%汇合,用PBS冲洗后加入4%多聚甲醛固定液,室温孵育10~15 min。使用0.1% Triton X-100透化液孵育10 min,再用PBS洗涤。加入1%~5% BSA封闭液,室温孵育1 h。加入稀释的一抗,4 $^{\circ}$ C孵育过夜或室温孵育1~2 h,然后洗涤细胞并加入荧光标记的二抗,室温孵育1 h。再次洗涤后,染色细胞核并用封片液封片。最后,使用荧光显微镜观察并拍摄图像进行分析。

1.2.8 硬质培养基实验

为模拟致密细胞外基质环境,评估肿瘤细胞在刚性基质中的迁移能力,将细胞接种于含有0.6%琼脂的培养基中,并置于预先铺有2%琼脂的底层中,形成双层结构。细胞于37 $^{\circ}$ C孵育10~14 d,期间每2~3 d补加培养基,随后观察细胞生长状态,观察并拍摄细胞在琼脂中的生长状态,评估其聚集、伸展或迁移的能力。

1.3 统计学方法

所有实验数据分析均采用SPSS 22.0和Graph-Pad Prism 9进行。组间比较采用Student's *t* 检验,应用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析,组间差异比较采用Log-rank检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CNN2在肝癌细胞中高表达

经人类蛋白图谱(Human Protein Atlas, HPA)数据库(<https://www.proteinatlas.org>)分析显示,与其他人体正常组织相比,肝脏中CNN2 mRNA表达水平较低(图1A、B)。通过数据分析发现CNN2在具有

侵袭性的肝癌细胞中表达较高,如SUN-423、Huh-7等,提示CNN2参与肝癌的侵袭转移(图1C、D)。

2.2 CNN2与肝癌预后相关

根据癌症基因组图谱(The Cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA)数据库中的肝癌数据分析,CNN2在肝癌组织中表达增加($P < 0.001$,图2A)。对本中心肝癌组织芯片免疫组化染色结果的进一步分析也提示,CNN2在肝癌组织中高表达,在癌旁组织中低表达($P < 0.001$),且CNN2的高表达和肝癌患者的总生存率呈负相关($P=0.004$),CNN2高表达的患者预后较差(图2B~D)。

2.3 CNN2促进肝癌侵袭和转移

为了研究CNN2表达与肝癌细胞侵袭转移的相关性,实验通过LV-CNN2 shRNA在Huh-7细胞中敲低CNN2的基因表达(图3A)。随后在划痕实验中,发现CNN2低表达显著抑制肝癌细胞的迁移能力($P < 0.01$,图3B);同样在迁移实验中,CNN2低表达的肝癌细胞通过Transwell小室的细胞数目显著减少($P < 0.01$,图3C)。在肝癌组织病理切片的免疫组化染色和划痕实验的免疫荧光染色中发现,CNN2在肝癌组织的肿瘤边缘区域表达增加(图3D、E),进一步表明CNN2参与调控肝癌细胞的群体性迁移。

2.4 ECM力学信号调控CNN2促进肝癌细胞迁移

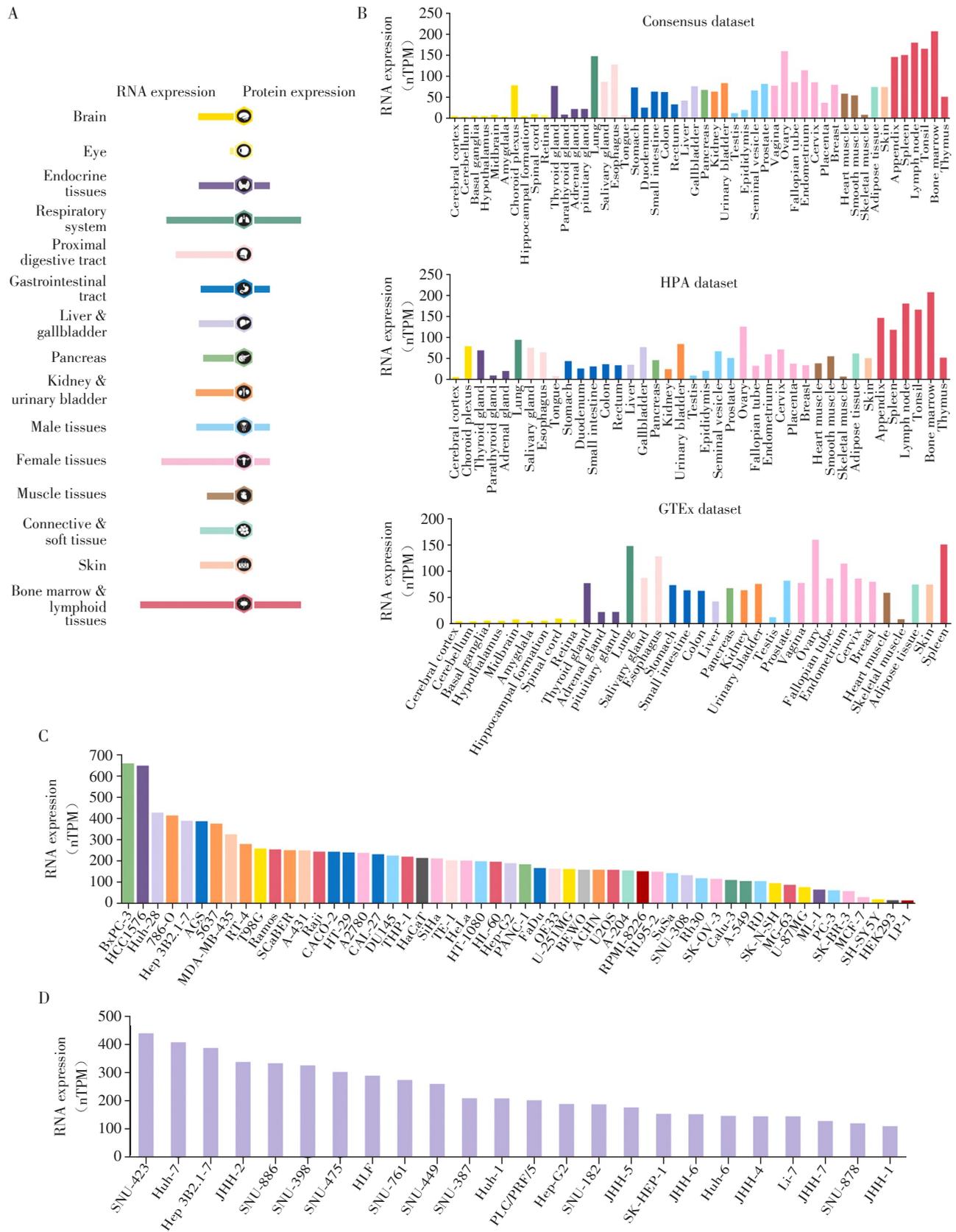
ECM的生物力学特性,特别是其压力和张力对肿瘤细胞迁移产生重要影响^[13]。本研究通过使用硬质培养基模拟体内ECM的硬度条件,发现在硬质培养基中培养的肝癌细胞中,CNN2蛋白的表达量明显高于普通培养条件下的细胞($P < 0.01$,图4A),敲低CNN2后肝癌细胞的迁移能力显著降低($P < 0.001$,图4B),提示CNN2在感知ECM力学信号并促进肝癌细胞迁移方面发挥重要作用。

2.5 CNN2影响肝癌细胞群体性迁移受Wnt/PCP信号调控

通过LV-Wnt11 shRNA敲低Huh-7细胞中Wnt11的表达(图5A),发现CNN2的表达水平下降($P < 0.01$,图5B),肝癌细胞的迁移能力显著降低;同时敲低CNN2的情况下,肝癌细胞的迁移能力进一步降低($P < 0.01$,图5C),表明CNN2参与Wnt/PCP信号通路调控肝癌细胞迁移。

3 讨论

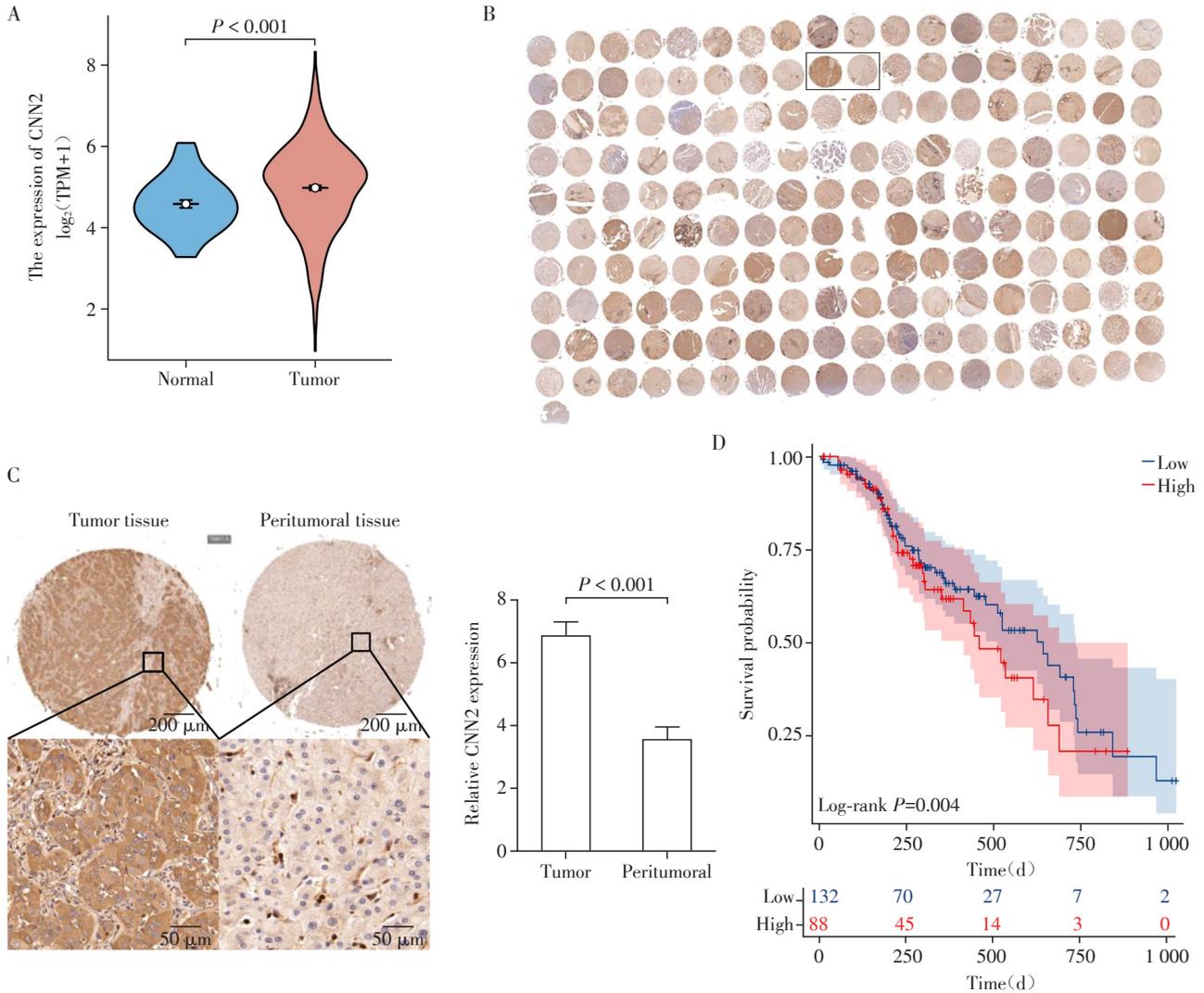
细胞群体性迁移是肿瘤转移的主要机制,其中分子信号通路和ECM力学信号的协同调控起着关键作用。CNN2作为细胞骨架的重要组成部分,通



A, B: CNN2 RNA and protein expression in human tissues from the HPA database. nTPM (normalized transcripts per million). C: The expression of CNN2 in different cell lines. D: The expression of CNN2 in liver cancer cell lines.

图1 CNN2在肝癌组织中高表达

Figure 1 High expression of CNN2 in liver cancer tissues



A: Expression of CNN2 in liver cancer analyzed using the TCGA database ($n=50$). B: Liver cancer tissue microarray. The tissue microarray was arranged in an alternating pattern of tumor and adjacent non-tumor tissues; for example, the first spot in the first row was tumor tissue, the second spot was adjacent non-tumor tissue, and so on and the area within the red box was figure 2C. C: Immunohistochemical detection of CNN2 expression in liver cancer (scale bar=200 μm , 50 μm) and analysis of CNN2 expression levels. D: High expression of CNN2 promoted recurrence and metastasis of liver cancer, reducing overall survival ($n=220, P=0.004$).

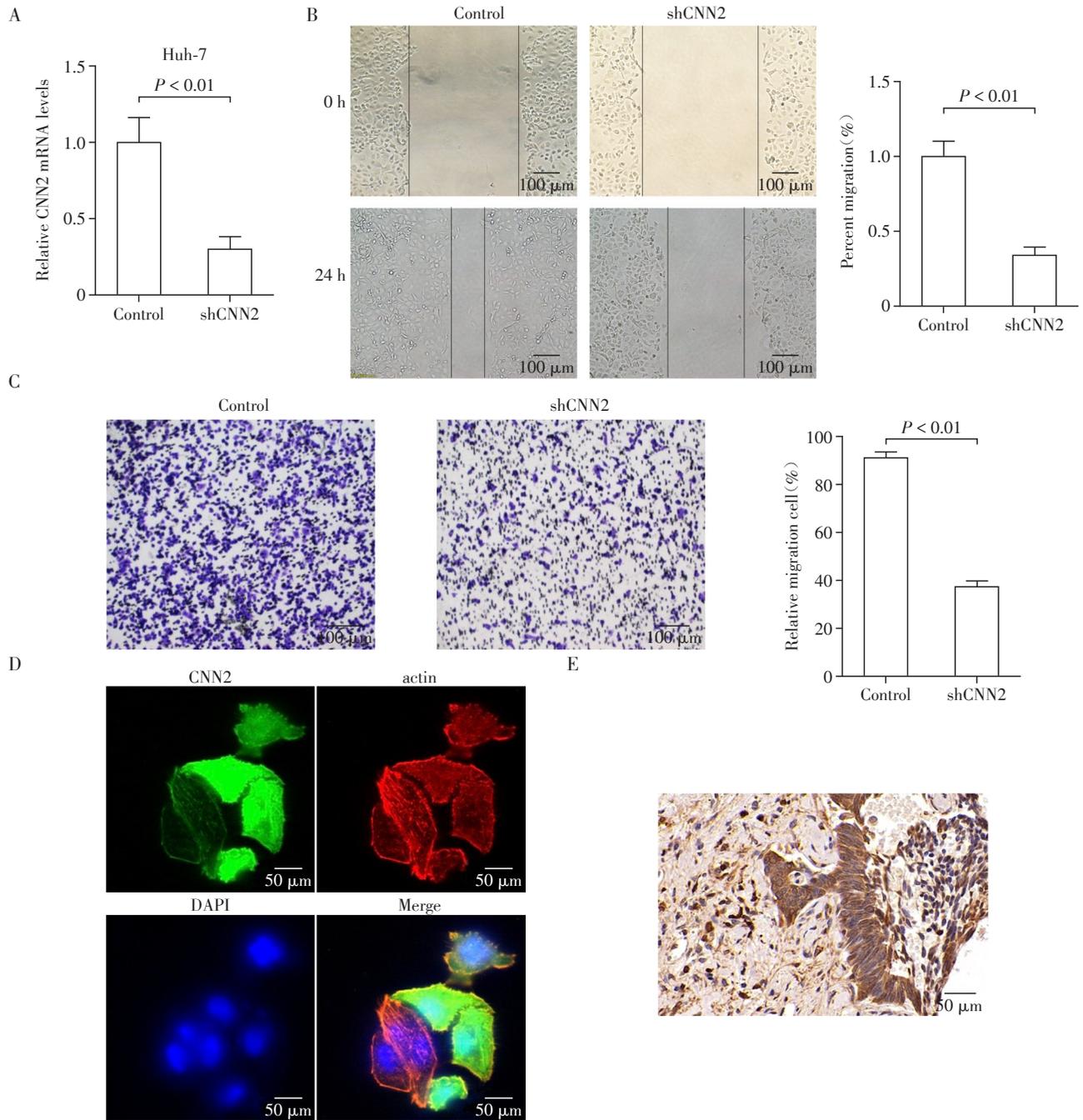
图2 CNN2与肝癌的预后相关

Figure 2 The correlation between CNN2 and prognosis in liver cancer

过结合肌动蛋白、钙调蛋白、肌钙蛋白和肌球蛋白，参与肌肉收缩、信号转导及细胞骨架的结构稳定性维持^[14]。研究表明，CNN2在多种肿瘤，特别是在肝癌中的表达显著上调^[15]。然而，CNN2在肝癌侵袭转移中的具体作用机制仍需进一步探讨。本研究发现，CNN2在肝癌组织中高表达，而在癌旁组织中低表达；通过高通量肝癌组织芯片免疫组化染色分析，进一步验证CNN2的表达水平与肝癌患者总生存率呈显著负相关。此外，肝癌细胞的迁移实验显示，CNN2显著提升了肝癌细胞的迁移能力，划痕实验也初步观察到CNN2对肝癌细胞群体性迁移的促

进作用。肝癌组织病理切片及肿瘤边缘细胞的免疫组化染色结果证实了CNN2在肝癌组织中的高表达，支持其在肝癌侵袭和转移中的关键作用。

肿瘤组织的显著特征之一是ECM的重塑和硬度增加。CNN2作为细胞骨架的重要成分，能够感知并传递ECM硬度变化所带来的力学信号至肿瘤细胞。本研究发现，CNN2的表达水平受到ECM硬度的调控，且其表达水平与肝癌细胞群体性迁移能力呈正相关。近年来，已有研究明确指出ECM的硬度与张力在调控肿瘤细胞迁移行为中发挥重要作用^[16-17]。在本研究中，通过构建高硬度条件的培养



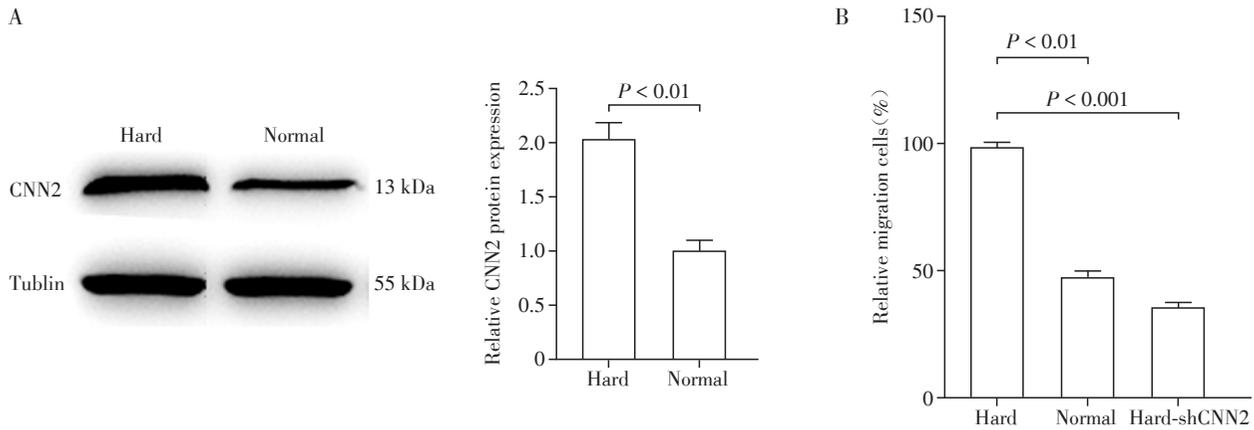
A: qPCR was used to verify LV-CNN2 shRNA transfection efficiency ($n=6$). B: Scratch assays showed a significant decrease in the migration of liver cancer cells after silencing CNN2 (scale bar=100 μm). C: Migration assays showed a significant reduction in the number of liver cancer cells passing through the Transwell chamber after silencing CNN2, bar chart showing cell percentage (scale bar=100 μm , $n=3$). D: Scratch assay migration front cell immunofluorescence: CNN2 (green), actin (red), nucleus (blue) (scale bar=50 μm). E: Liver cancer tissue cell clusters interconnected at the tumor margin, with high CNN2 expression (scale bar=50 μm).

图3 CNN2促进肝癌侵袭和转移

Figure 3 CNN2 regulates the invasion and metastasis of liver cancer

体系,观察到肝癌细胞在高硬度基质中表现出的CNN2表达增加,迁移能力增强,提示CNN2可能作为关键的力学信号感受因子,介导细胞对ECM硬度变化的响应,并通过促进细胞骨架重构而驱动群体性迁移。此外,ECM不仅构成肿瘤细胞群体性迁移

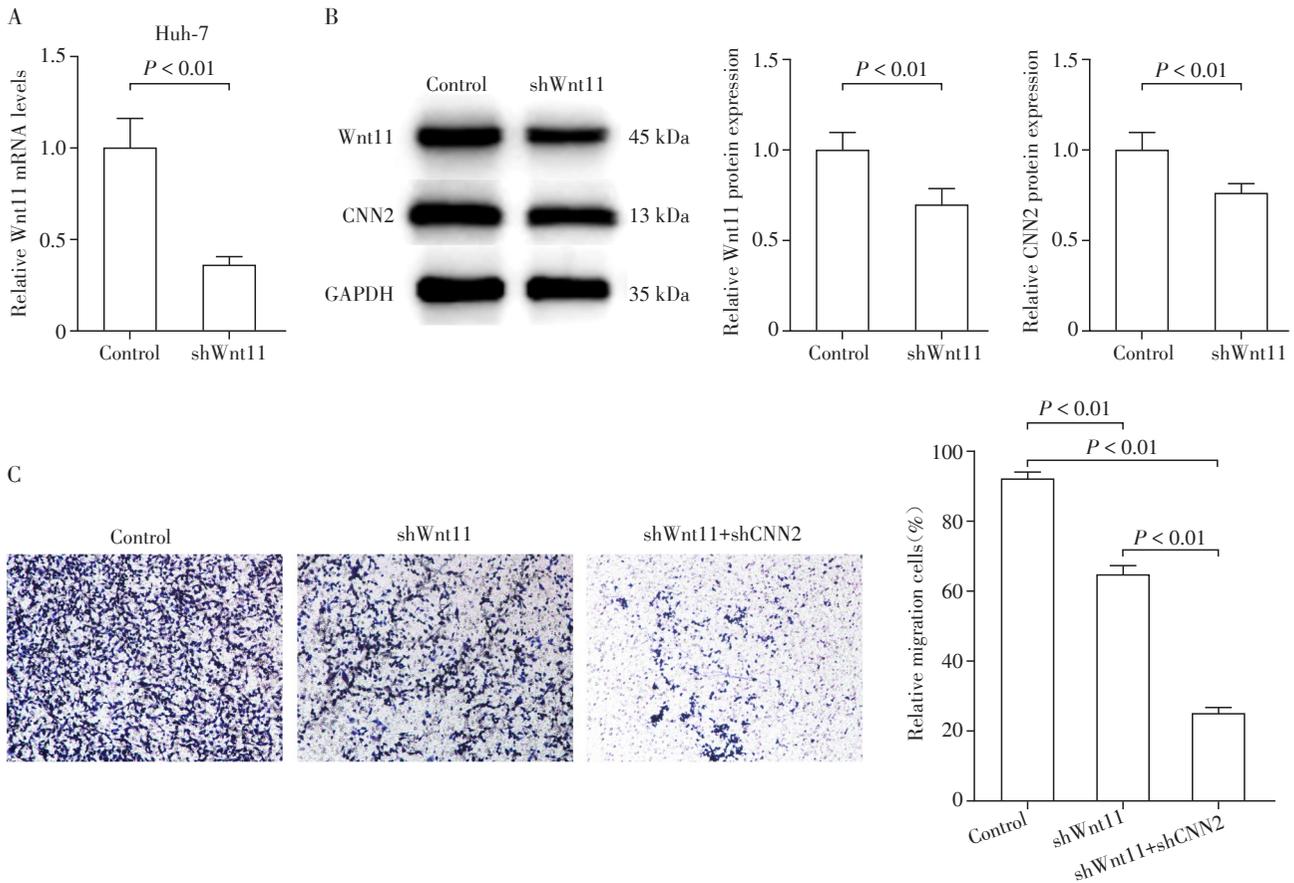
过程中的结构支架,更通过其硬度、分子组成与拓扑结构,与细胞间连接及多条力学信号通路协同作用,形成复杂的调控网络,从而驱动肿瘤转移^[18]。未来研究应进一步聚焦于ECM的空间异质性及其在转移过程中的时序性调控作用,解析其与细胞迁



A: Western blot analysis showed that the protein expression of CNN2 in liver cancer cells cultured on rigid substrates was higher than that in normal culture medium. B: Both rigid substrates and CNN2 promote migration($n=3$).

图4 ECM力学信号调控CNN2促进肝癌细胞迁移

Figure 4 ECM mechanical signals regulate CNN2 to promote liver cancer cell migration



A: qPCR was used to verify the transfection efficiency ($n=6$). B: Western blot was used to investigate changes in protein expression. C: Migration assay showing that liver cancer cells with simultaneous silencing of Wnt11 and CNN2(shWnt11+shCNN2) have a significantly reduced number of cells passing through the Transwell chamber compared to the Wnt11 interference group(shWnt11), Bar chart showing cell percentage(scale bar=100 μ m, $n=3$).

图5 Wnt/PCP信号通路影响CNN2表达促进肝癌细胞群体性迁移

Figure 5 The Wnt/PCP signaling pathway regulates CNN2 to influence collective migration of liver cancer cells

移机制之间的精细交互,并探索靶向ECM-细胞互作的精准干预策略,为抗转移治疗提供新的思路与靶点。

大量研究表明,Wnt/PCP信号通路在肿瘤的细胞群体性迁移中起重要作用,ECM与Wnt/PCP信号通路协同调控肿瘤细胞的迁移^[19-20]。CNN2作为

Wnt/PCP 信号通路的下游效应分子,接受其调控而参与肝癌的细胞群体性迁移^[21]。Wnt/PCP 信号在胚胎发育过程中对细胞的群体性迁移发挥关键调控作用,近年来的研究亦表明其在多种类型肿瘤的细胞迁移与转移中具有重要功能^[22-24]。在神经嵴细胞迁移研究中发现,CNN2 的磷酸化修饰状态与细胞群体性迁移的动态调控密切相关,提示 CNN2 可能介导 Wnt/PCP 信号对细胞骨架和迁移行为的调节^[25]。本研究通过干扰 Wnt11 的表达,观察到 CNN2 蛋白水平出现下调,伴随肿瘤细胞迁移能力的减弱,进一步提示 Wnt11 可能通过调控 CNN2 表达或活性参与肝癌细胞群体性迁移过程。然而,Wnt/PCP 信号通路如何在分子层面调控 CNN2 的表达或功能,目前仍缺乏直接的机制性证据。考虑到 Wnt/PCP 通路中的关键分子如 Dishevelled (Dvl)、RhoA、JNK 等均与细胞骨架重塑密切相关^[26],未来的研究需进一步解析这些信号节点是否通过转录后修饰、信号级联或反馈环路作用于 CNN2,明确其在肿瘤细胞群体性迁移中的调控网络。这不仅有助于揭示 Wnt/PCP 信号在肿瘤转移中的机制,也为开发以 CNN2 或其上游调控因子为靶点的抗转移治疗策略提供理论依据。

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TAO Zifan and LIU Yiwei made significant contributions to the experiment implementation, data collection, statistical analysis, as well as the writing and revision of the manuscript. WU Xiaofeng and YU Yue made major contributions to the project design, data review, and the revision and review of the manuscript.

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