

DOI:10.16781/j.0258-879x.2016.01.0040

· 论著 ·

IFN- γ 和 TNF- α 诱导间充质干细胞促进结肠癌细胞的化疗抵抗

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[摘要] **目的** 观察炎症因子干扰素 γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ)和肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)诱导间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)对结肠癌细胞化疗抵抗的影响及机制。 **方法** 应用炎症因子 IFN- γ 和 TNF- α 联合处理 MSCs, 收集条件培养上清, 并将其作用于人结肠癌细胞系 HCT116 及 HT29 细胞, 同时分别给予化疗药物顺铂和 5-氟尿嘧啶处理。 显微镜下观察各组细胞形态变化, MTT 法和流式细胞术检测细胞增殖和凋亡情况, RT-PCR 检测凋亡相关基因 *Bax* 和 *Bcl-2* 表达情况。 **结果** 经化疗药物处理, 与未经条件培养上清培养的细胞比较, 经条件培养上清培养的细胞形态学改变更轻微, 细胞增殖率增高($P<0.05$)、凋亡率降低($P<0.05$), *Bcl-2* mRNA 表达水平上调、*Bax* mRNA 表达水平下调。

结论 经炎症因子 IFN- γ 和 TNF- α 诱导的 MSCs 能够促进结肠癌细胞化疗抵抗能力。

[关键词] 干扰素 γ ; 肿瘤坏死因子 α ; 间质干细胞; 结肠肿瘤; 肿瘤抗药性

[中图分类号] R 735.35 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2016)01-0040-06

IFN- γ and TNF- α treated mesenchymal stem cells can enhance the chemotherapy resistance of colon cancer cells

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[Abstract] **Objective** To observe the influence of interferon- γ (IFN- γ) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) treated mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) on the chemotherapy resistance of colon cancer cells (CRCs) and to discuss the related mechanism. **Methods** The supernatants of MSCs treated with IFN- γ and TNF- α were collected and used, together with chemotherapy drug cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil, to treat HCT116 and HT29 CRCs. Then the cellular morphology was observed under microscope, and the cell proliferation and apoptosis were examined by MTT and PI/Annexin V-FITC assay. Furthermore, the mRNA levels of *Bax* and *Bcl-2* were detected by RT-PCR. **Results** The CRCs treated with the supernatant of MSCs exposed to inflammatory factors, compared to CRCs treated with the supernatant of MSCs not exposed to inflammatory factors, had a slighter morphology changes, a significantly higher proliferation rate ($P<0.05$), and a significantly lower apoptosis rate following chemotherapy ($P<0.05$). Moreover, *Bcl-2* mRNA level was higher and *Bax* mRNA level was lower in CRCs treated with the supernatant of MSCs exposed to inflammatory factors. **Conclusion** MSCs stimulated with inflammation factors IFN- γ and TNF- α can promote the chemotherapy resistance of human CRCs.

[Key words] interferon- γ ; tumor necrosis factors- α ; mesenchymal stem cells; colonic neoplasms; neoplasm drug resistance

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2016, 37(1):40-45]

肿瘤的发生发展多与炎症密切相关, 如乙肝病毒感染导致的肝脏炎症与肝癌^[1-2]、慢性胆囊炎和胆结石与胆囊癌的发生^[3-4]、幽门螺旋杆菌(HP)所导

致的胃溃疡与胃癌等^[5-6]。结肠癌(colon cancer)作为人类高发的恶性肿瘤之一, 其发生发展过程中也多伴随炎症反应, 炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel

[收稿日期] 2015-04-22 **[接受日期]** 2015-10-26

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disease, IBD)患者结直肠癌发病率高于正常人群^[7]。

间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)是来源于中胚层的一类成体干细胞,具有易于分离培养、免疫源性低及多向分化潜能等特性,同时还具有向肿瘤局部特异性趋化的特性,目前已有研究表明MSCs可以被募集至实质性肿瘤部位^[8-10]。肿瘤的生长、侵袭和转移是肿瘤细胞与周围微环境及机体内环境之间相互作用的结果。作为肿瘤微环境的一部分,MSCs具有类似“免疫豁免”效应,可对各主要类型的免疫细胞产生增殖和活化抑制作用^[11-14],并通过低免疫表型、分泌抗炎分子等多种机制形成一个“免疫抑制微环境”,有利于肿瘤生长和逃逸。

在结肠癌的治疗中,化疗抵抗导致的化疗失败使得结肠癌的化疗效果有待进一步改进^[15]。MSCs在炎症微环境下可通过免疫抑制和血管生成促进肿瘤的生长^[9],但在肿瘤生长的炎症微环境中,MSCs在结肠癌细胞化疗抵抗中的作用尚不明确,本研究将探讨炎症微环境中MSCs对结肠癌细胞化疗抵抗的影响及其可能的机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料 人结肠癌细胞株HCT116细胞、HT29细胞及人骨髓MSCs均为第二军医大学东方肝胆外科医院肿瘤免疫与基因治疗实验室保存。流式细胞仪Aria购自美国BD公司,McCoy's 5A培养液、胎牛血清(FBS)、胰酶购自美国Gibco公司,炎症因子干扰素 γ (IFN- γ)、肿瘤坏死因子 α (TNF- α)购自英国PeproTech公司,顺铂(批号:H37021357)购自齐鲁制药有限公司,5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU,批号:D1308009)购自Sigma公司,Annexin V-FITC/PI试剂盒购自南京凯基生物科技发展有限公司。

1.2 细胞培养及处理 HCT116、HT29、MSCs分别采用McCoy's 5A培养液、RPMI1640培养液和DMEM/F12培养液(10%FBS)培养,0.25%胰酶溶液消化后传代。在37℃、5%CO₂培养箱条件下采用贴壁细胞培养法培养。取对数生长期的HCT116、HT29、MSCs,用含EDTA的0.25%胰酶溶液消化,收集细胞,用PBS洗涤、离心(1 000 r/min, 5 min, r=16 cm)2次,备用。按

2×10⁴/孔的标准将MSCs细胞接种于6孔板中,每孔培养液加至2 mL,置于细胞培养箱中培养。MSCs单独培养或分别加炎症因子IFN- γ (20 ng/mL)、TNF- α (20 ng/mL)刺激12 h后换无血无抗培养液,继续培养24 h后收集上清备用。

1.3 药物浓度确定及实验分组

1.3.1 5-FU和顺铂浓度确定 分别采用不同浓度的5-FU(0、0.025、2.5、25、100、200 μg/mL)和顺铂(0、1、5、20、50、100 μmol/L)处理HCT116细胞系和HT29细胞系,采用MTT方法检测细胞活性。当5-FU浓度为25 μg/mL、顺铂浓度为20 μmol/L时,对HCT116和HT29两种结肠癌细胞系的生长抑制率约为50%,因而本研究选择这两个浓度作为两种药物处理细胞的最佳浓度。

1.3.2 实验分组 HCT116细胞系分为空白对照组、MSCs组、MSCs(I)组、MSCs(T)组、MSCs(IT)组、顺铂组、顺铂+MSCs组、顺铂+MSCs(I)组、顺铂+MSCs(T)组、顺铂+MSCs(IT)组。HT29细胞系分为空白对照组、MSCs组、MSCs(I)组、MSCs(T)组、MSCs(IT)组、5-FU组、5-FU+MSCs组、5-FU+MSCs(I)组、5-FU+MSCs(T)组、5-FU+MSCs(IT)组。空白对照组采用正常培养液培养;MSCs组采用未经处理的MSCs的条件培养上清培养;MSCs(I)组采用经IFN- γ 处理MSCs后取得的条件培养上清培养;MSCs(T)组采用经TNF- α 处理MSCs后取得的条件培养上清培养;MSCs(IT)组采用经IFN- γ 和TNF- α 共同处理MSCs后取得的条件培养上清培养。顺铂组、顺铂+MSCs组、顺铂+MSCs(I)组、顺铂+MSCs(T)组、顺铂+MSCs(IT)组和5-FU组、5-FU+MSCs组、5-FU+MSCs(I)组、5-FU+MSCs(T)组、5-FU+MSCs(IT)组分别在空白对照组、MSCs组、MSCs(I)组、MSCs(T)组、MSCs(IT)组的基础上同时进行顺铂或5-FU处理。作用时间为24 h,光镜下观察不同处理组HCT116细胞的形态学变化。

1.4 MTT法检测细胞增殖 分别用McCoy's 5A培养液(10%FBS)和RPMI1640培养液将HCT116细胞和HT29细胞配成单个细胞悬液,接种到96孔板(1×10⁴/孔),每孔加液至200 μL。按实验分组每组3复孔,用药处理24 h后,去除培养液,每孔加入5 g/L的MTT溶液20 μL,继续孵育4 h,然后吸弃

孔内培养上清液,每孔加150 μL DMSO,振荡10 min。待结晶物充分溶解,使用酶标仪在490 nm波长下测定各孔光密度(D)值。观察细胞的增殖能力。细胞生长增殖率(%) = (D_{对照组}-D_{实验组})/D_{对照组} × 100%。

1.5 流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡 根据Annexin V FITC/PI试剂盒使用说明,每组细胞消化离心(1 000 r/min,r=16 cm)2次,弃上清,加入500 μL结合缓冲液和5 μL染料,避光20 min,上机检测。

1.6 RT-PCR检测凋亡相关基因Bax和Bcl-2 mRNA表达水平 用McCoy's 5A培养液(10% FBS)将HCT116细胞配成单个细胞悬液,接种到6孔板(2×10^4 孔/mL),12 h后按照实验分组分别进行药物处理,药物作用24 h后提取各组RNA。按照RT-PCR试剂盒说明书,对Bax和Bcl-2 mRNA的表达水平进行检测。Bcl-2引物序列:正义5'-CAG CTG CAC CTG ACG CCC TT-3',反义5'-GCC TCC GTT ATC CTG GAT CC-3';Bax引物序列:正义5'-TGC TTC AGG GTT TCA TCC AGG-3',反义5'-TGG CAA AGT AGA AAA GGG CGA -3'。PCR反应条件:95℃预变性4 min;94℃30 s,56℃30 s,72℃90 s,30个循环;72℃延伸7 min。PCR产物用2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳进行鉴定。

1.7 统计学处理 用SPSS 10.0软件进行统计学分析。所有实验数据均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,所得数据经正态分析和方差齐性检验后,组间数据的差异比较采用单因素方差分析。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 炎症因子刺激MSCs对HCT116细胞形态的影响

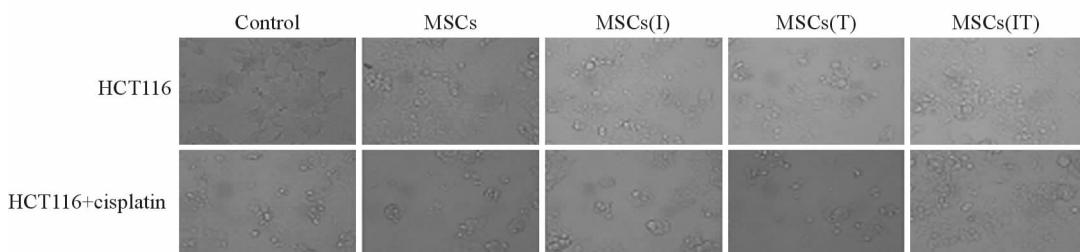


图1 光镜下不同处理组HCT116细胞形态学改变

Fig 1 Effects of different treatments on the morphology of HCT116 cells under light microscopy

Control: Normal medium; MSCs: The supernatant of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs); MSCs(I): The supernatant of MSCs treated by interferon-γ (IFN-γ); MSCs (T): The supernatant of MSCs treated by tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α); MSCs (IT): The supernatant of MSCs treated by IFN-γ and TNF-α. Cell morphology was observed and photographed by phase contrast microscopy. Original magnification: ×400

影响 在光镜下观察空白对照组、MSCs组、MSCs(I)组、MSCs(T)组、MSCs(IT)组和顺铂组、顺铂+MSCs组、顺铂+MSCs(I)组、顺铂+MSCs(T)组、顺铂+MSCs(IT)组的HCT116细胞形态,结果如图1所示。可见未经顺铂处理的HCT116细胞形态正常;顺铂处理组细胞,细胞形态学发生改变,细胞皱缩且漂浮死细胞增多,但顺铂+MSCs(IT)组细胞形态接近正常。

2.2 炎症因子刺激MSCs对结肠癌细胞增殖的影响 采用MTT方法对不同分组的HCT116细胞系和HT29细胞系的细胞活性进行检测,结果如图2所示。可见未经顺铂处理的HCT116细胞的增殖能力均较好;经过顺铂处理过的细胞,除顺铂+MSCs(IT)组外,其他组的细胞增殖能力明显下降。未经5-FU处理的HT29细胞的增殖能力均较好;经过5-FU处理过的HT29细胞,除5-FU+MSCs(IT)组外,其他组的细胞增殖能力明显下降。

2.3 炎症因子刺激MSCs对HCT116和HT29细胞凋亡的影响 采用流式细胞仪检测不同处理组HCT116细胞和HT29细胞的凋亡情况,结果如表1所示。可见HCT116细胞系对照组细胞无明显细胞凋亡;经顺铂处理的各组细胞凋亡明显,但顺铂+MSCs(IT)组HCT116细胞未发生明显凋亡,而且顺铂+MSCs(I)组和顺铂+MSCs(T)组细胞凋亡差异无统计学意义。HT29细胞系对照组细胞无明显细胞凋亡;经5-FU处理的各组细胞凋亡明显,但5-FU+MSCs(IT)组细胞未发生明显凋亡,而且5-FU+MSCs(I)组和5-FU+MSCs(T)组细胞凋亡差异无统计学意义。

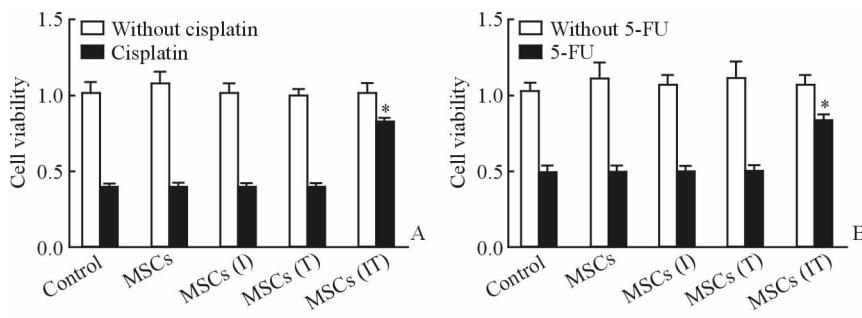


图2 不同处理组 HCT116(A) 和 HT29(B) 细胞的增殖能力

Fig 2 Cell viability of HCT116 (A) and HT29 (B) cells receiving different treatments

Control: Normal medium; MSCs: The supernatant of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs); MSCs(I): The supernatant of MSCs treated by interferon- γ (IFN- γ); MSCs(T): The supernatant of MSCs treated by tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α); MSCs(IT): The supernatant of MSCs treated by IFN- γ and TNF- α . 5-FU: 5-Fluorouracil. * $P < 0.05$ vs without cisplatin or 5-FU. $n=3$, $\bar{x} \pm s$

表1 不同处理组 HCT116 和 HT29 细胞的凋亡情况

Tab 1 Effects of different treatments on apoptosis of HCT116 and HT29 cells

Group	Control	MSCs	MSCs(I)	MSCs(T)	MSCs(IT)
HCT116	0	5.20±0.20	4.40±1.12	5.10±1.33	4.50±0.18
HCT116+cisplatin	18.60±0.56*	24.30±0.44*	20.90±0.54*	22.10±0.70*	11.20±0.40△
HT29	0	5.70±0.22	5.00±0.21	5.30±0.15	5.10±0.19
HT29+5-FU	38.20±0.99*	42.50±1.23*	40.50±1.49*	39.60±0.63*	12.30±0.30△

Control: Normal medium; MSCs: The supernatant of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs); MSCs(I): The supernatant of MSCs treated by interferon- γ (IFN- γ); MSCs(T): The supernatant of MSCs treated by tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α); MSCs(IT): The supernatant of MSCs treated by IFN- γ combined with TNF- α . 5-FU: 5-Fluorouracil. * $P < 0.05$ vs HCT116 or HT29 group; △ $P < 0.05$ vs MSCs group. $n=3$, $\bar{x} \pm s$

2.4 炎症因子刺激 MSCs 对 HCT116 细胞 *Bax* 和 *Bcl-2* mRNA 表达的影响 RT-PCR 检测结果如

图3所示,与对照组比较, MSCs(IT)条件培养上清可诱导 HCT116 细胞中 *Bcl-2* mRNA 表达增加, *Bax* mRNA 表达减少。

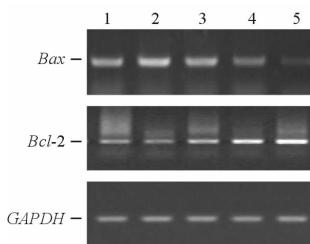
图3 不同处理组 HCT116 细胞 *Bax* 和 *Bcl-2* mRNA 的表达情况

Fig 3 Effects of different treatments on mRNA

levels of *Bax* and *Bcl-2* in HCT116 cells

1-5 represent HCT116 cells pretreated by normal medium, the supernatant of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), the supernatant of MSCs treated by interferon- γ (IFN- γ), the supernatant of MSCs treated by tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), and the supernatant of MSCs treated by IFN- γ combined with TNF- α , respectively

3 讨论

MSCs 是来源于中胚层的具有多向分化潜能的干细胞, 主要存在于骨髓组织和结缔组织间质中。在一定的诱导条件下, MSCs 既可以向成骨细胞、脂肪细胞等中胚层细胞分化^[16-17], 也可以向外胚层的神经细胞及内胚层的肝卵圆细胞分化^[18-20]。MSCs 不但免疫原性很弱, 而且还具有免疫抑制作用, 其特殊的免疫学特性越来越引起学者们的关注。本研究发现, 经炎症因子 IFN- γ 和 TNF- α 联合预处理后的 MSCs 条件培养上清较未经炎症因子处理组增强结肠癌细胞化疗抵抗能力, 化疗药物在上述条件培养上清中抑制结肠癌细胞增殖、促进结肠癌细胞凋亡的能力降低, 提示炎症因子可通过诱导 MSCs 分泌可溶性因子增强结肠癌细胞的化疗抵抗能力。

Bcl-2 被认为是细胞凋亡调控的最后通路之一。*Bcl-2* 属于跨膜蛋白, 主要分布于核膜、线粒体膜和内质网膜上, *Bcl-2* 高表达的细胞能耐受多种细胞毒

性因子的杀伤作用,使细胞凋亡明显延迟、减少,并且在毒性因子去除后可使细胞迅速恢复增生。Bcl-2编码的产物Bcl-2蛋白可通过拮抗野生型p53蛋白的促凋亡作用,将c-myc蛋白由促凋亡逆转为抑制凋亡,稳定线粒体的结构和功能及阻断Caspase酶类活化的上游信号传递通路等作用,抑制多种因素诱发的细胞凋亡,而Bax作为Bcl-2的同源体,其作用是抑制Bcl-2作用,其与Bcl-2一样在组织广泛表达。Bax与Bcl-2在细胞中的比例决定细胞是否发生凋亡。Bax过量时,形成Bax-Bax同二聚体,诱导细胞凋亡;Bcl-2过量时,形成Bcl-2-Bax异二聚体,抑制细胞凋亡^[21]。本研究中我们发现,经过IFN-γ和TNF-α预处理后的MSCs条件培养上清可诱导结肠癌细胞Bcl-2基因表达上调,Bax基因表达下调,提示炎症微环境中MSCs增强结肠癌细胞化疗抵抗能力可能与其调控Bax和Bcl-2基因的表达有关。

MSCs具有向肿瘤组织中特异性趋化的特性,并在肿瘤的发生发展中起到重要作用。Djouad等^[22]在免疫功能正常的小鼠皮下植入异基因B16黑素瘤细胞,在MSCs存在的情况下其增殖形成肿瘤。而在正常情况下,这些异基因肿瘤细胞会被受者免疫系统排斥。他们还发现不论与肿瘤细胞共同接种、系统性输注还是在远离肿瘤处皮下注射MSCs均可引起肿瘤形成。与上述结果相反,Khakoo等^[23]在Kaposi's肉瘤小鼠模型中观察到,静脉输注的人骨髓MSCs可聚集到肿瘤处,并以剂量依赖的方式抑制肿瘤生长。研究还发现,MS Cs在体内的抑瘤作用与其抑制靶细胞Akt蛋白激酶活性有关。此外,MS Cs可以作为药物载体运输抗肿瘤药物到恶性肿瘤内部,Komarova等^[24]把转染人工受体的MS Cs与肿瘤标记捆绑在一起,这种转染人工受体的MS Cs具有更好的肿瘤趋向性,从而增加肿瘤靶向给药的功效。上述研究提示,MS Cs可能是肿瘤微环境的重要组成部分,但MS Cs在肿瘤微环境中对肿瘤发生发展及转归的作用及其内在机制仍需进一步深入研究。

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