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· 论著 ·

晚期糖基化终产物通过调控 F-actin/YAP 抑制小鼠胚胎成骨细胞成骨分化

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[摘要] 目的 考察晚期糖基化终产物(AGE)对小鼠胚胎成骨细胞系MC3T3-E1细胞增殖和分化的影响及其作用机制。方法 用不同质量浓度(100、200、300 mg/L)AGE作用于MC3T3-E1细胞,采用CCK-8法检测细胞增殖活性,采用流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡率,采用碱性磷酸酶(ALP)染色检测细胞成骨能力,采用qPCR检测成骨相关基因(骨钙素、ALP和Runx2)及Yes相关蛋白(YAP)和β-联蛋白的mRNA表达,采用蛋白质印迹法检测YAP和β-联蛋白的蛋白质表达,采用免疫荧光法观察YAP和β-联蛋白的细胞核内含量及细胞骨架蛋白纤丝状肌动蛋白(F-actin)的表达。结果 MC3T3-E1细胞在200、300 mg/L AGE处理后增殖活性降低、凋亡率增加(P 均<0.05),100 mg/L AGE对细胞增殖和凋亡无明显影响,故选取100 mg/L AGE进行实验。在成骨诱导培养条件下,与对照组相比,MC3T3-E1细胞经100 mg/L AGE处理后ALP染色较浅,骨钙素、ALP和Runx2的mRNA表达均较低(P 均<0.05)。在常规培养条件下,与对照组相比,MC3T3-E1细胞经100 mg/L AGE处理后F-actin形态和分布发生明显改变;YAP的mRNA和蛋白质表达均无明显变化,但其细胞核内含量减少;β-联蛋白的mRNA和蛋白质表达均降低(P 均<0.05),但其细胞核内含量无明显变化。结论 AGE能抑制MC3T3-E1细胞的增殖活性,诱导细胞凋亡,降低成骨分化能力,F-actin、YAP和β-联蛋白参与其调控过程。

[关键词] 晚期糖基化终产物; MC3T3-E1细胞; 成骨分化; 纤丝状肌动蛋白; Yes相关蛋白; β-联蛋白

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Advanced glycation end products inhibit osteogenic differentiation of mouse embryonic osteoblasts by regulating F-actin/YAP

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the effects of advanced glycation end product (AGE) on proliferation and differentiation of mouse embryonic osteoblast line MC3T3-E1 cells and its mechanisms. **Methods** MC3T3-E1 cells were treated with different mass concentrations of AGE (100, 200, and 300 mg/L). Cell proliferation activity and apoptosis rate were detected by cell counting kit 8 and flow cytometry, respectively. Osteogenic ability was detected by alkaline phosphatase (ALP) staining, and the mRNA expression of osteogenesis-related genes (osteocalcin, ALP, and Runx2), Yes-associated protein (YAP), and β-catenin was detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. The protein expression of YAP and β-catenin was detected by Western blotting, and the nuclear contents of YAP and β-catenin and the expression of cytoskeleton protein filamentous actin (F-actin) were observed by immunofluorescence assay. **Results** The proliferation activity of MC3T3-E1 cells was significantly decreased and the apoptosis rates were significantly increased after treatment with 200 or 300 mg/L AGE (all P <0.05), and 100 mg/L AGE had no significant effect on cell proliferation or apoptosis and was selected for the experiment. Under osteogenic induction culture condition, compared with the control group, the ALP staining was shallow in MC3T3-E1 cells after treatment with 100 mg/L AGE, and the mRNA expression levels of osteocalcin, ALP and Runx2 were

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significantly lower (all $P < 0.05$). Under conventional culture condition, compared with the control group, the morphology and distribution of F-actin were significantly changed in MC3T3-E1 cells after treatment with 100 mg/L AGE; there were no significant changes in the mRNA or protein expression of YAP, but the nuclear contents were decreased; and the mRNA and protein expression levels of β -catenin were significantly decreased (both $P < 0.05$), but the nuclear contents had no significant change. **Conclusion** AGE can inhibit proliferation activity, induce apoptosis, and inhibit osteogenic differentiation ability of MC3T3-E1 cells. F-actin, YAP, and β -catenin participate in the regulation process.

[Key words] advanced glycation end products; MC3T3-E1 cells; osteogenic differentiation; filamentous actin; Yes-associated protein; β -catenin

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糖尿病是一种以血糖升高为特征的慢性代谢性疾病^[1]。葡萄糖会通过多种机制对细胞特性产生不利影响,晚期糖基化终产物(advanced glycation end product, AGE)不可逆的形成和沉积可能是糖尿病性骨病发病的重要机制。糖尿病患者体内的高血糖及各种氧化应激反应都会加速AGE在组织中的形成和积累^[2],对许多组织器官的生物物理特性和功能产生负面影响,如皮肤、骨骼和血管等^[3-4]。已有研究证实,AGE在成骨细胞内外聚集均能破坏细胞功能^[5],但其相关机制仍未明确。

研究表明,在糖尿病患者中,AGE与其受体结合后经过一系列信号转导通路参与介导细胞骨架的变化,而肌动蛋白重塑可调节Yes相关蛋白(Yes-associated protein, YAP)/PDZ结合基序转录共激活因子(transcriptional coactivator with PDZ-binding motif, TAZ)的活性^[6]。YAP是Hippo信号转导通路的主要效应分子,以往对Hippo通路的研究多集中在肿瘤的发生、发展等方面,近年研究表明YAP在成骨细胞分化中也起着十分重要的作用^[7-8]。YAP与 β -联蛋白(β -catenin)在基因和功能上存在诸多相互作用,研究表明YAP可通过促进 β -联蛋白入核及维持其核内水平促进间充质细胞成骨分化^[9]。本研究拟通过观察AGE对小鼠胚胎成骨细胞(MC3T3-E1细胞)增殖和成骨分化的影响,以及细胞骨架蛋白纤丝状肌动蛋白(filamentous actin, F-actin)、YAP和 β -联蛋白在此过程中的变化,为糖尿病性骨病的预防和治疗提供新思路。

1 材料和方法

1.1 细胞和试剂 小鼠胚胎成骨细胞系MC3T3-E1细胞购自中国科学院上海细胞库。FBS购自乌拉圭Lonsera公司;MEM- α 培养基购自美国HyClone公司;AGE蛋白质购自北京博奥森生物技术有限公司;CCK-8试剂盒、膜联蛋白V-FITC细胞凋亡

检测试剂盒、氯化硝基四氮唑蓝/5-溴-4-氯-3-吲哚基磷酸盐(nitrotetrazolium blue chloride/5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl phosphate, NBT/BCIP)碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)染色试剂盒、BCA蛋白质定量试剂盒、HRP标记的二抗(山羊抗兔IgG)均购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司;罗丹明-鬼笔环肽染色液购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司;兔YAP单克隆抗体、兔 β -联蛋白单克隆抗体、兔GAPDH单克隆抗体均购自美国Cell Signaling Technology公司;SYBR Green PCR预混液试剂盒购自德国Qiagen公司;反转录试剂盒和萤光素酶活性检测试剂盒均购自美国Promega公司。

1.2 细胞培养 MC3T3-E1细胞用含10%FBS、1%青霉素/链霉素的MEM- α 培养基于5%CO₂、37℃培养箱中培养。每2~3 d换液1次,培养至细胞融合度为95%时用0.25%胰酶消化、传代。

1.3 CCK-8法测定细胞增殖活性 将细胞接种于96孔板,常规培养24 h后吸弃原培养基并用PBS洗涤,于各孔中加入含0、100、200、300 mg/L AGE的MEM- α 培养基继续培养,每组设置3个复孔。分别于培养12、24、36、48、60 h后行CCK-8检测。每孔加入10 μ L CCK-8反应液和100 μ L培养基,孵育1 h后用酶标仪测定450 nm波长处的光密度(D_{450})值。以时间为横坐标、 D_{450} 为纵坐标绘制生长曲线。

1.4 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡 用100、200、300 mg/L的AGE处理细胞24 h后,将细胞消化、离心,弃上清,加入195 μ L膜联蛋白V-FITC结合液轻轻重悬细胞,随后依次加入5 μ L膜联蛋白V-FITC结合液和10 μ L PI染色液,室温避光孵育20 min后上机检测。

1.5 ALP染色观察细胞成骨能力 细胞用不含AGE或含100 mg/L AGE的成骨诱导培养基(加入0.1 μ mol/L地塞米松、10 mmol/L β -甘油磷酸钠、

50 mg/L 抗坏血酸的 MEM- α 培养基) 培养 7 d 后, 吸弃细胞培养基并用 PBS 清洗, 室温下用 4% 甲醛固定液固定细胞 15 min; 吸弃甲醛固定液, 用 PBS 清洗, 加入 NBT/BCIP ALP 染色剂, 室温下孵育 2 h, 置于显微镜下观察。

1.6 qPCR 测定成骨相关基因、YAP 和 β -联蛋白的 mRNA 表达 细胞用不含 AGE 或含 100 mg/L AGE 的成骨诱导培养基培养 7 d 后检测成骨相关基因骨钙素、ALP、Runx2 的 mRNA 表达。细胞用不含 AGE 或含 100 mg/L AGE 的常规培养基培养 24 h 后检测 YAP 和 β -联蛋白的 mRNA 表达。按照 TRIzol 试剂盒说明书提取细胞总 RNA, 按照反转录试剂盒的操作说明书将 RNA 反转录成 cDNA, 然后用 SYBR Green PCR 预混液试剂盒进行实时 PCR 扩增, 反应体系为 20 μ L。采用荧光 qPCR 仪(型号 CFX Connect, 美国 Bio-Rad 公司) 检测和记录数据, 结果由仪器自带数据分析软件 CFX Maestro 2.0 自动计算获得。各基因引物均由生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行合成及质量检测。引物序列如下: 骨钙素上游引物序列为 5'-AGCAGCTTGGCCCAGACCTA-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-TAGCGCCGGAGTCTGTTCACTAC-3'; ALP 上游引物序列为 5'-TGGCTCTGCCTTATTCCCTAGT-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-AAATAAGGTGCTTGGGAATCTGT-3'; Runx2 上游引物序列为 5'-TGCAAGCAGTATTACAACAGAGG-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-GGCTCACGTCGCTCATCTT-3'; YAP 上游引物序列为 5'-TGAGATCCCTGATGATG-TACAC-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-TGTGTTGTGCT-GATCGTTGTGAT-3'; β -联蛋白上游引物序列为 5'-TGGAGCCGGACAGAAAAGC-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-CTTGCCACTCAGGAAAGGA-3'; 内参照基因 GAPDH 上游引物序列为 5'-GGCTGCCAG-AACATCAT-3', 下游引物序列为 5'-CGGACACA-TTGGGGTAG-3'。

1.7 免疫荧光染色观察细胞骨架蛋白 F-actin 表达和分布 细胞用不含 AGE 或含 100 mg/L AGE 的常规培养基培养 24 h 后, 室温下用 4% 甲醛固定液固定 15 min, PBS 清洗 3 次; 用 0.5% Triton X-100 处理 30 min 后, PBS 清洗 3 次; 加入提前配制好的鬼笔环肽染色工作液, 室温下孵育 30 min 后用 PBS 清洗 3 次; 滴加含 DAPI 的防荧光淬灭剂, 封片, 于激光共聚焦显微镜(型号 Leica Application Suite X, 德国 Leica 公司)下观察细胞染色情况。

1.8 蛋白质印迹法检测 YAP 和 β -联蛋白的蛋白质表达 细胞用不含 AGE 或含 100 mg/L AGE 的常规培养基培养 24 h 后, 采用 RIPA 裂解液充分裂解细胞, 提取总蛋白质, BCA 法测定蛋白质浓度。按照每孔 20 μ g 的上样量进行 SDS-PAGE, 转膜, 采用 5% 脱脂牛奶室温封闭 2 h 后, 加入一抗于 4 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育过夜。次日加入 HRP 标记的二抗于室温孵育 1 h, 然后进行 ECL 反应, 使用化学发光成像仪(型号 Bio-Rad ChemiDoc, 美国 Bio-Rad 公司) 曝光显影。

1.9 免疫荧光染色观察 YAP 和 β -联蛋白的入核情况 细胞用不含 AGE 或含 100 mg/L AGE 的常规培养基培养 24 h 后, 室温下用 4% 甲醛固定液固定细胞 15 min, PBS 清洗 3 次; 用封闭缓冲液封闭 1 h, 吸弃封闭缓冲液, 分别加入一抗 YAP 抗体和 β -联蛋白抗体(稀释比例均为 1 : 100), 于 4 $^{\circ}$ C 孵育过夜。次日于室温下加入二抗孵育 2 h, PBS 清洗 3 次后, 滴加含 DAPI 的防荧光淬灭剂、封片, 于激光共聚焦显微镜下观察细胞染色情况。

1.10 统计学处理 采用 GraphPad Prism 7 软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 多重比较采用最小显著性差异法。检验水准(α)为 0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 AGE 对 MC3T3-E1 细胞增殖的影响 CCK-8 检测结果(图 1)显示, 与对照组相比, 100 mg/L 牛血清白蛋白及 100 mg/L AGE 对 MC3T3-E1 细胞的增殖均无明显影响, 200、300 mg/L AGE 处理 36、48、60 h 时 MC3T3-E1 细胞的增殖均受到抑制(P 均 <0.05)。

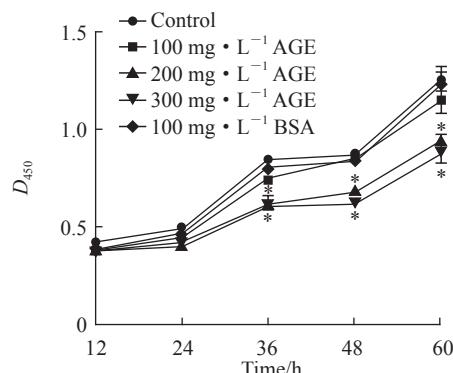


图 1 CCK-8 检测不同质量浓度 AGE 对 MC3T3-E1 细胞增殖的影响

Fig 1 Effects of different mass concentrations of AGE on proliferation of MC3T3-E1 cells detected by CCK-8

* $P < 0.05$ vs control group at same time point. $n = 3$, $\bar{x} \pm s$. CCK-8: Cell counting kit 8; AGE: Advanced glycation end product; BSA: Bovine serum albumin.

2.2 AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞凋亡的影响 流式细胞术检测结果(图2)显示,100 mg/L AGE组MC3T3-E1细胞凋亡率[(6.19±0.43)% ,n=3]与对照组[(5.49±0.55)% ,n=3]相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),200 mg/L AGE组[(13.82±

3.16)% ,n=3]、300 mg/L AGE组[(28.85±3.90)% ,n=3]细胞凋亡率均较对照组增高(P 均<0.05),且浓度越高细胞凋亡率越高($P<0.05$)。结合AGE对细胞增殖和凋亡的影响,后续实验选取质量浓度为100 mg/L的AGE。

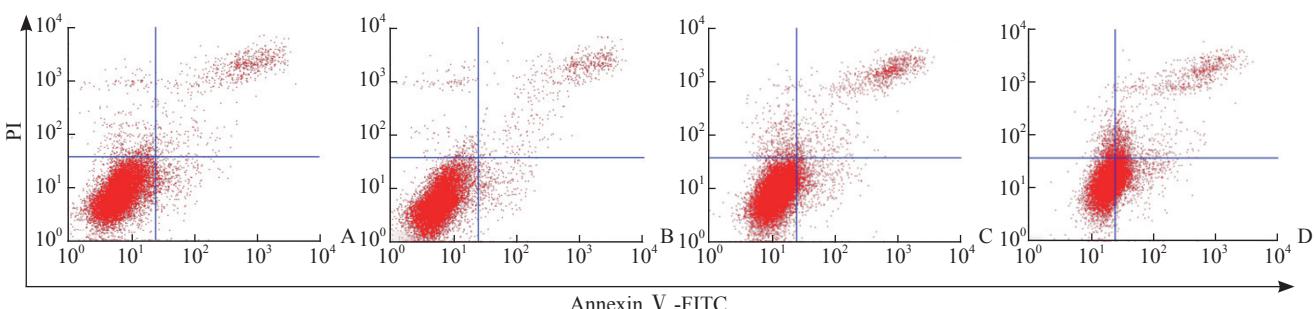


图2 流式细胞术检测不同质量浓度AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞凋亡的影响

Fig 2 Effects of different mass concentrations of AGE on apoptosis of MC3T3-E1 cells detected by flow cytometry

A: Control group; B: 100 mg/L AGE group; C: 200 mg/L AGE group; D: 300 mg/L AGE group. AGE: Advanced glycation end product; PI: Propidium iodide; FITC: Fluorescein isothiocyanate.

2.3 AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞成骨分化能力和成骨相关基因表达的影响 ALP染色(图3A)和qPCR检测结果(图3B)显示,在成骨诱导培养条件下,

与对照组相比,MC3T3-E1细胞经100 mg/L AGE处理后ALP染色较浅,成骨相关基因骨钙素、*ALP*和*Runx2* mRNA的表达量均较低(P 均<0.05)。

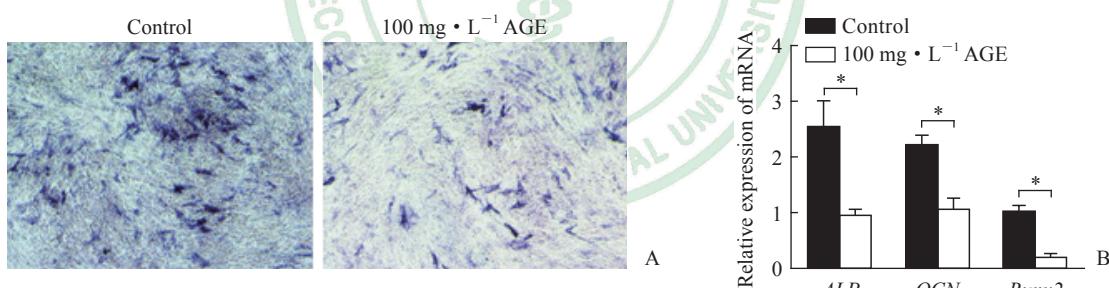


图3 AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞成骨分化能力和成骨相关基因表达的影响

Fig 3 Effects of AGE on osteogenic differentiation and osteogenesis-related gene expression of MC3T3-E1 cells

A: ALP staining ($40\times$); B: Quantitative polymerase chain reaction results. $*P<0.05$. $n=3$, $\bar{x}\pm s$. AGE: Advanced glycation end product; ALP: Alkaline phosphatase; OCN: Osteocalcin.

2.4 AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞骨架蛋白F-actin的影响 免疫荧光染色结果(图4)显示,对照组MC3T3-E1细胞的F-actin分布在细胞周边,线条完整且连续;100 mg/L AGE作用24 h后MC3T3-E1细胞F-actin形态和分布发生变化,且细胞周边的F-actin明显较少。

2.5 AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞中YAP和β-联蛋白表达的影响 qPCR和蛋白质印迹法检测结果(图5)显示,与对照组相比,100 mg/L AGE处理后

MC3T3-E1细胞中YAP的mRNA和蛋白质表达均无明显变化(P 均>0.05),而β-联蛋白的mRNA和蛋白质表达均减少(P 均<0.05)。

2.6 AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞YAP和β-联蛋白核移位的影响 免疫荧光染色结果(图6)显示,与对照组相比,100 mg/L AGE处理后MC3T3-E1细胞中YAP的核内含量减少,而β-联蛋白的核内含量无明显变化。

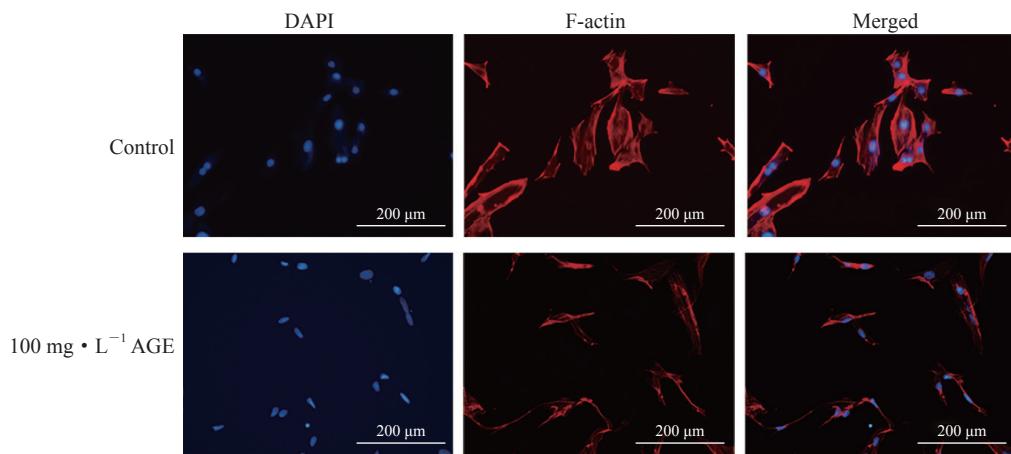


图4 免疫荧光染色检测AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞骨架蛋白F-actin的影响

Fig 4 Effects of AGE on cytoskeletal protein F-actin of MC3T3-E1 cells detected by immunofluorescence staining

AGE: Advanced glycation end product; F-actin: Filamentous actin; DAPI: 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.

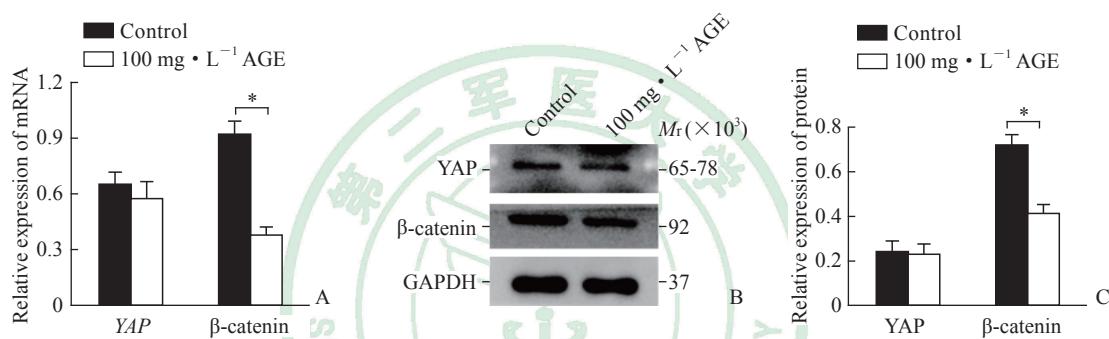


图5 AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞中YAP和β-联蛋白表达的影响

Fig 5 Effects of AGEs on expression levels of YAP and β-catenin in MC3T3-E1 cells

A: Expression of *YAP* and β -catenin mRNA detected by quantitative polymerase chain reaction; B: Representative Western blotting images of YAP and β -catenin proteins; C: Western blotting analytical results of protein expression levels of YAP and β -catenin. * $P<0.05$. $n=3, \bar{x} \pm s$. AGE: Advanced glycation end product; YAP: Yes-associated protein; GAPDH: Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

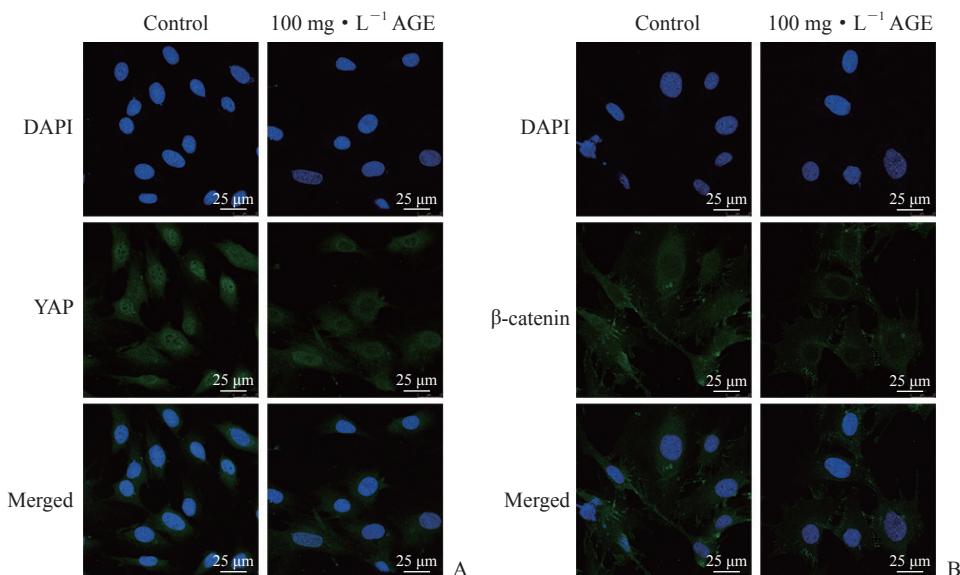


图6 免疫荧光染色检测AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞YAP和β-联蛋白核内含量的影响

Fig 6 Effects of AGE on nuclear contents of YAP and β-catenin in MC3T3-E1 cells detected by immunofluorescence stainingA: YAP; B: β -catenin. AGE: Advanced glycation end product; YAP: Yes-associated protein; DAPI: 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole.

3 讨 论

AGE的积累在糖尿病和衰老引起的各种器官和组织损伤中起着重要作用^[10]。AGE主要通过与细胞表面受体相互作用,或引起细胞内蛋白质的AGE修饰导致细胞稳态紊乱,从而使细胞功能受损。此外,AGE与其受体结合还可引起炎症、氧化应激和细胞凋亡等反应。有研究表明,细胞外AGE通过AGE/AGE受体信号转导诱导成骨细胞凋亡,从而对骨形成造成不良影响^[11-12]。此外,成骨细胞中不断累积的AGE也会诱导细胞凋亡,破坏成骨细胞功能^[5]。本研究结果显示,AGE能抑制MC3T3-E1细胞增殖、诱导凋亡,且呈现浓度依赖性,还能抑制MC3T3-E1细胞的成骨分化能力。以上结果提示,体内AGE的不断积累可能是老年人和糖尿病患者骨愈合能力较差及这类人群骨折发生率较高的原因之一。

细胞骨架对于维持细胞正常的生命活动及其功能起着至关重要的作用,AGE可通过改变细胞骨架蛋白F-actin纤维的形态和分布,影响细胞功能^[13-14]。本研究与文献结果一致,经AGE作用后MC3T3-E1细胞中F-actin形态和分布发生变化,且细胞周边的F-actin明显变少,这提示AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞成骨分化能力的抑制可能与细胞骨架的变化有关。Hippo信号转导通路在许多生物学过程(如细胞增殖、凋亡、分化等)中发挥着至关重要的作用,YAP是该信号通路中的关键调节因子,在某些条件下YAP可以从细胞质转移到细胞核而调节基因表达。研究表明,在间充质干细胞和成骨细胞中,YAP可通过调节转录因子Runx2表达促进成骨分化^[15-16]。有学者认为,通过调节细胞骨架张力可促进YAP核转移,当阻断F-actin或Rho家族时YAP活性会受到抑制^[7]。本研究结果显示,MC3T3-E1细胞经AGE作用后YAP的核内含量减少,这可能是导致细胞成骨分化能力降低的主要原因之一,同时也提示YAP核转移减少与细胞骨架蛋白F-actin的变化有关。

β -联蛋白是一种具备结构分子和信号转导双重功能的蛋白质,它可通过与 α -联蛋白结合间接参与肌动蛋白纤维的重组^[17]。Azzolin等^[18]研究发现,Wnt/ β -联蛋白信号转导会增加YAP/TAZ的水平,相关研究还表明转录调节因子YAP/TAZ是Wnt信

号通路的关键下游因子,也是经典Wnt/ β -联蛋白信号的负调控因素^[19]。研究表明,YAP可通过促进 β -联蛋白入核及维持其核内水平增强间充质细胞的成骨分化能力^[9];Wnt3a可促进TAZ去磷酸化,阻止其与14-3-3蛋白结合,促进TAZ入核,从而促进细胞成骨分化^[20]。以上这些结果表明,Hippo/YAP通路和Wnt/ β -联蛋白信号转导可通过多种机制相互调节,具体取决于生物学环境^[19,21]。本研究结果表明,在AGE作用下MC3T3-E1细胞内 β -联蛋白表达减少,YAP表达无明显变化但其核内含量减少,提示YAP和 β -联蛋白均参与AGE对MC3T3-E1细胞成骨分化的调控过程,YAP的核内含量减少是否与 β -联蛋白表达减少有关及两者间的相互调控机制仍有待进一步研究。

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