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**HnRNP A2/B1 抑制乳腺癌细胞上皮间充质转
化及侵袭转移的作用机制研究**

**Regulation mechanism of HnRNP A2/B1 inhibiting breast
carcinoma cell epithelial-mesenchymal transition and
metastasis**

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摘要

乳腺癌转移是乳腺癌引发死亡的主要原因。上皮间充质转化（EMT）和乳腺癌的转移密切相关。HnRNP A2/B1 作为重要的功能调控蛋白，在人类多种癌症进程中起到关键作用，但对乳腺癌转移研究及其分子机制尚不明确。

本文从细胞、动物以及临床水平研究了 HnRNP A2/B1 的表达水平与乳腺癌转移的相关性：利用 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑系统，构建稳定敲除 HnRNP A2/B1 基因的 MDA-MB-231 和 MCF-7 细胞系，从细胞水平上检测 HnRNP A2/B1 对乳腺癌细胞 EMT 以及侵袭和转移的影响；通过构建裸鼠实验性肺转移模型和自发性肺转移模型，在体内检测分析 HnRNP A2/B1 的表达变化对乳腺癌细胞转移能力的影响；利用生物信息学分析临床样本的高通量芯片，探究不同迁移水平乳腺癌的 HnRNP A2/B1 的表达变化。此外，利用 SILAC 技术标记敲除以及未敲除 HnRNP A2/B1 的稳定株，得到的差异蛋白进行生物信息学分析；并通过 RNA 免疫沉淀实验验证差异蛋白 Profilin 与 HnRNP A2/B1 的关系，进一步探究 HnRNP A2/B1 在乳腺癌细胞 EMT 侵袭和转移的作用机制。

本研究成功敲除人乳腺癌细胞 MDA-MB-231 和 MCF-7 细胞系 HnRNP A2/B1 基因；通过观察敲除 HnRNP A2/B1 的乳腺癌细胞的形态，发现 HnRNP A2/B1 的表达与乳腺癌细胞的形态、细胞骨架显著相关；通过流式细胞术实验发现敲除 HnRNP A2/B1 的乳腺癌细胞 F-actin 聚合能力增强；通过体外侵袭迁移小室、免疫印迹、实时定量 PCR 实验发现敲除 HnRNP A2/B1 促进乳腺癌侵袭和迁移，促进 EMT 的转化，下调上皮标志物 E-cadherin、上调间充质标志物 N-cadherin 和 Vimentin，上调 E-cadherin 的转录抑制因子 Snail、Twist、ZEB1/2 的 mRNA 水平；同一个乳腺癌野生型细胞群体中，高迁移能力细胞中的 HnRNP A2/B1 表达比低迁移能力细胞低；高迁移能力的乳腺癌细胞系（MDA-MB-231）中，HnRNP A2/B1 的表达也要比低迁移能力的细胞系（MCF-7）低。通过构建裸鼠被动肺转移模型和自发肺转移模型，发现敲除 HnRNP A2/B1 后小鼠皮下成瘤能力显著降低，但在被实验性肺转移和自发性肺转移实验中裸鼠肺部结节以及转移恶性程度显著增强，促进了乳腺癌细胞的体内转移。利用生物信息学分析临床样本的高通

量芯片，发现高转移乳腺癌中 HnRNP A2/B1 的表达水平显著低于原位乳腺导管病变的表达。此外，敲除与未敲除 HnRNP A2/B1 的差异蛋白网络研究结果显示，HnRNP A2/B1 的差异蛋白主要涉及到的与 EMT 相关的 KEGG 信号通路有：肌动蛋白骨架的调控、细胞黏附、胞外基质受体相互作用、MAPK 等，并且利用 RNA 免疫沉淀、实时定量 PCR 实验探究了 HnRNP A2/B1 与 Profilin 蛋白的关系，发现 HnRNP A2/B1 可以结合 Profilin 的 mRNA 并调控其表达，进而影响 EMT 的进程。

上述结果证实了 HnRNP A2/B1 是乳腺癌 EMT 的负调控因子，它的表达水平与乳腺癌细胞的转移能力呈负相关。并初步揭示了一种新的 HnRNP A2/B1 调控分子机制：HnRNP A2/B1 可能通过 Profilin 影响细胞骨架的组装，从而抑制乳腺癌的迁移能力。该结果有助于更深入的理解 HnRNP A2/B1 介导的乳腺癌转移的机制，为临床乳腺癌转移的治疗与药物研发提供重要的理论依据。

关键词：核不均一核糖核蛋白 A2/B1；乳腺癌；上皮间充质转化；前纤维蛋白；CRISPR/Cas9 敲除系统

Abstract

Breast cancer metastasis is the leading cause of death in breast cancer. Epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) is closely related to the metastasis of breast cancer. As an important functional regulatory protein, HnRNP A2/B1 plays a key role in the process of many human cancers, but its study on breast cancer metastasis and molecular mechanism is not clear.

In this paper, the relationship between the expression of HnRNP A2/B1 and the metastasis of breast cancer was studied from the cellular, animal and clinical levels: MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 cell stable lines with knockout HnRNP A2/B1 gene were constructed by using CRISPR / Cas9 gene editing system. The effect of HnRNP A2/B1 on EMT and invasion and metastasis of breast cancer cells was detected at the cellular level; By constructing an experimental lung metastasis model and spontaneous lung metastasis model in nude mice, the effect of HnRNP A2/B1 expression on the metastatic ability of breast cancer cells was detected in vivo; Using bioinformatics to analyze high-throughput chips containing clinical samples and investigate the expression of HnRNP A2/B1 in breast cancer with different migration levels. In addition, stable lines with knockout and non-knockout HnRNP A2/B1 were stabilized by SILAC technique, the differential proteins were analyzed and performed by bioinformatics analysis; The relationship between HnRNP A2/B1 and Profilin protein was explored by RNA immunoprecipitation which further explore the mechanism of HnRNP A2/B1 in breast cancer cell EMT invasion and metastasis.

In this study, the HnRNP A2/B1 gene of human breast cancer cell MDA-MB-231 and MCF-7 cell line was successfully knocked out. We observed the morphology of knocked-out HnRNP A2/B1 breast cancer cells and found that the expression of HnRNP A2/B1 was significantly correlated with the morphology and cytoskeleton of breast cancer cells. Flow cytometry showed the F-actin content in knockout HnRNP A2/B1 breast cancer cells was increased and the polymerization ability was enhanced. Transwell, Real-time quantitative PCR and Western blot showed

that knockout HnRNP A2/B1 promoted invasion and migration in breast cancer; Promoted the transformation of EMT by down-regulating E-cadherin and up-regulating mesenchymal markers N-cadherin and Vimentin; And also up-regulated the transcriptional level of E-cadherin's transcription factor Snail, Twist, ZEB1/2. In the same breast cancer population, the expression of HnRNP A2/B1 in the high mobility cells was lower than that in the low migration ability cells. In the high mobility breast cancer cell lines (MDA-MB-231), HnRNP A2/B1 expression was also lower than that of low migration ability cells (MCF-7). By constructing an experimental lung metastasis model and spontaneous lung metastasis model in nude mice, it was found that the ability of subcutaneous tumorigenesis was significantly reduced after knocking out of HnRNP A2/B1, but the lung nodules and metastasis of nude mice in experimental lung metastasis and spontaneous lung metastasis significantly increased the degree of malignancy, and promote the breast cancer cells metastasis in vivo. Using bioinformatics to analyze high-throughput chips containing clinical samples. We found the expression of HnRNP A2/B1 in high metastatic breast cancer was significantly lower than that in in situ mammary ductal lesion. In addition, the knockout and non-knockout HnRNP A2/B1 differential protein network study results show that HnRNP A2/B1 differential proteins are mainly related to the EMT-related KEGG signaling pathways are: actin skeleton regulation, cell adhesion, Extracellular matrix receptor interactions, MAPK, etc. The relationship between HnRNP A2/B1 and Profilin protein was explored by RNA immunoprecipitation and real-time quantitative PCR experiment. It was found that HnRNP A2/B1 can bind to Profilin mRNA and regulate its expression, thus affecting the process of EMT.

The above results confirmed HnRNP A2/B1 is a negative regulator of breast cancer EMT, its expression levels and metastatic ability of breast cancer cells was negatively correlated. We initially revealed a new HnRNP A2 / B1 regulatory molecular mechanism: HnRNP A2/B1 is involved in the assembly of cytoskeletons by Profilin, thereby inhibiting the migration of breast cancer. The results contribute to a deeper understanding of the inhibitory effect of HnRNP A2/B1 on the metastasis of breast cancer and provide an important theoretical basis for the treatment and drug

development of clinical tumor metastasis.

Keywords: HnRNP A2/B1; breast cancer; EMT; profilin; CRISPR/Cas9

厦门大学博硕士学位论文摘要库

第一章 前言

1.1 乳腺癌及乳腺癌转移

1.1.1 乳腺癌简介

乳腺癌是世界上女性发病率最高的肿瘤之一^[1]。根据研究报道，全球每年被明确诊断为乳腺癌患者的远超过 120 万，每年死于乳腺癌的女性高达 50 万^[2]，真正成为女性健康的第一杀手。乳腺癌是一种来源于乳腺导管以及小叶上皮的恶性肿瘤。如同其他癌症（肝癌、肺癌等）一样，它的发生是由于外部环境和遗传易感宿主共同作用的结果。

当乳腺癌发生时，许多雌激素孕激素受体基因、原/抑癌基因、生长因子受体基因等都发生改变。研究表明，雌孕激素水平的异常增高与乳腺的非典型增生以及癌变有着密切的关系，雌孕激素受体（ER）在雌孕激素诱导乳腺癌发生发展的过程中起到了不可分割的作用，ER 通过与雌激素结合后，其构象发生改变，将胞外信号传递到胞内，通过启动特定的靶基因的表达合成有关酶和蛋白并能激活一些癌基因的表达而直接导致癌变，或者刺激某些转化生长因子(TGF- α)和上皮生长因子(EGF)等间接发挥致癌作用^[3]。临床数据表明大部分乳腺癌患者的 ER α /ER β 的阳性率显著增加^[4, 5]。

原癌基因 HER-2 与乳腺癌的发生发展过程密切相关。HER-2 是一类具有酪氨酸激酶活性的蛋白家族，可以调节正常乳腺的发育，但当其过度表达时则会导致乳腺癌的发生。它通过 MAPK 信号通路活化 c-Myc、c-Fos、c-Jun 的转录，通过 PI3K-Akt 激酶途径降解 P53，从而发挥促进肿瘤细胞生长、抑制细胞凋亡、增加肿瘤细胞侵袭的作用。临床数据表明，20%-30%的乳腺癌患者的 HER-2 基因表达增高，这些乳腺癌患者一般表现为生存率低、恶性程度高而且易发生淋巴结转移^[6]。

BRCA1 和 BRCA2 是乳腺癌的两个易感基因，大部分遗传性乳腺癌的发生与 BRCA1 和 BRCA2 密切相关。当遗传或诱发因素使两条染色体上的 BRCA1 和 BRCA2 等位基因均发生突变后，它们会丧失抑制肿瘤生长的作用，从而导致乳腺癌的发生与发展^[7, 8]。此外，Ki-67 是一种和 G0 期相关的核抗原，Ki-67 表

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