

学校编码: 10384

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厦 门 大 学

硕 士 学 位 论 文

TIPE2 抑制 TNF- α 所致 HepG2 细胞迁移能力的研究

Studies of TIPE2 inhibits TNF- α induced HepG2 cells
migration

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论文提交日期 : 2013 年 5 月

论文答辩时间 : 2013 年 5 月

学位授予日期 : 2013 年 6 月

答辩委员会主席: _____

评 阅 人: _____

2013年6月

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缩略语索引

缩略语	英文全名	中文全名
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma	肝细胞癌
FITC	Fluorescein isothiocyanate	异硫氰酸荧光素
RT-PCR	Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction	反转录聚合酶链式反应
Real-Time PCR	Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction	实时定量聚合酶链反应
MAPK	Mitogen-activated protein kinase	丝裂原活化蛋白激酶
IHC	Immunohistochemistry	免疫组织化学
PVDF	Polyvinylidene fluoride	聚(偏二氟乙烯)
Erk1/2	Extracellular signal-regulated kinase1/2	细胞外信号调节蛋白激酶
I κ B α	Inhibitor of NF- κ B alpha	核因子 κ B 抑制蛋白 α
FCM	Flow cytometry	流式细胞术
SDS-PAGE	Sodium dodecyl sulfate Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis	聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳
TNF- α	Tumor necrosis factor α	肿瘤坏死因子 α
EGFP	Enhanced green fluorescence protein	增强型绿色荧光蛋白
FBS	Fetal bovine serum	胎牛血清
TEMED	N,N,N',N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine	四甲基乙二胺
BSA	Bovine serum albumin	小牛血清白蛋白
EB	Ethidium bromide	溴化乙锭
Tris	Trihydroxymethyl aminomethane	三羟甲基氨基甲烷
Arc	Acrylamide	丙烯酰胺
SDS	Sodium dodecyl sulfate	十二烷基磺酸钠
TBS	Tris Buffered Saline	Tris 缓冲液

缩略语索引

PBS	Phosphate buffered saline	磷酸盐缓冲液
EDTA	Ethylenediamine tracetetic acid	乙二胺四乙酸
dNTP	Deoxyribonucleoside triphosphate	三磷酸脱氧核糖核苷
MMP	Matrix matalloproteinase	基质金属蛋白酶
PE	Phycoerythrin	藻红蛋白
LPS	Lipopolysaccharside	脂多糖
IL-1 β	Interleukin-1 beta	白介素-1 β
DAPI	Diamidino-phenyl-indole	二脒基苯基吲哚
HRP	Horseradish peroxidase	辣根过氧化物酶
TAE	Tris acetate-EDTA buffer	Tris-乙酸
TIPE2	Tumor necrosis factor α induced protein-8 like-2	肿瘤坏死因子- α 诱导蛋白-8 样分子 2
PMSF	Phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride	苯甲基磺酰氟
NF- κ B	Nuclear Factor Kappa B	核因子 kappa B
DMSO	Dimethyl Sulphoxide	二甲基亚砷
IL-6	Interleukin- 6	白细胞介素-6

摘要

【背景和目的】免疫微环境在肝癌的侵袭转移过程中发挥重要作用，TNF- α 为关键调节分子，通过上调 Erk、NF- κ B 通路诱导 MMPs 的表达最终导致肿瘤细胞的侵袭和迁移能力的增加，但肝癌中这一机制并不明确。TIPE2 是一个免疫负调控基因，可抑制淋巴细胞 F-actin 的解聚及平滑肌细胞 MMP-9 的表达从而抑制细胞的迁移，此外肝癌的临床标本中也发现癌组织中的 TIPE2 表达明显低于癌旁组织，表明 TIPE2 有可能在抑制肝癌的迁移过程中发挥重要作用。因此，本实验主要研究 TNF- α 对 HepG2 迁移能力的影响相关机制及 TIPE2 对 TNF- α 所引起的现象及机制。

【方法】首先采用 Transwell、Western blot、Real-time PCR 等实验研究 TNF- α 对 HepG2 细胞迁移能力的影响及迁移相关 MMP-3/MMP-13 的表达情况；其次以 Western blot、免疫荧光激光共聚焦、Transwell 等实验检测 TNF- α 所诱导的 NF- κ B、Erk 通路对调控 MMP-3/MMP-13 表达变化及对 HepG2 细胞迁移能力的影响；再次以 Transwell、Western blot、RT-PCR、Real-time PCR 等方法研究 TIPE2 过表达对 HepG2 细胞迁移能力及相关 MMP-3、MMP-13 表达影响；继以 Western blot、免疫荧光激光共聚焦等方法探究 TIPE2 过表达对 Erk/c-Fos、NF- κ B 通路激活影响；最后，以流式细胞术、Western blot、RT-PCR 等方法研究 LPS 对 HepG2 细胞产生 TNF- α 的影响。

【结果】1、TNF- α 刺激可使肝癌细胞 HepG2 迁移能力增强近一倍、迁移相关 MMP-3/MMP-13 转录在 2 hrs 和 24 hrs 分别上调 7.29 和 8.58 倍、MMP-3/MMP-13 表达水平分别在 0.5-24 hrs 和 5 min-24 hrs 持续性激活；2、TNF- α 刺激可于 5-120 min 持续激活 HepG2 细胞 Erk/c-Fos、p65、I κ B α ，NF- κ B 通路、Erk 通路抑制剂可抑制 TNF- α 对 MMP-3/MMP-13 的转录上调作用，且 NF- κ B 通路、Erk 通路抑制剂对 TNF- α 所增强的 HepG2 细胞迁徙能力分别抑制 94.8%和 82.8%；3、TNF- α 所增强的 HepG2 细胞迁徙能力、MMP-3 和 MMP-13 转录可因 TIPE2 过表达而分别抑制 50%、61.8%和 83.8%；4、TIPE2 过表达可抑制 TNF- α 所诱导的 HepG2 细胞 Erk、I κ B α 、p65 的磷酸化及 c-Fos 的表达；5、LPS 刺激可使 TNF- α 在 4-24

hrs 转录表达持续激活, TNF- α 的阳性细胞百分率和平均荧光密度(MFI 值)分别增加 126%、35.5%。

【结论】上述结果提示: 在 HepG2 细胞中, TNF- α 可通过激活 NF- κ B、Erk 通路上调 MMP-3/MMP-13 表达进而增强其细胞迁移能力; TIPE2 过表达可通过明显抑制 TNF- α 所诱导的 NF- κ B、Erk/c-Fos 通路激活, 下调 TNF- α 所增强的 MMP-3、MMP-13 表达从而降低了炎症因子 TNF- α 对肝癌 HepG2 细胞迁移能力的增强作用。提示 TIPE2 可能在肝癌转移中发挥负调控的作用, 为临床肝癌治疗提供新的潜在靶点。

关键词: TIPE2 TNF- α HepG2 迁移 MMP-3/MMP-13

Abstract

It was reported that TNF- α , a mainly cytokine secreted in hepatitis tissues, could induce the activation of MMPs by activating Erk and NF- κ B pathways and play important roles in the metastasis of tumor. TIPE2, a negative regulator of immune homeostasis, was found to be expressed significantly lower in liver cancer tissues than those cancer ambient tissues in clinical specimens. Meanwhile, TIPE2 was also reported that could inhibit migration through the depolymerization of F-actin and downregulation the expression of MMP-9. But, the exact roles of TIPE2 in inflammatory associated with tumor metastasis was still unclear.

In this study, the effects of TNF- α on the migration and MMP3/MMP13 expression of HepG2 cells were firstly determined by transwell migration assay, Western blot, Real-time PCR respectively; Then the mechanisms of TNF- α promoting HepG2 cells migration were further explored by Western blot, immunofluorescence confocal laser scanning, RT-PCR and transwell assay respectively associated with the usage of relative kinases inhibitor; Thirdly, the effects of TIPE2 on TNF- α induced MMP-3/MMP-13 up-regulation and the ability of HepG2 cells migration were determined by Western blot, RT-PCR, Real-time PCR and transwell assay respectively; Fourthly, the mechanisms of TIPE2 inhibited the migration ability which enhanced by TNF- α were investigated by Western blot, immunofluorescence confocal laser scanning; Lastly, the effects of LPS on TNF- α secretion in HepG2 cells was determined by flow cytometry, Western blot, RT-PCR respectively.

The results showed that: Firstly, both the migration ability and related MMP-3/MMP-13 expressions of HepG2 cells were increased by TNF- α treatment, especially the transcriptions of MMP-3, MMP-13 were up-regulated 7.29/8.58 folds respectively after TNF- α treatment at 2/24 hours; Secondly, the activations of Erk/NF- κ B pathways could be induced by TNF- α treatment, but the MMP-3/MMP-13 expressions and migratory cells could be down-regulated with the inhibitors of these kinases pathways in HepG2 cells; Thirdly, MMP-3/MMP-13 genes expression and

migratory ability induced by TNF- α were prevented 50%, 61.8% and 83.8% respectively in TIPE2-overexpression cells; Interestingly, TIPE2 could down-regulate the activation of Erk/c-Fos and NF- κ B pathways induced by TNF- α ; Finally, LPS treatment could augment TNF- α expression in both the transcription and translation level with the MFI values of TNF- α positive cells were increased to 126%, 35.5% after 4 and 24 hours.

All the results indicated that TNF- α could increase both expressions of MMP-3/MMP-13 and migration ability of HepG2 cells by activating NF- κ B/Erk pathways. But TIPE2-overexpression could inhibit NF- κ B, Erk/c-Fos pathways and down-regulate MMP-3/MMP-13 expressions induced by TNF- α , hence decrease the migration of HepG2 cells. These results prompted that TIPE2 may play a negative role in liver cancer metastasis and provide a potential new target for clinical treatment of liver cancer.

Keywords: TIPE2 TNF- α HepG2 migration MMP-3/MMP-13

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