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MAPK 信号通路参与调控苯并(a)芘
和滴滴涕联合暴露致 DNA 损伤的机制研究

The mechanism of BaP and DDT co-exposure
induced DNA damage via MAPK signal pathway

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摘要

【目的】

苯并(a)芘(benzo[a]pyrene, BaP)是多环芳烃类化合物的典型代表之一,于各种环境介质中广泛存在,具有很强的致癌性,被国际癌症研究机构列为 1 类致癌物。滴滴涕(2,2-bis (4- chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane, DDT)曾是生产及使用范围最广的一类有机氯农药,在环境中非常难于降解,具有高亲脂性,可以对哺乳动物的肝脏、肾脏、神经等系统造成损害。BaP 和 DDT 常共存于环境并可通过食物链的生物放大作用富集于人体,危害人类健康。因此,探讨二者联合暴露对机体的毒性效应及机制,不仅可以揭示二者联合效应的作用模式,更为评估多种污染物联合暴露的生态安全性提供科学依据,具较好的理论价值和现实意义。

【方法】

以遗传毒理学试验研究中常用的 HepG2 细胞株为研究对象,以 DNA 损伤早期出现的组蛋白 H2AX 磷酸化焦点 γ H2AX (γ H2AX) 的形成为效应指标,设 0.1% 二甲基亚砜 (DMSO) 为溶剂对照组,12.5、25、50 μ mol/L BaP 和 0.1、1、10 μ mol/L DDT 为处理组。单独暴露组为上述浓度的 BaP 或 DDT 分别作用 24h; 联合暴露组为 0.1、1 或 10 μ mol/L 的 DDT 处理 HepG2 细胞 24h 后,再分别加入 12.5、25 或 50 μ mol/L 的 BaP 作用 24h。采用免疫荧光及 western blot 法分析单独及联合暴露组 γ H2AX 焦点及蛋白的表达量,明确二者联合作用的毒效应类型。针对具有明确联合毒效应的组别: 采用 western blot 法检测磷酸化蛋白 p-p38、p-ERK 和 p-JNK 的表达,揭示丝裂原活化蛋白激酶家族 (mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK) 的三条经典信号通路: c-jun 氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK) 通路、细胞外信号调节激酶(extracelluar

signal-regulated kinase, ERK) 通路和/或 P38MAPK 通路的活化情况; 采用细胞色素 P450A (cytochromeP450A, CYP450A) 抑制剂 α -萘黄酮 (α -Naphthoflavone, ANF) 预处理 1h 后, 检测 γ H2AX、CYP1A1、CYP1A2 和 CYP1B1 蛋白的表达, 找到参与 BaP 和 DDT 联合暴露致 DNA 损伤效应的 CYP450 酶; 采用 MAPK 通路抑制剂 SB203580 和 PD98059 处理 30min 后, 检测 γ H2AX、CYP1A1、CYP1A2 和 CYP1B1 蛋白的表达, 探讨 BaP 和 DDT 联合暴露致 HepG2 细胞 DNA 损伤的 MAPK 信号通路调控机制。

【结果】

(1) BaP 和 DDT 单独诱导 DNA 损伤的剂量效应关系: BaP 和 DDT 均可诱导 HepG2 细胞产生 γ H2AX。与溶剂对照组相比, BaP 处理组随着染毒剂量升高(12.5、25、50 μ mol/L), γ H2AX 表达量增高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。DDT 处理组未发现剂量效应关系。

(2) BaP 和 DDT 联合诱导 DNA 损伤的效应类型: 免疫荧光结果经 2 因素 3 水平析因设计方差分析得出: BaP 和 DDT 间存在联合效应 ($F=5.070$, $P<0.001$)。其中, 具有协同作用的组为: 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+12.5 μ mol/L BaP; 具有拮抗作用的组为: 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP、10 μ mol/L DDT+25 μ mol/L BaP、10 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP。western blot 结果经 2 因素 3 水平析因设计方差分析得出, BaP 和 DDT 间存在联合效应 ($F=13.279$, $P<0.001$)。其中, 具有协同作用的组为: 10 μ mol/L DDT+12.5 μ mol/L BaP; 具有拮抗作用的组为: 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+25 μ mol/L BaP、1 μ mol/L DDT+25 μ mol/L BaP、0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP、1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP。因此, 确定具有拮抗作用的 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP 联合暴露组进行后续研究。

(3) CYP450 酶参与 BaP 和 DDT 联合暴露的 DNA 损伤效应: 与溶剂对照组相比, 50 μ mol/L BaP 可以诱导 HepG2 细胞 CYP1A1、CYP1A2、CYP1B1 和 γ H2AX 表达量升高, 加入 ANF 处理后, CYP1A1、CYP1A2 和 γ H2AX 表达量降低, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。0.1 μ mol/L DDT 可以诱导 HepG2 细胞

CYP1A1、CYP1B1 和 γ H2AX 表达量升高，加入 ANF 处理后，CYP1A1、CYP1B1 和 γ H2AX 表达量降低，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP 可以诱导 HepG2 细胞 CYP1A1、CYP1A2 和 γ H2AX 表达量升高，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。加入 ANF 处理后，与 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP 相比，CYP1A1、1A2、 γ H2AX 表达量降低，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。

(4) MAPK 通路参与调控 CYP450 酶介导的 BaP 和 DDT 联合暴露致 DNA 损伤：与对照组相比，50 μ mol/L BaP 诱导 HepG2 中 p-p38、p-JNK、p-ERK 表达量升高，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)；0.1 μ mol/L DDT 诱导 HepG2 中 p-p38 和 p-JNK 表达量升高，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)；0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L 诱导 HepG2 中 p-p38 和 p-ERK 表达量升高，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。与 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP 组相比，SB203580、PD98059 处理后 CYP1A1、CYP1A2 和 γ H2AX 蛋白表达量降低，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。

【结论】

(1) BaP 和 DDT 均可诱导 HepG2 细胞产生 γ H2AX，且 BaP 诱导的 γ H2AX 表达量随着浓度的升高而升高；DDT 组未发现剂量效应关系。

(2) BaP和DDT联合暴露致HepG2的细胞DNA损伤类型既可以表现为协同作用，也可以表现为拮抗作用。其中，免疫荧光和western blot结果均显示0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP联合暴露组为拮抗作用。

(3) CYP1A1和CYP1A2参与50 μ mol/L BaP致HepG2细胞的DNA损伤过程。CYP1A1和CYP1B1参与0.1 μ mol/L DDT致HepG2细胞的DNA损伤过程。CYP1A1和CYP1A2参与0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP致HepG2细胞的DNA损伤过程。

(4) P38MAPK 和 ERK 信号通路参与调控 CYP1A2 介导的 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP联合暴露致HepG2的DNA损伤。

关键词：BaP DDT 联合效应 DNA 损伤 MAPK CYP1A2

Abstract

【Object】

Benzo(a)pyrene (BaP), a potent carcinogen and representative compound of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), has been classified as group I carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer is ubiquitously distributed throughout the environment. Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), a commonly used pesticide in agriculture and malaria control, can still be detected in human samples although banned for decades, due to its lipophilic nature as well as slow chemical and biological degradation. Increasingly studies have confirmed that BaP and DDT often coexist in various environmental media, indicating potential combined effects on human health. Therefore, it is practical to study the role of genetic toxic effects in their joint action in order to provide scientific basis about evaluating the ecological security of the pollutions.

【Methods】

In this study, a biomarker of DNA double-strand breaks (DSBs), phosphorylation of histone H2AX (γ H2AX) was used to investigate the genotoxic effects in HepG2 cells due to it is commonly used in genetic toxicology experiments. 0.1% DMSO was used as the vehicle control. To study the effects of the individual compounds, cells were treated with BaP (12.5, 25, 50 μ mol/L) or DDT (0.1, 1, 10 μ mol/L) for 24h. To investigate the combined effect of these two compounds, cells were pretreated with DDT for 24h before BaP treatment. Immunofluorescence microscopy and western blot have been used to measure γ H2AX protein levels to study the role of genetic toxic effects in their joint action. Then, western blot have been used to measure p-p38,

activated protein kinase (MAPK) signal pathways. Alpha-naphthoflavone (ANF), an inhibitor of cytochromeP450(CYP450)'s subfamily, SB203580 and PD98059 inhibitors of MAPKs, were also used to investigate DNA damage mechanism caused by BaP and DDT co-exposure.

【Result】

(1) Representative images of HepG2 cells treated with different concentrations of BaP and DDT alone clearly demonstrated that BaP induced γ H2AX foci in a concentration-dependent manner rather than DDT.

(2) The factorial design analysis of variance show that the joint effect caused by BaP and DDT can be combined effect as well as antagonistic effect. The group of 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+12.5 μ mol/L BaP can be combined effect and the group of 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP、10 μ mol/L DDT+25 μ mol/L BaP、10 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP can be antagonistic effect from the results of immunofluorescence microscopy. The group of 10 μ mol/L DDT+12.5 μ mol/L BaP can be combined effect and the group of 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+25 μ mol/L BaP、1 μ mol/L DDT+25 μ mol/L BaP、0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP、1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP can be antagonistic effect from the results of western blot. Then we choose the group of 0.1 μ mol/L DDT+50 μ mol/L BaP to further study.

(3) CYP1A1, CYP1A2, CYP1B1 and γ H2AX protein levels were significantly increased after BaP (50 μ mol/L) treatment. CYP1A1, CYP1B1 and γ H2AX protein levels were significantly increased after DDT (0.1 μ mol/L) treatment. CYP1A1, CYP1A2 and γ H2AX protein levels were significantly increased after BaP (50 μ mol/L) and DDT (0.1 μ mol/L) co-exposure treatment, compared with that in DMSO solvent control ($P<0.05$), while CYP1B1 protein level was decreased by the co-exposure. Compared with BaP and DDT co-exposure, statistically significant decreasing of CYP1A1, CYP1A2 and γ H2AX protein levels were observed in treatment of both co-

exposure and ANF ($P<0.05$), while CYP1B1 protein level was increased, CYP1A1 and CYP1A2 mRNA expression levels were decreased.

(4) The expression of phospho-p38MAPK, phospho-ERK and phospho-JNK were significantly increased after BaP (50 μ mol) treatment, while DDT (0.1 μ mol) inhibited the activation. Only phospho-p38MAPK and phospho-ERK expression were observed significantly increased in BaP (50 μ mol) and DDT (0.1 μ mol) co-exposure. P38MAPK and ERK inhibition induced significant reduction of CYP1A2 and γ H2AX protein levels. Compared with the co-exposure group, statistically significant reduction of CYP1A2 and γ H2AX protein levels were observed in the groups pretreated with SB or PD ($P<0.05$), while CYP1A1 protein level was increased ($P<0.05$).

【Conclusion】

(1) Both BaP and DDT can induced γ H2AX in HepG2 cells, Immunofluorescence microscopy and western blot results showed that BaP significantly induced γ H2AX-foci in a concentration-dependent manner.

(2) The joint effect caused by BaP and DDT can be combined effect as well as antagonistic effect. Immunofluorescence microscopy and western blot results showed that DDT (0.1 μ mol) inhibited BaP (50 μ mol) induced H2AX phosphorylation, indicating an antagonistic effect.

(3) CYP1A1 and CYP1A2 were involved in H2AX phosphorylation after BaP (50 μ mol/L) exposure. CYP1A1 and CYP1B1 were involved in H2AX phosphorylation after DDT (0.1 μ mol/L) exposure. CYP1A1 and 1A2 rather than CYP1B1, were involved in H2AX phosphorylation after BaP (50 μ mol/L) and DDT (0.1 μ mol/L) co-exposure.

(4) P38MAPK and ERK pathways played an essential role in modulating CYP1A2 to induce H2AX phosphorylation after BaP (50 μ mol/L) and DDT

(0.1 μ mol/L) co-exposure.

Keywords: BaP; DDT; Co-exposure; DNA damage; MAPK; CYP1A2

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英文缩略词语汇表

(List of Abbreviation)

AhR	aromatic hydrocarbon receptor	芳烃受体
ANF	α -Naphthoflavone	α -萘黄酮
ATM	ataxia telangiectasia-mutated	毛细血管共济失调突变基因
ATR	ataxia telangiectasia and Rad3 related	ATM 和 Rad3 相关蛋白
AP-1	activator protein-1	激活蛋白 1
BaP	benzo(a)pyrene	苯并(a)芘
BPDE	benzo(a)pyrene diolepoxide	苯并(a)芘二氢二醇环氧化物
CYP450	cytochromeP450	细胞色素 P450
DAPI	4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole	4',6-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	滴滴涕
DNA-PK	DNA-dependent protein kinase	DNA 依赖性蛋白激酶
DSBs	DNA Double-stand breaks	DNA 双链断裂
ERK	extracellular signal-regulated kinase	细胞外调节蛋白激酶
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer	国际癌症研究组织
Grb2	growth factor receptorbound protein2	生长因子受体结合蛋白 2
JNK	c-Jun N-terminal kinase	c-Jun 氨基端激酶
MAPK	mitogen-activated protein kinase	丝裂原活化蛋白激酶家族
PAHs	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	PAHs 多环芳烃
PI3K	phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase	磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶

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