

腺病毒介导的ING4基因对人肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤的生长抑制作用及其分子机制

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【摘要】背景与目的 肿瘤生长抑制因子4 (inhibitor of growth 4, ING4) 基因是一种重要的肿瘤抑制因子, 研究发现ING4基因对多种肿瘤细胞具有抑癌作用。本研究旨在探讨ING4基因对人肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤的生长抑制作用及其潜在的作用机制。方法 采用SPC-A1细胞株建立肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤模型, 15只荷瘤裸鼠随机等分为PBS组、腺病毒组 (Ad-GFP组)、腺病毒介导的ING4组 (Ad-ING4组), 上述各组进行局部干预用药, 动态测量肿瘤体积, 治疗结束后摘取瘤体称重并计算瘤重抑瘤率; 脱氧核糖核苷酸末端转移酶介导的缺口末端标记 (TUNEL) 法检测瘤体内细胞凋亡情况, 免疫组织化学SP法检测天冬氨酸特异性半胱氨酸蛋白酶-3 (Caspase-3)、环氧化酶-2 (COX-2)、Fas与FasL的表达。结果 Ad-ING4组的肿瘤体积、瘤重均呈现明显下降, 与Ad-GFP组抑瘤率 (1.31%±0.31%) 比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 其抑瘤率为 (33.17%±5.24%); Ad-ING4组的凋亡指数为 (69.23%±6.53%), 与PBS组 (17.04%±1.10%)、Ad-GFP组 (18.81%±1.93%) 比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。SP法检测结果显示, Ad-ING4可明显上调Caspase-3、Fas与FasL表达, 下调COX-2表达。结论 ING4具有抑制肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤的生长抑制作用, 该作用机制可能与诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡有关。

【关键词】生长抑制因子4; 肺肿瘤; 移植瘤

The Mechanism of Inhibition Effect of Adenovirus-mediated ING4 on Human Lung Adenocarcinoma Xenografts in Nude Mice

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【Abstract】 **Background and objective** The inhibitor of growth 4 (ING4) is an important tumor suppressive gene. It has been proven that ING4 could inhibit the proliferation of many tumors. The aim of this study is to investigate the inhibitory effect and anti-cancer mechanism of adenovirus-mediated ING4 gene on SPC-A1 human lung adenocarcinoma in nude mice. **Methods** A human lung adenocarcinoma xenograft model was established with SPC-A1 cells in nude mice. A total of 15 tumor-bearing nude mice were randomly divided into three groups, namely, PBS, Ad-GFP, and Ad-ING4. The mice in the three groups were intratumorally injected every other day. Their tumor volumes were continually recorded. The treatment tumors were then removed from the mice and weighed. Tumor inhibition rates were calculated. Cell apoptosis was examined by TUNEL method. Caspase-3, COX-2, Fas, and FasL expressions were investigated by immunohistochemistry SP assay. **Results** Both tumor weight and volume in the Ad-ING4 group were significantly decreased. The tumor inhibition rate of the mice in the Ad-ING4 group (33.17%±5.24%) was statistically different from that of the mice in the Ad-GFP group (1.31%±0.31%; $P<0.05$). The apoptotic index of the mice in the Ad-ING4 group (69.23%±6.53%) was also significantly different from those in PBS (17.04%±1.10%) and Ad-GFP groups (18.81%±1.93%; $P<0.05$). Based on immunohistochemistry SP assay, the results showed that Ad-ING4 may not only upregulate the expressions of caspase-3, Fas, and FasL but also downregulate the expression of COX-2. **Conclusion** ING4 gene elicited a remarkable growth inhibitory effect on human lung adenocarcinoma xeno-

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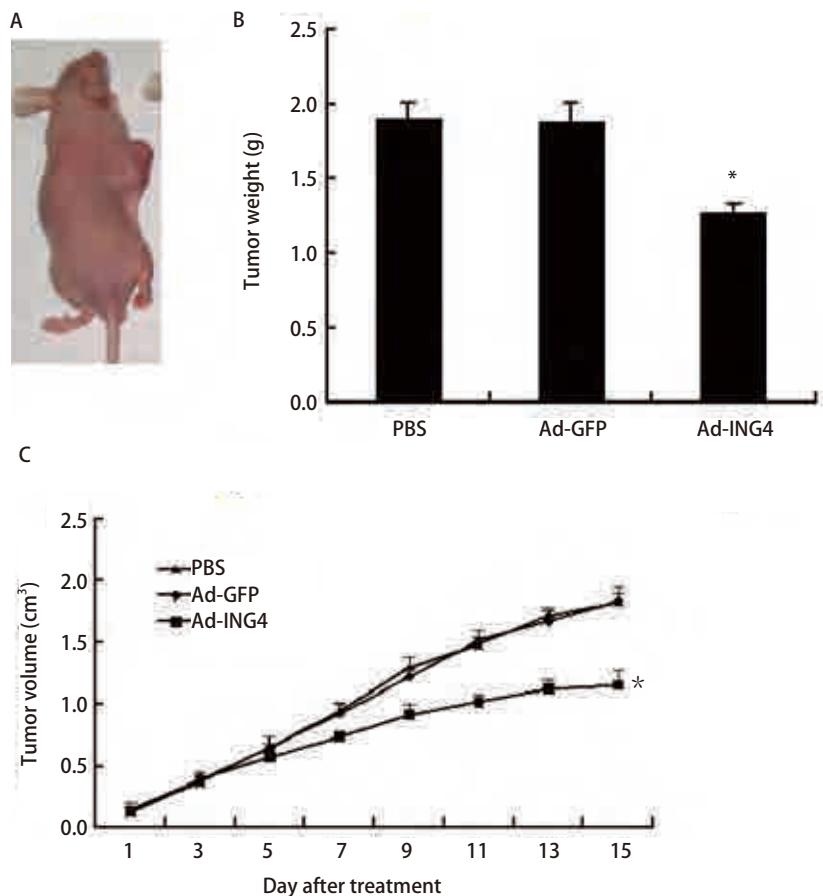


图1 肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤生长抑制比较（与PBS组、Ad-GFP组比较， $*P<0.05$ ）。A：动物实验大体图，可见种植后有瘤体生长；B：瘤体重量比较；C：各组瘤体体积-时间变化曲线。

Fig 1 Inhibition of human lung adenocarcinoma xenografts by Ad-ING4 ($*P<0.05$ compared with PBS and Ad-GFP group). A: The pictures of human lung adenocarcinoma xenografts; B: The weight change of human lung adenocarcinoma xenografts treated with Ad-ING4; C: The curves of tumor volume of human lung adenocarcinoma xenografts after treatment.

验数据用Mean±SD表示，采用t检验，以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 Ad-ING4对裸鼠移植瘤生长的影响 本实验中成功地建立了SPC-A1肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤模型，成瘤率为100%。治疗15 d后，Ad-ING4组的肿瘤体积及重量明显小于PBS组和Ad-GFP组，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)；Ad-ING4组的抑瘤率 ($33.17\pm5.24\%$) 与Ad-GFP组 ($1.31\pm0.31\%$) 比较，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$) (图1)。

2.2 瘤体组织病理学检查 各组瘤体组织进行HE染色，高倍镜下观察各组肿瘤组织细胞凋亡情况，肿瘤细胞凋亡的判断标准：细胞体积变小，细胞质浓缩，细胞核固

缩、碎裂、溶解，组织间有大量空泡形成。结果显示：PBS组和Ad-GFP组瘤体组织的肿瘤细胞排列密集，癌细胞异型性明显，未出现上述细胞凋亡特征；Ad-ING4组中大量细胞呈细胞核固缩、裂解或溶解，细胞质浓缩，细胞膜不完整，组织间有大量空泡形成，呈现明显的细胞凋亡形态特征(图2)。

2.3 TUNEL检测细胞凋亡 结果显示，细胞核中有棕黄色着染者为阳性细胞，染色质凝聚、浓缩，呈凋亡细胞的形态学征象，部分阳性细胞核染色质仍很疏松，部分呈圆形深染的棕黄色小体，为典型的凋亡小体。各组凋亡的细胞数目存在差别，Ad-ING4组的凋亡指数 ($69.23\pm6.53\%$)，与PBS组 ($17.04\pm1.10\%$)、Ad-GFP组 ($18.81\pm1.93\%$) 比较，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。

2.4 瘤体组织中凋亡相关因子的表达 免疫组织化学SP法

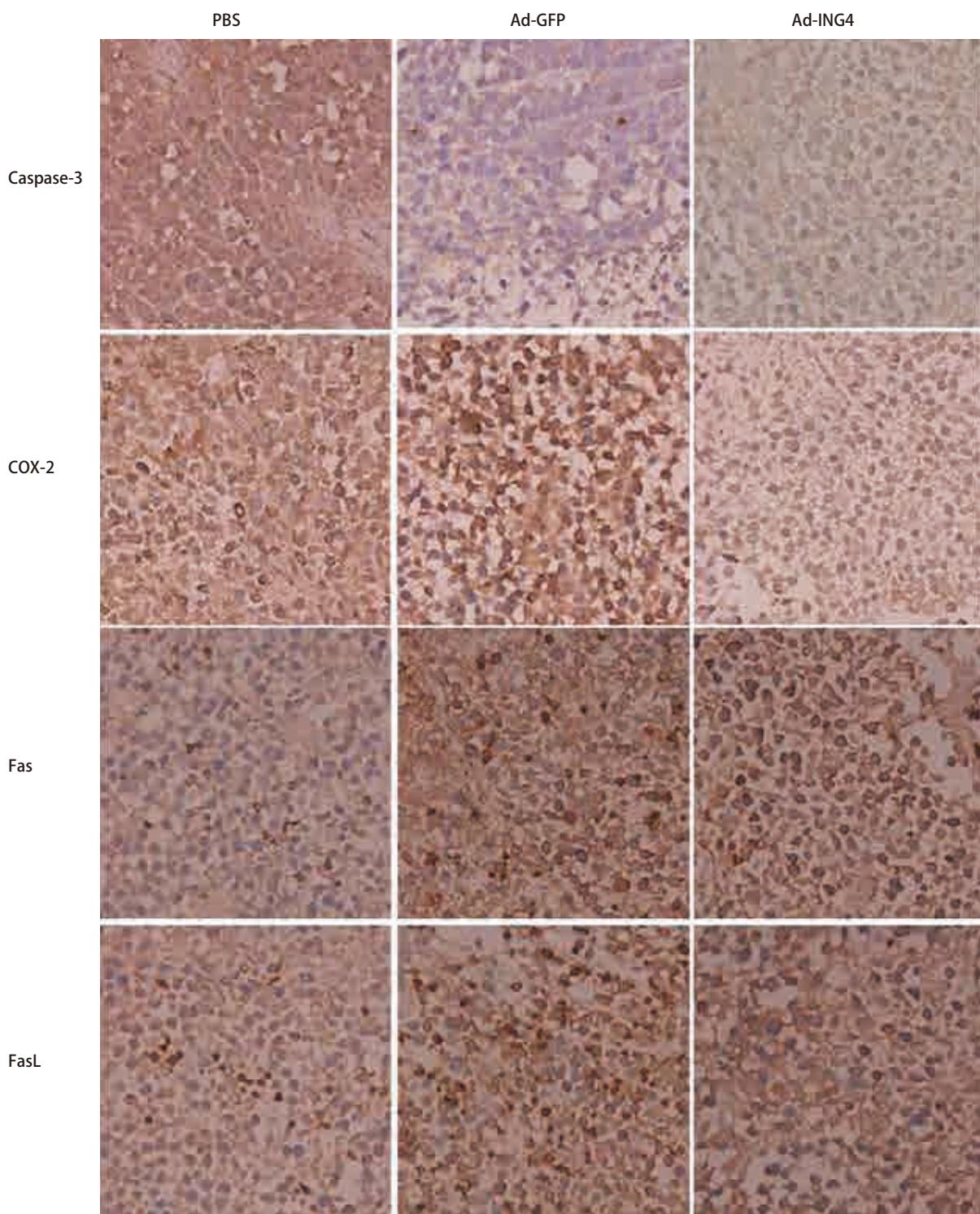


图3 免疫组化染色显示Caspase-3、COX-2、Fas和FasL的表达 (SP, $\times 400$)

Fig 3 Expression change of Caspase-3, COX-2, Fas and FasL (SP, $\times 400$)

管新生，促进肿瘤侵袭和转移^[15,16]。本研究显示，Ad-ING4组中COX-2阳性细胞数明显下降，表明抑制COX-2的高表达，从而调节Caspase-3基因表达水平，可能

ING4基因促进肺癌细胞凋亡作用的另一分子机制。

综上所述，本研究初步显示，腺病毒介导的ING4基因对SPC-A1肺腺癌裸鼠移植瘤具有生长抑制作用，其机

