

胃癌耐药相关抑癌基因的相互作用

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摘 要:大量研究发现抑癌基因与包括胃癌在内的多种人体肿瘤的化疗耐药密切相关。因此, 深入研究胃癌耐药相关抑癌基因的作用机制对进一步提高胃癌的诊疗具有重要意义。全文分析 14 种与胃癌耐药相关的抑癌基因, 并基于生物信息学技术预测分析这 14 种抑癌基因及其表达蛋白之间存在的相互作用及生物学功能。

关键词:胃癌; 抑癌基因; 化疗耐药; 生物信息学

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Association between Tumor Suppressor Genes and Drug Resistance in Gastric Cancer

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Abstract: Previous studies showed that tumor suppressor genes (TSGs) had intimate relationship with the drug resistance in several kinds of tumors, including gastric cancer. Therefore, lucubrating the mechanism of TSGs has great significance to improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment for gastric cancer. In this article, 14 TSGs correlated with drug resistance in gastric cancer are analyzed, as well as gene/protein interactions and biological processes of these TSGs.

Key words: gastric cancer; tumor suppressor gene; drug resistance; bioinformatics

胃癌是世界上最常见的恶性肿瘤,我国是胃癌高发地区,尽管近年来其发病率和死亡率呈下降趋势,但是其总体形势仍不容乐观^[1]。针对胃癌的治疗,由于早期胃癌无明显的临床症状或症状表现不明显,仅有少于 25% 的患者能在早期即能被确诊^[2,3]。胃癌的辅助化疗已成为胃癌治疗的重要手段。但是,由于多药耐药(multiple drug resistance, MDR)影响,仍有相当一部分患者化疗效果不理想。研究显示,80% 患者接受首次化疗后继发耐药^[4]。化疗耐药成因非常复杂,包括患者个体差异、肿瘤细胞遗传变异等^[5]。针对化疗耐药机制研究发现,药物外排、药物解除能力提高、DNA 损伤耐受、细胞内药物累积再分配、药物靶点修饰、药物介导凋亡不敏感、不同生

存途径参与以及其他生化改变均参与化疗耐药^[5-9]。其中抑癌基因的异常表达起着重要作用。

抑癌基因是指存在于正常体细胞中,在肿瘤发生、发展过程中起着抑制性保护作用的一大类野生型等位基因,在细胞增殖、细胞周期、DNA 损伤/修复、蛋白泛素化降解、有丝分裂信号、细胞定向分化、迁移以及肿瘤血管生成等不同的细胞活动中起着重要的调控作用^[10,11]。例如,当 Rb 缺失或失活时,可引起细胞周期、DNA 损伤/修复机制异常,从而造成前列腺癌、肝癌对顺铂的化疗耐药;而 p53 基因突变的肿瘤相较于 p53 正常表达的肿瘤在多种化疗方案中表现出更明显的耐药性,在这过程中细胞周期、细胞凋亡异常起着重要作用^[12]。本文收集整理已公开发表的文献,筛选出 14 种与胃癌耐药相关的抑癌基因,并通过 GeneMANIA、Coremine Medical 等生物信息学数据库系统地分析这些抑癌基因及其表达

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蛋白之间存在相互作用。

1 14 种胃癌耐药相关抑癌基因

TSGene (tumor suppressor gene database, <http://bioinfo.mc.vanderbilt.edu/TSGene/>) 是一个基于已发表的文献资料, 可用于查询各种抑癌基因信息的网络数据库^[13]。通过检索 TSGene 以及 PubMed 等数据库, 我们总共收集到 74 种与胃癌相关的抑癌基因^[14-23]。在这 74 种抑癌基因中, 我们进一步筛选了其中包括 *CDH1*、*MLH1*、*FHIT*、*IL24/MDA-7*、*ING4*、*NDRG2*、*p27/CDKN1B*、*PTEN*、*REPRIMO/RPRM*、*RHOB*、*RUNX3*、*TP53* 和 *KIAA1324/EIG121* 在内的 14 种与胃癌化疗耐药相关的抑癌基因 (Table 1)。数据显示这 14 种抑癌基因主要通过基因突变、DNA 损伤/修复、DNA 甲基化等遗传及表观遗传改变, 导致其本身沉默或表达下调, 进而造成其所参与的细胞凋亡、细胞周期、细胞增殖等过程异常, 从而影响胃癌化疗药物的敏感性。

2 14 种抑癌基因的基因/蛋白相互作用网络

GeneMANIA 是一个提供基因/蛋白功能预测分析网站, 其数据库来源于 GEO、BioGRID、Pathway Commons、I2D 以及生物体的特定功能基因组学的数据集, 目前支持包括拟南芥、线虫、果蝇、小鼠、智人和酿酒酵母的六种生物种群^[39]。基于 GeneMANIA, 我们分析并绘制了 14 种抑癌基因的基因/蛋白相互作用网络图 (Figure 1)。数据显示 14 种抑癌基因相互之间均存在直接 (共表达、共定位、遗传相互作用、通路共享、物理相互作用、蛋白质结构域共享) 或间接作用 (通过 1 个媒介)。例如, *TP53* 与 *RHOB*、*IL24*、*RUNX3*、*ING4*、*RPRM*、*PTEN*、*MLH1*、*FHIT* 之间存在直接联系, 而与 *CDKN1B*、*NDRG2*、*CDH1*、*IRF1*、*KIAA1324/EIG121* 间接相关。这些结果提示这 14 种抑癌基因相互之间可形成一个功能网络, 作为一个整体共同调控胃癌对化疗药物的敏感性, 而在这个网络中, 任何一种或几种抑癌基因表达下调或失活即

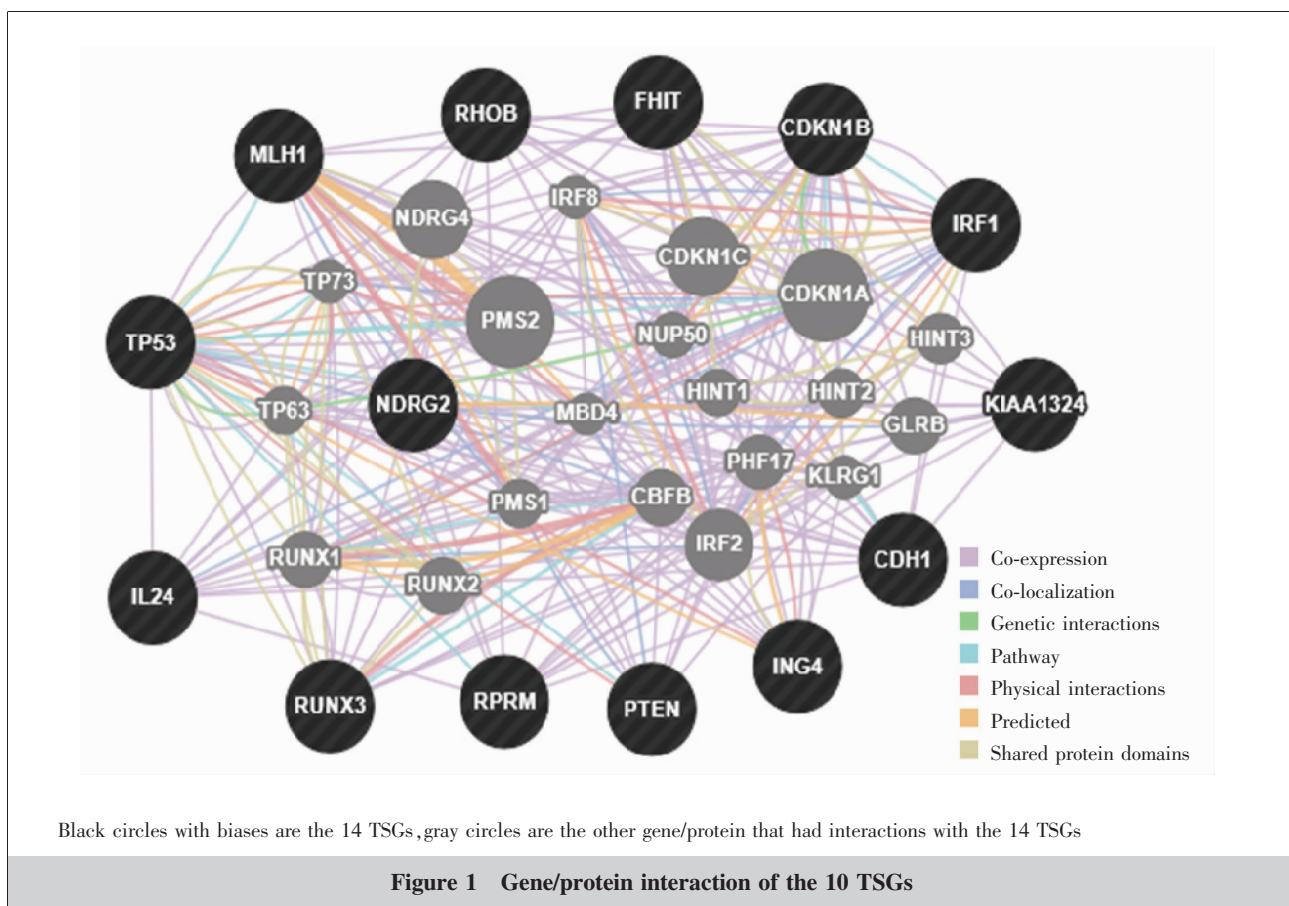


Table 1 The information of the 14 kinds of tumor suppressor genes

Abbreviation	Full name	Modification	Drugs	Regulation manner	Pathways
<i>CDH1</i>	E-cadherin gene	Mutation	Taxol	Cell apoptosis	Apoptosis ^[24]
<i>MLH1</i>	MutL Homolog 1 gene	DNA methylation	Oxaliplatin	Mismatch repairing	DNA mismatch repairing ^[25]
<i>FHIT</i>	Fragile histidine triad protein gene	DNA damage	Mitomycin C	Cell apoptosis, cell cycle	Apoptosis, cell cycle, Noxa pathway ^[26]
<i>IL24/MDA-7</i>	Interleukin 24 gene	Expression lost	Cisplatin	Cell growth, cell apoptosis	Cell cycle, reserve the expression of MDR- and apoptosis-related proteins ^[27]
<i>ING4</i>	Inhibitor of growth protein 4 gene	Mutation	Cisplatin	Cell apoptosis, cell growth	Apoptosis, p53-dependent regulatory pathway ^[28]
<i>IRF1</i>	Interferon regulatory factor 1	Mutation	5-Fu	Cell apoptosis	Apoptosis ^[29]
<i>NDRG2</i>	N-myc downstream regulated gene 2	DNA methylation, mutation, deletion	Cisplatin	Cell proliferation, cell death	Cell death, apoptosis ^[30]
<i>P27/CDKN1B</i>	Cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1B gene	Phosphorylation ^[31]	Cisplatin	Cell apoptosis	Cell cycle, cell apoptosis ^[31,32]
<i>PTEN</i>	Phosphatase and tensin homolog gene	Mutation	Cisplatin, Mitomycin C, 5-Fu, etoposide, doxorubicin, docetaxel	Cell apoptosis, cell growth	PI3K/AKT signaling pathway, p53 signaling pathway ^[33-36]
<i>REPRIMO/RPRM</i>	TP53 Dependent G2 Arrest Mediator Candidate	DNA methylation, DNA damage	5-Fu, platinum	Cell apoptosis	Apoptosis, p53 signaling pathway ^[23]
<i>RHOB</i>	Ras homolog family member B	Histone modification	5-Fu, platinum	Cell apoptosis	Ras/PI3K/Akt pathway, Akt/GSK-3 β pathway ^[37]
<i>RUNX3</i>	Runt-related transcription factor 3 gene	DNA methylation	Adriamycin, etoposide, cisplatin, mitomycin, vincristin	Cell proliferation ^[38]	TGF- β signal transduction Pathway ^[38-40]
<i>TP53</i>	Tumor protein 53 gene	Mutation	Cisplatin	Cell apoptosis	Cell apoptosis, cell cycle, PI3K/AKT signaling pathway ^[41-43]
<i>KIAA1324/EIG121</i>	Estrogen-induced gene	CpG island methylation, histone deacetylation	Cisplatin, etoposide, staurosporine	Cell apoptosis	Apoptosis, AKT signaling pathway ^[44]

有可能引起胃癌细胞对化疗药物敏感性改变,导致胃癌化疗多药耐药的发生。

此外,在这个基因/蛋白网络图中我们还发现另外 8 种抑癌基因(Table 2),提示这 8 种抑癌基因的异常表达可能参与调控胃癌化疗耐药。而事实上,除了 *HINT1*、*P57/CDKN1C*、*NDRG4*, 另外 5 种抑癌基因的表达异常均已在其他多种肿瘤的化疗耐药中被发现。例如,Edwards 等^[40]在研究证实 *RUNX1* 的易位或表达下调可通过调节 PI3K-Akt 信号通路降低急性巨细胞白血病患者对阿糖胞苷治疗的敏感性;Vincent 等^[41]发现,当 *P21/CDKN1A* 的表达蛋白

CDKN1A 定位于细胞核内时,可通过抑制细胞周期蛋白激酶(CDK)从而起到抑制肿瘤发生的作用,而当 *CDKN1A* 在胞质内异常聚集时,可通过 PI3K-Akt 信号通路造成炎症性乳腺癌对诸如吉西他滨、依托泊苷等药物的耐药;Scheller 等^[42]通过构建慢性粒细胞白血病(CML)小鼠模型发现,当抑癌基因 *IRF8* 缺失时,可与 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路之间形成一个反馈回路,降低伊马替尼对 CML 的药效。*TP63*、*TP73* 是 *TP53* 家族成员,与 *TP53* 高度同源,其表达产物 p63、p73 均可通过 p53 信号及其他相关信号通路,与 p53 共同调节多种肿瘤的化疗敏感性。这其中

Table 2 The interactions of the additional 8 TSGs with the 14 TSGs in the gene/protein interaction network

Additional 8 TSGs in the network	Member of the 14 TSGs (Direct interactions)	Member of the 14 TSGs (Indirect interactions through an intermediate gene)
HINT1	IL24, FHIT, MLH1, CDKN1B	CDH1, RPRM
IRF8	IL24, TP53, RUNX3, CDKN1B, CDH1, NDRG2, PTEN, IRF1	RHOB, RPRM, ING4, FHIT, MLH1
NDRG4	FHIT, CDKN1B, CDH1, NDRG2	PTEN, RUNX3, TP53, RHOB, RPRM, IL24
p21/CDKN1A	IL24, TP53, CDKN1B, RHOB, IRF1	RUNX3, CDH1, NDRG2, ING4, FHIT, PTEN, RPRM
P57/CDKN1C	RUNX3, CDH1, CDKN1B, RHOB, RPRM	IRF1, TP53, FHIT, NDRG2, IL24
RUNX1	TP53, RUNX3, RHOB, IRF1	CDH1, NDRG2, ING4, MLH1, PTEN, CDKN1B, IL24, RPRM, FHIT
TP63	IL24, TP53, RUNX3, CDKN1B, CDH1	NDRG2, ING4, MLH1, FHIT, PTEN, RHOB, RPRM, IRF1
TP73	TP53, RUNX3, CDH1, NDRG2, ING4, RHOB, RPRM, IRF1	IL24, MLH1, CDKN1B, FHIT, PTEN

Table 3 Annotated functions of the 14 TSGs according to the protein interaction network

Annotated function	False discovery rate (FDR)	No. of the 14 TSGs	Other TSGs	Other genes
Signal transduction by P53	$1.56 \times 10^{-6} \sim 9.72 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, CDKN1B, ING4, FHIT	TP63, TP73, HINT1, CDKN1A	
Cell cycle related	$1.91 \times 10^{-6} \sim 9.32 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, PTEN, CDKN1B, ING4, RUNX3, RHOB, IRF1	TP63, TP73, CDKN1A	PHF17
Cell growth	$8.56 \times 10^{-5} \sim 4.31 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, CDKN1B, ING4, PTEN	CDKN1A	PHF17
DNA damage related	$3.53 \times 10^{-5} \sim 9.32 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, ING4, CDKN1B	TP63, TP73, CDKN1A	
Apoptosis	$3.53 \times 10^{-5} \sim 9.72 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, FHIT	TP63, TP73, HINT1, CDKN1A	
Mismatch repair	$7.61 \times 10^{-5} \sim 4.51 \times 10^{-4}$	MLH1	TP73	PMS1, PMS2
Response to ionizing radiation	$1.71 \times 10^{-4} \sim 1.88 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, RHOB	TP63, TP73, CDKN1A	
Mitotic checkpoint	$1.77 \times 10^{-4} \sim 2.75 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, CDKN1B	TP63, TP73, CDKN1A	
Abiotic stimulus	2.56×10^{-4}	TP53, RHOB, IRF1	TP63, TP73, CDKN1A	
DNA repair	4.51×10^{-4}	MLH1	TP73	PMS1, PMS2
Nuclear chromosome related	$1 \times 10^{-3} \sim 1.88 \times 10^{-3}$	TP53, MLH1, RUNX3, IRF1	TP63	RUNX2
DNA binding related	2.38×10^{-3}	MLH1	TP63, TP73	PMS1, PMS2

Müller 等^[43]发现 p63 的其中一个亚型 $\Delta Np63$ 的表达能提高头颈部肿瘤患者顺铂化疗的生存率;Rocca 等^[44]发现在乳腺癌顺铂化疗中,p63 阳性相较于 p63 阴性患者,其病理完全缓解率(pathological complete remission,pCR)更高;Meier 等^[45]发现儿童 T 型急性淋巴细胞白血病 (T-ALL) 与 p73 的其中一个亚型 $\Delta TA-p73$ 的表达密切相关,而 p73 不同亚型的异常表达严重影响儿童 T-ALL 化疗敏感性;Al-Bahlani 等^[46]发现 p73 α 可通过 Ca⁺介导的钙蛋白酶途径影响卵巢癌的顺铂化疗效果。

基于 GeneMANIA 自带的分析预测功能,我们进一步预测并整理了这 14 种抑癌基因及其表达蛋白的生物学功能,数据显示,在整个基因/蛋白相互作用功能图中,22 种抑癌基因主要参与了 p53 信号

转导、细胞凋亡、细胞周期等在内 10 种调控途径 (Table 3)。其中包括 TP53、CDKN1B、ING4、FHIT、TP63、TP73、HINT1、CDKN1A 参与的 p53 介导的信号转导的错误发生率(FDR)最低,而与细胞周期、细胞凋亡及 DNA 损伤相关的调控途径紧随其后。提示抑癌基因及其表达蛋白可能主要通过参与以上 4 条途径影响胃癌的化疗药物的敏感性。

3 14 种抑癌基因及其表达蛋白的生物学联系

Coremine Medical 是一个医学本体信息检索平台,其前身是 Pubgene,能够从已公开发表的文献中获得相应地基因/蛋白数据,自动分析并创建基因/蛋

Table 4 Lysis of process associations of the 14 TSGs

Annotated biological process	No. of the 14 TSGs	P value
Apoptotic process	13(<i>CDH1</i> , <i>NDRG2</i> , <i>ING4</i> , <i>MLH1</i> , <i>PTEN</i> , <i>CDKN1B</i> , <i>IL24</i> , <i>RPRM</i> , <i>FHIT</i> , <i>TP53</i> , <i>RUNX3</i> , <i>RHOB</i> , <i>IRF1</i>)	3.25 e ⁻⁴
Cell cycle	13(<i>CDH1</i> , <i>NDRG2</i> , <i>ING4</i> , <i>MLH1</i> , <i>PTEN</i> , <i>CDKN1B</i> , <i>IL24</i> , <i>RPRM</i> , <i>FHIT</i> , <i>TP53</i> , <i>RUNX3</i> , <i>RHOB</i> , <i>IRF1</i>)	6.14 e ⁻⁴
Cell proliferation	13(<i>CDH1</i> , <i>NDRG2</i> , <i>ING4</i> , <i>MLH1</i> , <i>PTEN</i> , <i>CDKN1B</i> , <i>IL24</i> , <i>RPRM</i> , <i>FHIT</i> , <i>TP53</i> , <i>RUNX3</i> , <i>RHOB</i> , <i>IRF1</i>)	7.07 e ⁻⁴
Gene expression	13(<i>CDH1</i> , <i>NDRG2</i> , <i>ING4</i> , <i>MLH1</i> , <i>PTEN</i> , <i>CDKN1B</i> , <i>IL24</i> , <i>RPRM</i> , <i>FHIT</i> , <i>TP53</i> , <i>RUNX3</i> , <i>RHOB</i> , <i>IRF1</i>)	8.88 e ⁻⁴

白共引网络,从而得出基因/蛋白的生物学联系^[47]。通过 Coremine Medical, 我们分析了这 14 种抑癌基因之间的生物学联系 (Table 4)。结果显示, 除外 *KIAA1324*, 另外 13 种抑癌基因均参与了细胞凋亡、细胞周期、细胞增殖、基因表达等过程 ($P < 0.001$), 提示这几种生物学过程可能是这 13 种抑癌基因调控胃癌化疗药物敏感性的主要方式。而 *KIAA1324* 的表达蛋白 *KIAA1324* 是一种细胞跨膜蛋白, 主要定位于细胞膜表面, 临床研究发现其与胃癌的发生、发展密切相关。*KIAA1324* 可与 GRP78 (glucose-regulated protein 78kDa) 结合, 从而激活半胱天冬酶 3、7 (caspase 3、7), 并抑制 AKT 信号通路, 间接调控细胞凋亡途径; 当 *KIAA1324* 沉默或表达下调时, 可抑制细胞凋亡途径, 进而导致胃癌细胞系对顺铂、依托泊苷化疗耐药^[48]。

4 总 结

化疗多药耐药严重影响着患者的疗效和预后。越来越多的研究证据显示抑癌基因在肿瘤的化疗耐药过程中扮演着重要角色, 进一步研究抑癌基因与肿瘤化疗耐药之间的关系, 对抗肿瘤治疗具有重要意义。在既往的研究中, 共发现 74 种抑癌基因与胃癌的发生发展密切相关。

本文中我们从 74 种胃癌相关抑癌基因中筛选了其中 14 种与胃癌化疗耐药相关的抑癌基因, 并通过 GeneMANIA 进一步分析了这 14 种抑癌基因及其表达蛋白之间的相互联系及作用机制。我们发现这 14 种抑癌基因相互之间联系密切, 可形成复杂的功能网络共同影响胃癌对化疗药物的敏感性, 这其中任何一种或几种抑癌基因表达下调或失活都有可能引起胃癌细胞对化疗药物敏感性改变, 导致胃癌化疗多药耐药的发生。此外, 我们还发现另外 8 种抑癌基因 (*HINT1*、*IRF8*、*NDRG4*、*p21/CDKN1A*、*p57/*

CDKN1C、*RUNX1*、*TP63*、*TP73*) 可能参与调控胃癌细胞对化疗药物的敏感性, 而其中 5 种抑癌基因的异常表达已经被证实参与其他肿瘤的化疗耐药, 这为我们今后的研究提供了良好的参考价值。之后, 我们通过 Coremine Medical 分析了这 14 种抑癌基因及其表达蛋白之间的生物学联系, 结果显示细胞凋亡、细胞周期、细胞增殖、基因表达等生物学过程可能是这 14 种抑癌基因影响胃癌化疗药物敏感性的主要方式。

这 14 种抑癌基因的异常下调或失活均可通过直接或间接方式参与细胞凋亡, 而间接方式又主要表现为通过 p53 介导的信号通路以及 PI3K/AKT 信号通路。抑癌基因 *CDH1*、*FHIT*、*IRF1*、*NDRG2*、*p27/CDKN1B* 可因内源性因素或外源性因素引起 DNA 损伤造成其沉默或表达缺失, 从而直接参与的细胞凋亡途径引起胃癌化疗耐药^[24, 26, 29, 30-32], 而 *ING4*、*PTEN*、*RPRM*、*RHOB*、*TP53*、*KIAA1324* 的沉默或表达下调则可通过 p53 信号通路及 PI3K/AKT 信号通路间接参与细胞凋亡过程从而导致胃癌的化疗耐药。另外, 因遗传或表观遗传学改变导致的 DNA 损伤/修复异常在胃癌化疗耐药中也扮演着重要角色, 如抑癌基因 *MLH1* 是一种 DNA 错配修复基因, 其正常表达可以维持基因的稳定性, 而当其出现甲基化异常时, 可导致 DNA 损伤修复功能降低, 从而导致胃癌的化疗耐药^[25]。Ning 等^[49]研究发现端粒重复序列结合因子 2 (telomeric repeat-binding factor 2, TRF2) 的表达可特异性抑制因化疗药物造成的 DNA 损伤应答反应引起胃癌化疗耐药, 也从侧面证实 DNA 损伤/修复与胃癌的化疗耐药存在相关性。再者, 在基因/蛋白功能及生物学联系分析中, 还发现细胞周期异常可能在胃癌化疗耐药中也发挥着重要作用。

综上, 抑癌基因的遗传或表观遗传学改变造成其表达下调或失活对于细胞凋亡的影响可能是引起胃癌化疗耐药的主要途径, 而这其中抑癌基因的沉

默或表达缺失造成 p53、PI3K/AKT 信号通路异常在调控细胞凋亡中又起着重要作用。另一方面,因抑癌基因的沉默或表达缺失导致 DNA 损伤/修复功能异常,与胃癌的化疗耐药也存在着密切关系;除此之外,细胞周期与细胞增殖异常在胃癌的化疗耐药中也扮演着重要角色。

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