

# 橄榄苦苷通过 circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p 信号通路调控口腔鳞癌细胞 CAL27 增殖和凋亡的机制

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨橄榄苦苷对 circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p 信号通路的调控作用及其对口腔鳞癌细胞 CAL27 增殖和凋亡的影响。**方法** 应用实时定量聚合酶链反应(RT-qPCR)检测 circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 在口腔鳞癌组织和癌旁组织中的表达水平。将口腔鳞癌细胞 CAL27 分为橄榄苦苷(0、200、400、800 μg/mL)组、si-NC 组、si-circMBOAT2 组、橄榄苦苷 800 μg/mL+pcDNA-circMBOAT2 组。采用 RT-qPCR 检测各组细胞中 circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 的表达水平,检测并验证 circMBOAT2 与口腔鳞癌的相关性。应用 CCK-8 法、集落形成实验、流式细胞术测定 CAL27 细胞的增殖活力、集落形成能力和凋亡率。应用双荧光素酶实验确定 circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 靶向关系。**结果** 口腔鳞癌组织中 circMBOAT2 表达显著高于癌旁组织( $P < 0.05$ ),miR-106a-5p 表达显著低于癌旁组织( $P < 0.05$ )。与橄榄苦苷 0 μg/mL 组比较,橄榄苦苷(200、400、800 μg/mL)组 CAL27 细胞集落形成数、circMBOAT2 水平显著降低( $P < 0.05$ ),抑制率、凋亡率、miR-106a-5p 水平显著升高( $P < 0.05$ )。与 si-NC 组比较,si-circMBOAT2 组 CAL27 细胞集落形成数显著降低( $P < 0.05$ ),抑制率、凋亡率、miR-106a-5p 水平显著升高( $P < 0.05$ )。circMBOAT2 与 miR-106a-5p 直接特异性结合。与橄榄苦苷 800 μg/mL 组比较,橄榄苦苷 800 μg/mL+pcDNA-circMBOAT2 组 CAL27 细胞集落形成数显著升高( $P < 0.05$ ),抑制率、凋亡率显著降低( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 橄榄苦苷通过下调 circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p 通路可抑制口腔鳞癌细胞 CAL27 增殖,诱导细胞凋亡。

**【关键词】** 橄榄苦苷;口腔鳞癌;circMBOAT2;miR-106a-5p;细胞增殖;凋亡

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## Mechanism of olivin regulating the proliferation and apoptosis of oral squamous cell carcinoma cell CAL27 through circMBOAT2/Mir-106a-5P signaling pathway

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**【Abstract】Objective** To explore the regulation of oleuropein on the circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p signaling pathway and further to explore its effect on the proliferation and apoptosis of oral squamous cell carcinoma cell CAL27. **Methods** Real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) was used to detect the expression of circMBOAT2 and miR-106a-5p in oral squamous cell carcinoma and adjacent tissues. Oral squamous cell carcinoma CAL27 was divided into different concentrations (0, 200, 400, 800 μg/mL) of olivopicroside group, si-NC group, si-circMBOAT2 group and 800 μg/mL+ pcDNA-circMBOAT2 group. The expression of circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p in each group was detected by RT-qPCR, detection and validation of the correlation between circMBOAT2 and oral squamous cell carcinoma. Proliferation activity, colony forming ability and apoptosis rate of CAL27 cells were measured by CCK- 8 method, colony formation test and flow cytometry. Double luciferase assay was used to determine the targeting relationship between circMBOAT2 and miR-106a-5p. **Results** circMBOAT2 expression in oral squamous cell carcinoma tissue was significantly higher than that in adjacent tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ), while miR-106a-5p expression was significantly lower than that in adjacent tissues ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the oleuropein 0 μg/mL group, the colony formation number and circMBOAT2 levels of CAL27 cells in the oleuropein (200, 400, 800 μg/mL) group were notably reduced ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the inhibition rate,

apoptosis rate and miR-106a-5p levels were notably increased ( $P < 0.05$ )。Compared with the si-NC group, the colony formation number of CAL27 cell in the si-circMBOAT2 group was notably reduced ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the inhibition rate, apoptosis rate and miR-106a-5p levels were notably increased ( $P < 0.05$ )。circMBOAT2 directly and specifically bound to miR-106a-5p。Compared with the oleuropein 800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  group, the colony formation number of CAL27 cells in the oleuropein 800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL} + \text{pcDNA-circMBOAT2}$  group was notably increased ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the inhibition rate and apoptosis rate were significantly reduced ( $P < 0.05$ )。Conclusion Oleuropein inhibits oral squamous cell carcinoma cells CAL27 proliferation and induce cell apoptosis by down-regulating the circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p pathway。

**【Key words】** Oleuropein; Oral squamous cell carcinoma; CircMBOAT2; miR-106a-5p; Cell proliferation; Apoptosis

口腔癌是全球第六大常见癌症,2018年全球口腔癌新增病例高达35万例<sup>[1]</sup>。口腔鳞癌(Oral squamous cell carcinoma,OSCC)是口腔癌的主要亚型,临床主要采用手术联合放疗治疗策略,但由于侵袭性强、恶性程度高以及肿瘤耐药,OSCC患者的预后仍不甚理想。中医药作为医学的重要组成部分,对恶性肿瘤的治疗越来越受到重视。橄榄苦苷是橄榄果实和橄榄叶的主要多酚成分,体外研究表明该化合物在结肠癌、肝癌、乳腺等多种癌症中显示出细胞毒性、促凋亡、抗增殖和抗转移作用<sup>[2-3]</sup>。此外,橄榄苦苷还可抑制裸鼠卵巢癌、子宫颈癌移植瘤形成<sup>[4-5]</sup>。然而,橄榄苦苷在OSCC中的抗肿瘤作用尚未阐明。环状RNA(circRNA)是由前体mRNA选择性剪接形成的非编码RNA,通常在多种组织和细胞中表达,并通过circRNA-miRNA信号轴参与OSCC细胞生物学行为,具有OSCC临床生物标志物和治疗靶点的巨大潜力<sup>[6]</sup>。研究表明前列腺癌中circRNA MBOAT2(circMBOAT2)高表达与高Gleason评分、晚期病理分期和预后不良相关,并增强前列腺癌细胞体外增殖、迁移和侵袭能力,促进体内肿瘤发生和转移<sup>[7]</sup>。生物信息分析预测到miR-106a-5p是circMBOAT2的潜在靶点。OSCC中miR-106a-5p表达下调,miR-106a-5p通过抑制己糖激酶2(HK2)在OSCC中发挥抗肿瘤作用<sup>[8]</sup>。预实验显示橄榄苦苷处理能够改变OSCC细胞circMBOAT2和miR-106a-5p水平。基于此,本研究以circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p通路为切入点,探讨橄榄苦苷在OSCC中抗肿瘤作用,旨在为橄榄苦苷在临床OSCC治疗中的应用提供实验依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

1.1.1 组织来源 收集2018年3月~2019年11月在我院行手术切除的31例OSCC患者的癌组织和匹配的邻近正常癌旁组织。男性20例,女性11例,年龄35~72岁,中位年龄52岁。切除后立即将新鲜组织放入液氮中保存。纳入本研究的患者均经病理诊断,术前未行放疗、化疗等治疗。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者均知情同意。

1.1.2 细胞和试剂 CAL27细胞购自美国ATCC;橄榄苦苷(纯度大于95%,BP1028)购自成都普瑞法科技公司;Prime Script逆转录试剂盒、SYBR Premix Ex Taq试剂购自大连Takara公司;Lipofectamine 2000试剂购自美国Invitrogen公司;靶向circMBOAT2的小干扰RNA(si-circMBOAT2)及其阴性对照(si-NC)、circMBOAT2过表达质粒(pcDNA-circMBOAT2)购自上海吉玛制药公司;细胞计数试剂盒、甘油醛-3'-磷酸脱氢酶(GAPDH)抗体(ab9485)、剪切型半胱氨酸蛋白酶3(Cleaved-caspase-3)兔多抗(ab2302)、羊抗兔IgG二抗(ab205718)、二喹啉甲酸(BCA)蛋白定量试剂盒购自上海艾博抗公司;总RNA提取试剂盒、膜联蛋白V-异硫氰酸荧光素(an-nexin V-FITC)凋亡检测试剂盒、放射免疫沉淀测定(RIPA)试剂、双荧光素酶报告试剂盒购自北京索莱宝科技公司。

## 1.2 方法

1.2.1 检测并验证circMBOAT2与口腔鳞癌的相关性 RT-qPCR检测OSCC组织中circMBOAT2和miR-106a-5p表达,用总RNA提取试剂盒分离OSCC组织和癌旁组织的总RNA,测定总RNA纯度和浓度合格后利用Prime Script逆转录试剂盒将1  $\mu\text{g}$ 总RNA合成cDNA。采用SYBR Premix Ex Taq试剂以cDNA为模板进行RT-qPCR。数据采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{Ct}}$ 法进行分析。circMBOAT2上游引物5'-GGAGTGGA GAACATGCACAA-3',下游引物5'-AAGGCAAAG AGTTGGCACAC-3';GAPDH上游引物5'-GGCCT CCAAGGAGTAAGACC-3',下游引物5'-AGGGGA GATTCAGTGTGGT-3';miR-106a-5p上游引物5'-GATGCTCAAAAGTGCTTACAGTGCA-3',下游引物5'-TATGGTTGTTCTGCTCTGTCTC-3';U6上游引物5'-GCTTCGGCAGCACATATACTAA AAT-3',下游引物5'-CGCTTCACGAATTGCGTG TCAT-3'。

1.2.2 CAL27细胞的培养和分组 CAL27细胞在DMEM中培养,该培养基中添加10%胎牛血清、100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 链霉素、100 U/mL青霉素。培养箱条件为

37℃、二氧化碳体积分数为5%、饱和湿度。转染前一天将对数期CAL27细胞 $1\times10^4$ 个/孔接种6孔板,用Lipofectamine 2000试剂将si-circMBOAT2、si-NC、pcDNA-circMBOAT2分别转染50%融合的CAL27细胞。收集转染48 h细胞按照“1.2.1”步骤检测circMBOAT2表达水平。分别用含0 μg/mL、200 μg/mL、400 μg/mL、800 μg/mL橄榄苦苷<sup>[11]</sup>的培养液孵育CAL27细胞,记为橄榄苦苷0 μg/mL、橄榄苦苷200 μg/mL、橄榄苦苷400 μg/mL、橄榄苦苷800 μg/mL组;转染si-circMBOAT2、si-NC的CAL27细胞分别记为si-circMBOAT2组、si-NC组;用含800 μg/mL橄榄苦苷的培养液孵育转染pcDNA-circMBOAT2的CAL27细胞,记为橄榄苦苷800 μg/mL+pcDNA-circMBOAT2组。

1.2.3 CCK-8法检测细胞增殖 将转染48 h CAL27细胞,未转染CAL27细胞均以 $2\times10^3$ 个/孔接种96孔板。按照“1.2.2”分组用对应浓度的橄榄苦苷孵育细胞48 h。弃去培养液,每孔加入10 μL CCK-8溶液和90 μL培养液。孵育2 h后,用酶标仪在450 nm处测定吸光度(A)。抑制率(%)=(1-实验A/对照A)×100%

1.2.4 集落形成实验检测集落形成数 胰酶消化各组CAL27细胞,PBS洗涤两次。以 $3\times10^2$ 个/孔将各组CAL27细胞接种6孔板,轻旋平板使细胞分散均匀。放入37℃培养箱孵育8~14 d,当看到细胞集落时终止培养,弃去细胞悬液。用5%多聚甲醛固定细胞集落,0.05%结晶紫染色。计数大于50个细胞的集落数。

1.2.5 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡率 胰酶消化各组CAL27细胞,PBS洗涤两次。用500 μL的1×结合缓冲液中重悬细胞沉淀,加入5 μL annexin V-FITC和5 μL碘化丙啶(PI)混匀,室温避光染色15 min。流式细胞仪用于测定CAL27细胞凋亡率。

1.2.6 蛋白质印迹法检测 Cleaved-caspase3蛋白表达 用RIPA试剂裂解转染各组CAL27细胞,用BCA法测定浓度。取20 μg变性蛋白经十二烷基硫酸钠聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳后转移到硝酸纤维素(NC)膜上。在室温下用5%脱脂牛奶封闭NC膜后,用一抗(Cleaved-caspase3抗体1:500稀释,GAPDH抗体1:3000稀释)在4℃下孵育NC膜过夜。在室温下用二抗(1:2500稀释)与NC膜反应2 h。使用ECL试剂盒测定蛋白条带。用Quantity One软件定量Cleaved-caspase3蛋白相对表达量。

1.2.7 双荧光素酶报告实验 将含有miR-106a-5p结合位点的circMBOAT2野生型(WT)序列或不含该结合位点的circMBOAT2突变(MUT)序列克隆到pGL3质粒,构建荧光素酶报告载体WT-circMBOAT2、MUT-circMBOAT2。将WT-circMBOAT2+miR-106a-5p、WT-circMBOAT2+miR-NC、MUT-circMBOAT2+miR-106a-5p、MUT-circMBOAT2+miR-NC分别转染到CAL27细胞中。转染48 h,用双荧光素酶报告试剂盒测定荧光素酶活性。相对荧光素酶强度以萤火虫与海肾荧光素酶活性的比值表示。

1.3 统计学分析 采用GraphPad Prism 6.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料采用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,两组间差异比较采用独立样本t检验,多组间差异比较采用单因素方差分析和LSD-t检验。Pearson相关分析确定OSCC组织中circMBOAT2与miR-106a-5p表达的关系。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 RT-qPCR检测circMBOAT2和miR-106a-5p在OSCC中的表达 OSCC组织中circMBOAT2相对水平高于癌旁组织,miR-106a-5p相对水平低于癌旁组织(均 $P<0.05$ ),见图1A、图1B。OSCC组织中circMBOAT2和miR-106a-5p表达水平呈负相关,见图1C。

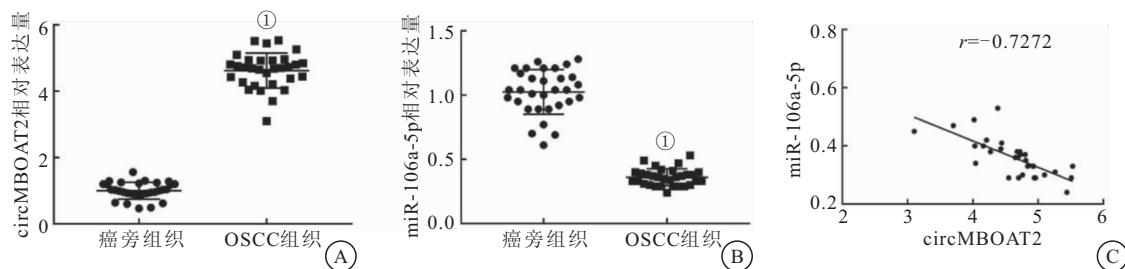


图1 circMBOAT2和miR-106a-5p表达及相关性分析(n=31)

Figure 1 Expression and correlation analysis of circMBOAT2 and miR-106a-5p

注:A. circMBOAT2在OSCC中的表达的检测;B. miR-106a-5p在OSCC中的表达的检测;C. circMBOAT2和miR-106a-5p相关性分析;与癌旁组织比较, $P<0.05$

2.2 橄榄苦苷对 CAL27 增殖、凋亡的影响 与橄榄苦苷 0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组比较, 橄榄苦苷 (200、400、800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) 组 CAL27 细胞集落形成数显著减少 ( $P<0.05$ ), 增殖抑制率、凋亡率、Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白表达显著

升高 ( $P<0.05$ )。随着橄榄苦苷浓度的增加, 其对 CAL27 细胞增殖抑制和凋亡促进作用逐渐增强, 见图 2、表 1。

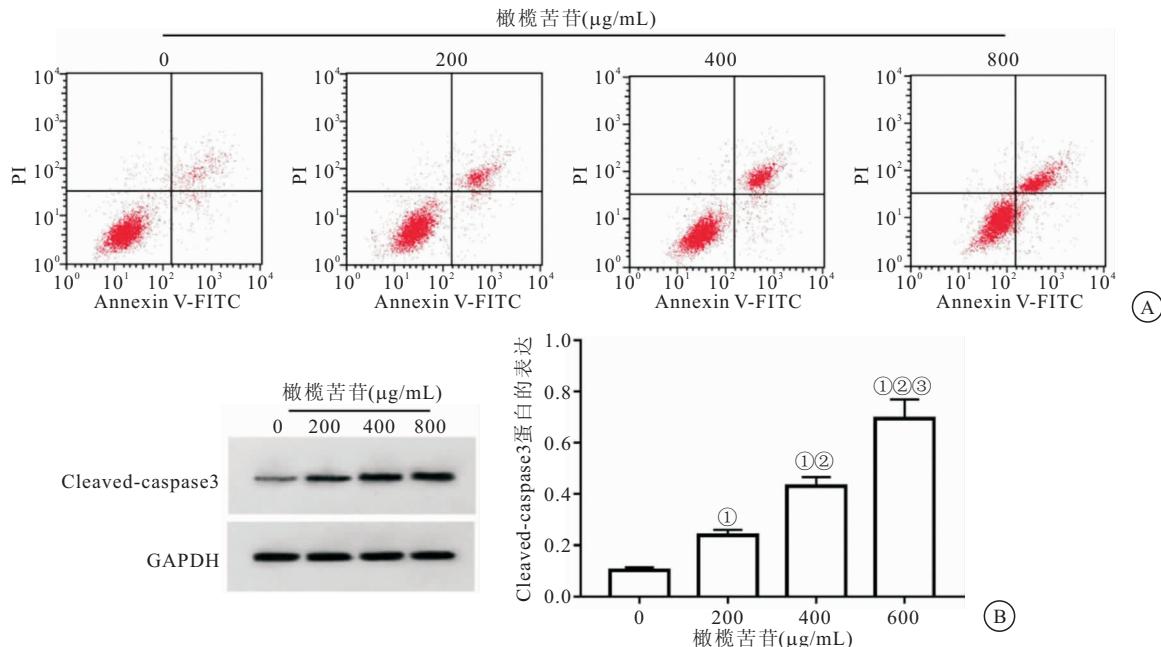


图 2 橄榄苦苷诱导 CAL27 凋亡及促进 Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白的表达

Figure 2 Oligoside induces apoptosis and promotes the expression of cleaved-caspase3 protein in CAL27

注: A. 橄榄苦苷诱导 CAL27 凋亡的检测; B. 橄榄苦苷促进 Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白的表达的检测。与橄榄苦苷 0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比, ①  $P<0.05$ ; 与橄榄苦苷 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比, ②  $P<0.05$ ; 与橄榄苦苷 400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比, ③  $P<0.05$

表 1 橄榄苦苷抑制 CAL27 增殖诱导凋亡 ( $\bar{x}\pm s, n=3$ )

Table 1 Oligopicrin inhibits CAL27 proliferation and induces apoptosis

组别	抑制率(%)	集落形成数(个)	凋亡率(%)	Cleaved-caspase3
橄榄苦苷 0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 组	0.00 $\pm$ 0.00	125.33 $\pm$ 4.92	6.83 $\pm$ 0.35	0.10 $\pm$ 0.01
橄榄苦苷 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 组	15.20 $\pm$ 1.28 <sup>①</sup>	102.00 $\pm$ 3.27 <sup>①</sup>	11.49 $\pm$ 0.54 <sup>①</sup>	0.24 $\pm$ 0.02 <sup>①</sup>
橄榄苦苷 400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 组	34.78 $\pm$ 3.96 <sup>①②</sup>	78.67 $\pm$ 2.49 <sup>①②</sup>	15.50 $\pm$ 0.93 <sup>①②</sup>	0.43 $\pm$ 0.03 <sup>①②</sup>
橄榄苦苷 800 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 组	67.05 $\pm$ 6.69 <sup>①②③</sup>	50.67 $\pm$ 2.05 <sup>①②③</sup>	23.06 $\pm$ 1.22 <sup>①②③</sup>	0.69 $\pm$ 0.06 <sup>①②③</sup>
F	161.853	270.598	205.029	156.560
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: 与橄榄苦苷 0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比, ①  $P<0.05$ ; 与橄榄苦苷 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比, ②  $P<0.05$ ; 与橄榄苦苷 400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比, ③  $P<0.05$

2.3 橄榄苦苷对 CAL27 中 circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 表达的影响 与橄榄苦苷 0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组比较, 橄榄苦苷 (200、400、800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ ) 组 CAL27 细胞 circMBOAT2 相对水平显著降低 ( $P<0.05$ ), miR-106a-5p 相对水平显著升高 ( $P<0.05$ )。随着橄榄苦苷浓度的增加, 其对 CAL27 细胞 circMBOAT2 表达的抑制作用、对 miR-106a-5p 表达的促进作用逐渐增强, 见图 3。

2.4 circMBOAT2 靶向 miR-106a-5p starbase 预测到 circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 存在互补序列 (图 4)。WT-circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 共转染组细胞

相对荧光酶强度低于 WT-circMBOAT2 和 miR-NC 共转染组 ( $P<0.05$ ); MUT-circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 共转染组细胞相对荧光酶强度与 MUT-circMBOAT2 和 miR-NC 共转染组比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ ), 见表 2。

### 2.5 沉默 circMBOAT2 对 CAL27 增殖、凋亡的影响

与 si-NC 组比较, si-circMBOAT2 组 CAL27 细胞 circMBOAT2 相对水平、集落形成数显著降低 ( $P<0.05$ ), miR-106a-5p 相对水平、增殖抑制率、凋亡率、Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白表达显著升高 ( $P<0.05$ ), 见图 5、表 3。

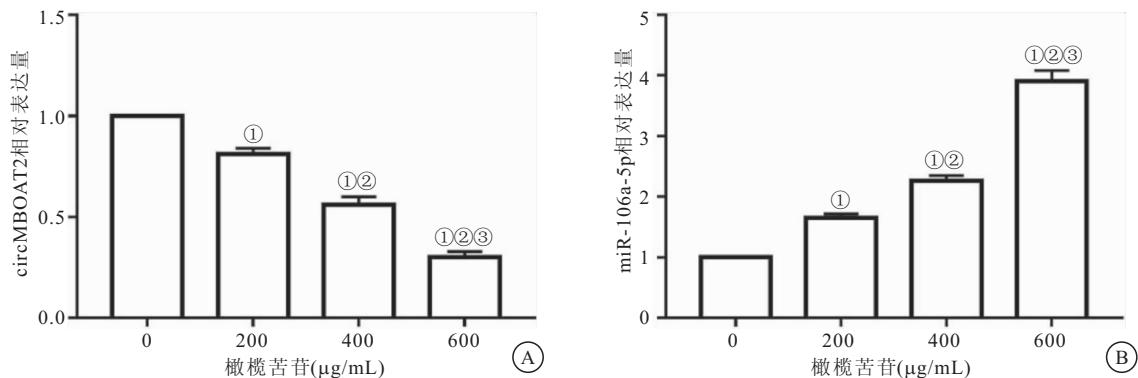


图 3 橄榄苦苷抑制 circMBOAT2 及促进 miR-106a-5p 表达

Figure 3 Oleuropein inhibits circMBOAT2 and promotes miR-106a-5p expression

注:A. 橄榄苦苷抑制 circMBOAT2 表达的检测;B. 橄榄苦苷促进 miR-106a-5p 表达的检测。与橄榄苦苷 0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比,① $P<0.05$ ;与橄榄苦苷 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比,② $P<0.05$ ;与橄榄苦苷 400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组相比,③ $P<0.05$

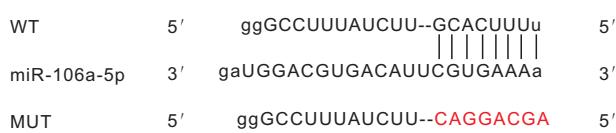


图 4 circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 互补序列

Figure 4 CircMBOAT2 and miR-106a-5p complementary sequences

表 2 双荧光素酶报告实验( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 2 Double luciferase reporting experiment

组别	WT-circMBOAT2	MUT-circMBOAT2
miR-NC 组	1.02±0.12	1.01±0.11
miR-106a-5p 组	0.38±0.04 <sup>①</sup>	1.00±0.09
<i>t</i>	8.764	0.122
<i>P</i>	0.001	0.909

注:与 miR-NC 组相比,① $P<0.05$

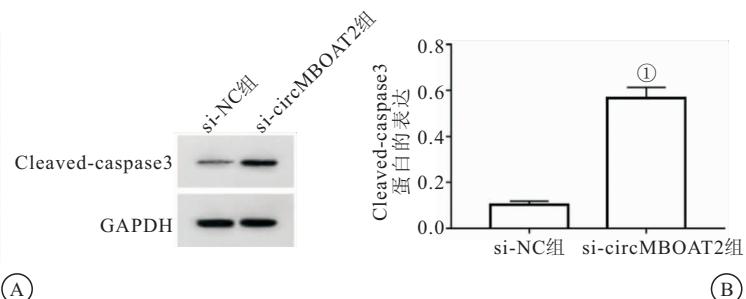
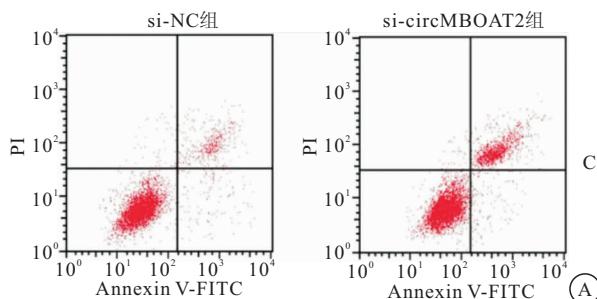


图 5 沉默 circMBOAT2 诱导 CAL27 凋亡及促进 Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白的表达

Figure 5 Silencing circMBOAT2 induces cal27 apoptosis and promotes the expression of cleaved-caspase 3 protein

注:A. 沉默 circMBOAT2 诱导 CAL27 凋亡的检测;B. 沉默 circMBOAT2 促进 Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白的表达检测。与 si-NC 组相比,① $P<0.05$

表 3 沉默 circMBOAT2 抑制 CAL27 增殖诱导凋亡( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Silencing circMBOAT2 inhibits cal27 proliferation and induces apoptosis

组别	circMBOAT2	miR-106a-5p	抑制率(%)	集落形成数(个)	凋亡率(%)	Cleaved-caspase3
si-NC 组	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	126.67±3.86	7.02±0.59	0.10±0.01
si-circMBOAT2 组	0.37±0.03 <sup>①</sup>	3.45±0.08 <sup>①</sup>	52.48±3.62 <sup>①</sup>	66.67±1.70 <sup>①</sup>	19.52±0.94 <sup>①</sup>	0.57±0.04 <sup>①</sup>
<i>t</i>	36.373	53.044	25.110	24.639	19.508	19.744
<i>P</i>	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注:与 si-NC 组相比,① $P<0.05$

2.6 过表达 circMBOAT2 对橄榄苦苷处理的 CAL27 增殖、凋亡的影响 与橄榄苦苷 0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组比较,橄榄苦苷 800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组 CAL27 细胞 circMBOAT2 相对水平、集落形成数显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),miR-106a-5p 相对水平、增殖抑制率、凋亡率、Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白表达显著升高( $P<0.05$ );与橄榄苦苷

800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  组比较,橄榄苦苷 800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  + pcDNA-circMBOAT2 组 CAL27 细胞 circMBOAT2 相对水平、集落形成数显著升高( $P<0.05$ ),miR-106a-5p 相对水平、增殖抑制率、凋亡率、Cleaved-caspase3 蛋白表达显著降低( $P<0.05$ ),见图 6、表 4。

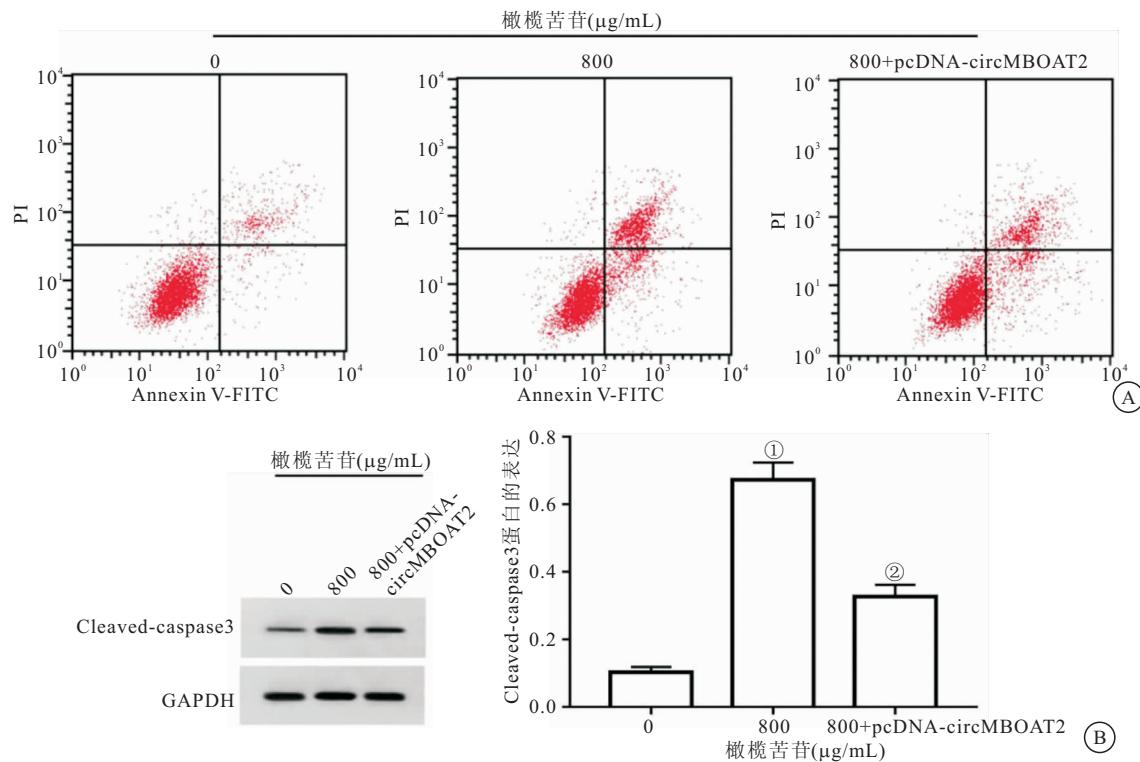


图6 过表达circMBOAT2可减弱橄榄苦苷对CAL27凋亡的诱导作用及Cleaved-caspase3蛋白表达的促进作用

Figure 6 Overexpression of circMBOAT2 attenuated the induction of apoptosis of CAL27 by oligoside and the promotion of protein cleaved-caspase3 expression

注:A.过表达circMBOAT2对橄榄苦苷处理的CAL27凋亡的诱导作用;B.过表达circMBOAT2对橄榄苦苷处理的CAL27的cleaved-caspase3蛋白表达的促进作用。与橄榄苦苷0 µg/mL组相比,①P<0.05;与橄榄苦苷800 µg/mL组相比,②P<0.05

表4 过表达circMBOAT2可减弱橄榄苦苷对CAL27增殖凋亡的作用(±s)

Table 4 Overexpression of circMBOAT2 attenuated the effect of oleuropein on CAL27 proliferation and apoptosis

组别	circMBOAT 2	miR-106a-5p	抑制率(%)	集落形成数(个)	凋亡率(%)	Cleaved-caspase3
橄榄苦苷0 µg/mL组	1.00±0.00	1.00±0.00	0.00±0.00	123.67±7.59	6.83±0.48	0.10±0.01
橄榄苦苷800 µg/mL组	0.30±0.04 <sup>①</sup>	3.88±0.17 <sup>①</sup>	67.26±7.17 <sup>①</sup>	51.00±2.94 <sup>①</sup>	23.00±1.40 <sup>①</sup>	0.67±0.04 <sup>①</sup>
橄榄苦苷800 µg/mL+pcDNA-circMBOAT 2组	0.76±0.04 <sup>②</sup>	1.84±0.09 <sup>②</sup>	21.97±1.73 <sup>②</sup>	95.33±2.87 <sup>②</sup>	13.76±0.94 <sup>②</sup>	0.33±0.03 <sup>②</sup>
F	355.874	533.578	194.601	162.090	192.683	284.654
P	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注:与橄榄苦苷0 µg/mL组相比,①P<0.05;与橄榄苦苷800 µg/mL组相比,②P<0.05

### 3 讨论

中药的作用包括抑制肿瘤细胞生长、增强机体免疫力、减少癌症复发和转移,在恶性肿瘤治疗方面具有独特优势<sup>[9]</sup>。橄榄苦苷是多酚类活性化合物,具有抗氧化、抑菌、抗炎、降压和抗癌作用<sup>[10]</sup>。橄榄苦苷可通过诱导雌激素受体阳性乳腺癌细胞的自噬来抑制癌细胞迁移和侵袭<sup>[11]</sup>,通过抑制蛋白激酶B(AKT)信号通路进而抑制胶质瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭<sup>[12]</sup>,通过激活 caspase 途径来诱导成神经细胞瘤细胞凋亡<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究发现橄榄苦苷以剂量依赖方式抑制OSCC细胞CAL27增殖和集落形成能力,激活 Cleaved-caspase3并诱导细胞凋亡,表明橄榄苦苷在OSCC中具有抗肿瘤活性。circRNA 和 miRNA 是肿瘤细胞生物学行为调控的关键因子,其表达失调与肿瘤启动、进展息息

相关<sup>[14]</sup>。研究发现橄榄苦苷可改变miRNA的表达发挥肿瘤活性,例如橄榄苦苷可下调肝癌中致癌因子miR-155-5p水平,上调抗癌因子miR-194-5p水平<sup>[15]</sup>。橄榄苦苷通过缓解缺氧诱导因子对miR-299表达的抑制作用,进而提高卵巢癌细胞的放射敏感性<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究中橄榄苦苷处理后CAL27细胞中circMBOAT2表达下调,miR-106a-5p表达上调,提示橄榄苦苷可能通过抑制circMBOAT2表达,促进miR-106a-5p表达,从而发挥抗肿瘤活性的作用。

已有研究证实circMBOAT2在结直肠组织和血清样本中均高表达,是结直肠癌潜在诊断和独立预后标志物,circMBOAT2通过靶向miR-519d-3p促进结直肠癌细胞增殖和转移<sup>[17]</sup>。沉默circMBOAT2能够抑制胰腺癌细胞增殖和谷氨酰胺分解代谢,促进细

胞凋亡<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究发现 OSCC 组织中 circMBOAT2 表达上调, miR-106a-5p 表达下调,且 OSCC 组织中 circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 水平呈负相关关系。现有报道关于 miR-106a-5p 在肿瘤进展中的作用并不一致,部分研究报道卵巢癌中 miR-106a-5p 表达增加并发挥促增殖、促转移作用<sup>[19]</sup>。亦有研究显示星形细胞瘤、肾细胞癌中 miR-106a-5p 表达下降,过表达 miR-106a-5p 可降低肿瘤细胞增殖和转移能力<sup>[20-21]</sup>。本研究证实 miR-106a-5p 是 circMBOAT2 的直接靶点,其表达在 CAL27 细胞中受 circMBOAT2 负调控。功能分析显示沉默 circMBOAT2 可抑制 CAL27 细胞增殖和集落形成能力,激活 Cleaved-caspase3 并诱导细胞凋亡,与橄榄苦苷对 CAL27 细胞抗癌效果类似。为证实橄榄苦苷的抗肿瘤作用与下调 circMBOAT2 有关,本研究将 pcDNA- circMBOAT2 转染 CAL27 细胞,结果表明,过表达 circMBOAT2 部分逆转了橄榄苦苷对 CAL27 细胞的增殖抑制作用以及对 miR-106a-5p 表达、细胞凋亡的促进作用,证实橄榄苦苷至少通过下调 circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p 途径抑制 CAL27 细胞增殖,诱导细胞凋亡。

#### 4 结论

橄榄苦苷可抑制 OSCC 细胞 CAL27 增殖,诱导细胞凋亡,其机制是通过下调 circMBOAT2/miR-106a-5p 途径实现的。这些发现表明橄榄苦苷具有防治 OSCC 进展的巨大潜力, circMBOAT2 和 miR-106a-5p 可能是 OSCC 分子靶向治疗的候选靶标。

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