

黑蒜提取物通过调控 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路促进乳腺癌细胞凋亡

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摘要: [目的] 探究不同浓度的黑蒜提取物 (black garlic extract, BGE) 对人乳腺癌细胞系-7 (human breast cancer cell line-7, MCF-7) 生长的影响, 并进一步探讨其作用的机制。[方法] 通过应用噻唑蓝法 (methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium, MTT)、5-溴脱氧尿嘧啶核苷 (bromo-deoxyuridine, BrDU) 法检测不同浓度 (25、50、100 mg/mL) BGE 对于乳腺癌细胞增殖的影响。应用流式细胞术 (Annexin V-FITC/PI 双染色法) 检测不同浓度 BGE 对于乳腺癌细胞凋亡的影响。应用蛋白质印迹法 (Western blot) 检测磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶 (phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)、p-PI3K 蛋白激酶 B (Akt)、p-Akt、哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)、p-mTOR 蛋白的表达。应用 SPSS 26 软件进行单因素方差分析。[结果] MTT 结果表明, 经不同浓度 BGE 作用后, 24 h BGE 25、50、100 mg/mL 实验组细胞增殖率 (64.14%±1.52%, 56.06%±3.12%, 53.39%±1.62%) 低于对照组 (71.79%±2.73%) ($P<0.01$), 48 h 实验组细胞增殖率 (81.23%±3.45%, 74.71%±3.58%, 69.42%±2.06%) 低于对照组 (89.28%±1.44%) ($P<0.01$), 72 h 实验组细胞增殖率 (87.38%±3.65%, 82.96%±8.46%, 76.69%±6.60%) 低于对照组 (95.12%±3.98%) ($P<0.01$)。流式细胞术检测发现 BGE 25、50、100 mg/mL 实验组细胞凋亡率 (9.57%±0.97%, 15.23%±1.21%, 17.42%±1.89%) 高于对照组 (5.53%±0.52%) ($P<0.01$)。Western blot 法检测发现实验组磷酸化的 PI3K、Akt 与 mTOR 蛋白的表达与对照组相比均受到抑制 (P 均 <0.01)。[结论] BGE 对乳腺癌细胞增殖有抑制作用, 对其凋亡有促进作用, 其作用机制可能与 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路相关。

关键词: 黑蒜提取物; 乳腺癌细胞; 增殖; 凋亡

中图分类号: R737.9 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-170X(2024)07-0551-05

doi: 10.11735/j.issn.1671-170X.2024.07.B004

Black Garlic Extract Promotes Apoptosis in Breast Cancer Cells Through PI3K/Akt/mTOR Pathway

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Abstract: [Objective] To investigate the effects and mechanism of black garlic extract (BGE) on the growth of human breast cancer cells. [Methods] Human breast cancer MCF-7 cells were treated with BGE at concentration of 25, 50 and 100 mg/mL, respectively. The proliferation and apoptosis of MCF-7 cells were detected by MTT, BrDU and flow cytometry (Annexin V-FITC/PI double staining) methods, respectively. The expression of phosphoinositide 3-kinase (PI3K), p-PI3K, protein kinase B (Akt), p-Akt, mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), and p-mTOR was detected by Western blot. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA test) was applied with SPSS 26 software. [Results] MTT assay showed that the proliferation rate MCF-7 cells treated with BGE (25, 50 and 100 mg/mL) was lower than that of the control group (for 24 h: 64.14%±1.52%, 56.06%±3.12% and 53.39%±1.62% vs 71.79%±2.73%, $P<0.01$; for 48 h: 81.23%±3.45%, 74.71%±3.58% and 69.42%±2.06% vs 89.28%±1.44%, $P<0.01$; for 72 h: 87.38%±3.65%, 82.96%±8.46% and 76.69%±6.60% vs 95.12%±3.98%, $P<0.01$). Flow cytometry showed that the apoptosis rate of the BGE groups was higher than that of the control group (for 48 h: 9.57%±0.97%, 15.23%±1.21% and 17.42%±1.89% vs 5.53%±0.52%, $P<0.01$). Western blot showed that expression of phosphorylated PI3K, Akt and mTOR proteins in the BGE groups were all inhibited compared with the control group (all $P<0.01$). [Conclusion] BGE may inhibit proliferation and promote apoptosis of breast cancer cell through the PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway.

Subject words: black garlic extract; breast cancer cells; proliferation; apoptosis

基金项目: 中国金属学会冶金安全与健康分会健康卫生科研项目 (jkws202042);

内蒙古医科大学科技百万工程联合项目 (YKD2020KJBW(LH)056)

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收稿日期: 2024-03-11; **修回日期:** 2024-06-13

黑蒜由大蒜经 60 °C 高温环境加工而成,其内含硫化物,例如 S-烯丙基半胱氨酸(s-allyl-L-cysteine, SAC)、二烯丙基二硫化物(diallyl disulfide, DADS)等,相较传统大蒜明显增加^[1],并且具有抗炎、抗氧化、免疫调节以及抗肿瘤作用^[2]。黑蒜中富含的多种硫化物可以通过多种途径来发挥抗肿瘤作用^[3-5]。PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路是影响肿瘤细胞生长的一个重要靶点,已被证实与多种恶性肿瘤的发生及进展相关^[6-9]。乳腺癌中 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路常起到关键作用,并参与增殖、分化、迁移和存活等生物过程,该通路的激活高度依赖于该通路组分的磷酸化反应。本研究将黑蒜提取物(black garlic extract, BGE)作用于人乳腺癌细胞系-7 (human breast cancer cell line-7, MCF-7)细胞,分析其对 MCF-7 细胞增殖以及凋亡的影响,并探究其机制,为后期研究提供参考。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 材 料

黑蒜粉购自陕西柏科生物科技有限公司;人乳腺癌细胞株 MCF-7 购自中国科学院细胞库;高糖培养基(HG-DMEM)购自美国 Hyclone 公司(SH30243);胎牛血清购自美国 Gibco 公司(A4192101);PI3K (bs-10657R)、p-PI3K(bs-6417R)一抗购自中国 Bioss Antibodies 公司, Akt (AA326)、p-Akt (AA329)、mTOR (AF1648)、p-mTOR (AF5869)一抗购自中国 Beyotime 公司, GAPDH(ab8245)一抗购自 Abcam 公司,山羊抗兔二抗、山羊抗鼠二抗购自美国 Abcam 公司(ab150077、ab150113)。

将复苏后的 MCF-7 细胞用完全培养基培养于 37 °C、5% CO₂ 恒温培养箱(上海一恒科技有限公司),细胞生长至对数期时进行细胞传代并用于后续实验。将黑蒜粉末溶于 0.9% 生理盐水中,使其终浓度为 25、50、100 mg/mL。

1.2 方 法

1.2.1 噻唑蓝法、5-溴脱氧尿嘧啶核苷法检测细胞增殖

将细胞以每孔 5×10^3 个接种于 96 孔板,待细胞贴壁后分别于阴性对照组加入培养基、实验组加入 BGE,浓度分别为 25、50、100 mg/mL。分别于给药 24 h、48 h、72 h 后每孔加入 20 μ L MTT 溶液, 孵育

4 h 后加入 150 μ L DMSO 摇床避光振荡 10 min, 酶标仪 570 nm(美国 BioTek 公司)处测定 OD 值,计算细胞增殖率。

将细胞以每孔 1×10^5 个接种于 24 孔板,加入 5-溴脱氧尿嘧啶核苷(bromo-deoxyuridine, BrDU)试剂在 37 °C 恒温中标记 24 h。4% PFA 固定细胞, BrDU/DAPI 免疫荧光双染,于荧光显微镜下观察。

1.2.2 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡率

将细胞以每孔 5×10^5 接种于 6 孔板中,贴壁后阴性对照组加入培养基、实验组加入 BGE 处理 48 h, 1 200 r/min 离心 5 min,收集细胞。加入 Annexin V-FITC 和 PI 染液(Beyotime),避光孵育 20 min,用 Flowjo 软件 v10.6 对染色后的细胞进行流式细胞仪分析。

1.2.3 Western blot 检测 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路相关蛋白表达

将细胞接种于 6 孔板中,在阴性对照组加入培养基,在实验组加入药物,处理 48 h, BCA 法测定蛋白浓度。分别使用 10% 和 6% SDS-PAGE 凝胶 60 V 120 min 进行电泳, 350 mA 45 min 进行转膜, 5% 脱脂奶粉封闭过夜, PI3K 一抗(1:800), Akt 一抗(1:1 000), mTOR 一抗(1:1 000), GAPDH 一抗(1:10 000)室温摇床孵育 2 h, TBST 洗膜 30 min, 二抗(1:10 000)室温摇床孵育 2 h, TBST 洗膜后,使用化学发光底物显影,灰度值用 Image J 软件分析。所有实验均重复 3 次。

1.3 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件进行数据分析,结果采用平均值 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,各组间比较进行方差分析,个体间差异用 Tukey tests 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 BGE 对 MCF-7 细胞增殖的影响

将 BGE 25、50、100 mg/mL 作用于 MCF-7 细胞后,与对照组相比,24 h 实验组细胞增殖率(64.14% \pm 1.52%, 56.06% \pm 3.12%, 53.39% \pm 1.62%) 低于对照组(71.79% \pm 2.73%)($F=47.421, P < 0.01$), 48 h 实验组细胞增殖率(81.23% \pm 3.45%, 74.71% \pm 3.58%, 69.42% \pm 2.06%) 低于对照组(89.28% \pm 1.44%)($F=187.148,$

$P<0.01$), 72 h 实验组细胞增殖率 ($87.38\% \pm 3.65\%$, $82.96\% \pm 8.46\%$, $76.69\% \pm 6.60\%$) 低于对照组 ($95.12\% \pm 3.98\%$) ($F=25.346, P<0.01$) (Figure 1)。BGE 作用 48 h 后, MCF-7 细胞 BrDU 阳性率随着药物浓度增加而逐渐减弱, 并且显著性低于对照组 ($F=31.463, P<0.01$), 表明 MCF-7 细胞增殖受到 BGE 抑制 (Figure 1B)。

2.2 BGE 对 MCF-7 细胞凋亡的影响

BGE 作用于 MCF-7 细胞 48 h 后, BGE 25、50、100 mg/mL 实验组细胞凋亡率 ($9.57\% \pm 0.97\%$, $15.23\% \pm 1.21\%$, $17.42\% \pm 1.89\%$) 高于对照组 ($5.53\% \pm 0.52\%$) ($F=56.346, P<0.01$) (Figure 2)。

2.3 BGE 抑制 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路中 p-PI3K、p-Akt、p-mTOR 表达

BGE 25、50、100 mg/mL 作用 48 h 后, 实验组 MCF-7 细胞中 p-PI3K/PI3K 蛋白表达量 (0.751 ± 0.017 , 0.522 ± 0.048 , 0.274 ± 0.017) 低于对照组 (1.086 ± 0.062) ($F=27.264, P<0.01$); p-Akt/Akt 蛋白表达量 (0.794 ± 0.033 , 0.436 ± 0.040 , 0.228 ± 0.006) 低于对照组 (1.073 ± 0.021) ($F=43.760, P<0.01$), p-mTOR/mTOR 蛋白表达量 (0.659 ± 0.019 , 0.464 ± 0.028 , 0.117 ± 0.036) 低于对照组 (0.964 ± 0.071) ($F=32.023, P<0.01$) (Figure 3)。与对照组相比, BGE 抑制了 p-PI3K、p-Akt、p-mTOR 蛋白的表达, 提示 BGE 可能通过抑制 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路发挥促细胞凋亡的作用。

3 讨论

乳腺癌的发生及进展是一个多途径的复杂过程, 术后化疗导致其生活质量降低^[10]。黑蒜富含多种硫化物, 并且 BGE 在多种癌症中表现出抑制作用^[11-13], 其与细胞内外途径息息相关^[14]。许多研究表明 BGE 及其内含的硫化物可以通过调节 B 淋巴细胞瘤-2 (B-cell lymphoma 2, Bcl-2)、Bcl-2 相关 X 蛋白 (Bcl-2 associated X protein, Bax) 比值, 上调磷酸酯酶与张力

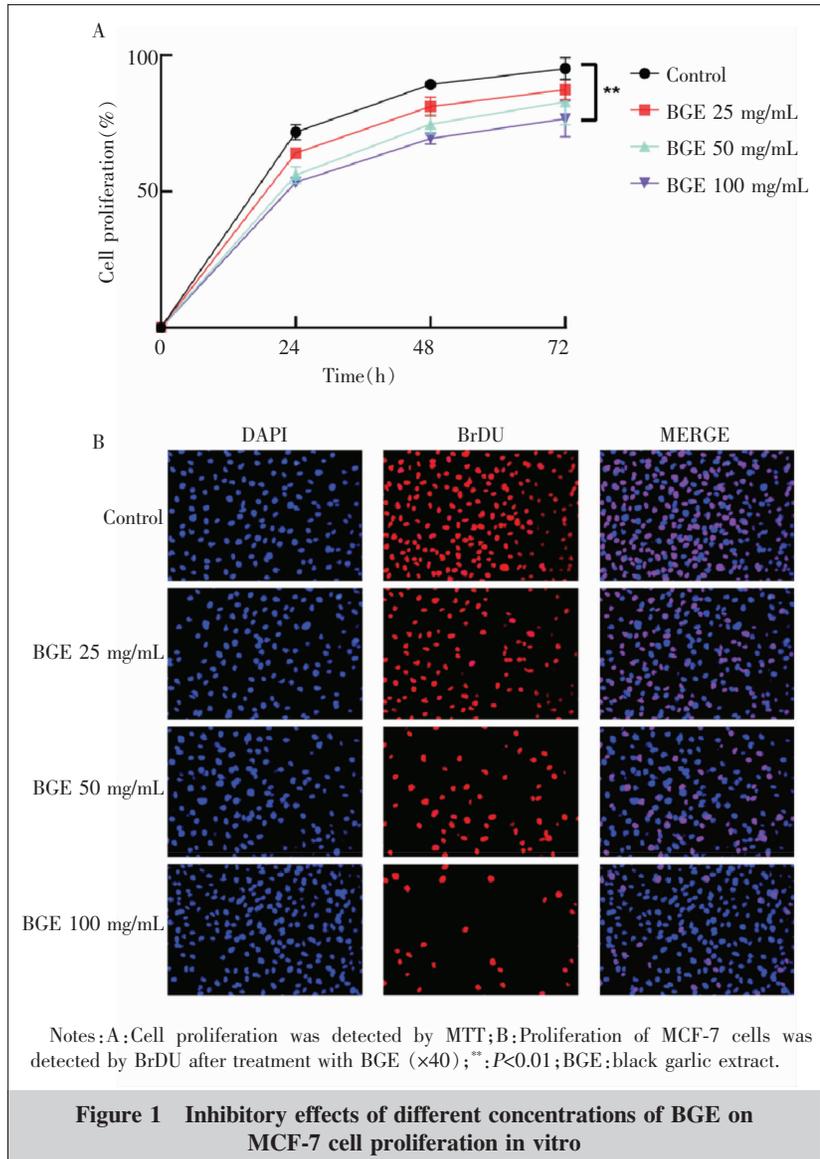
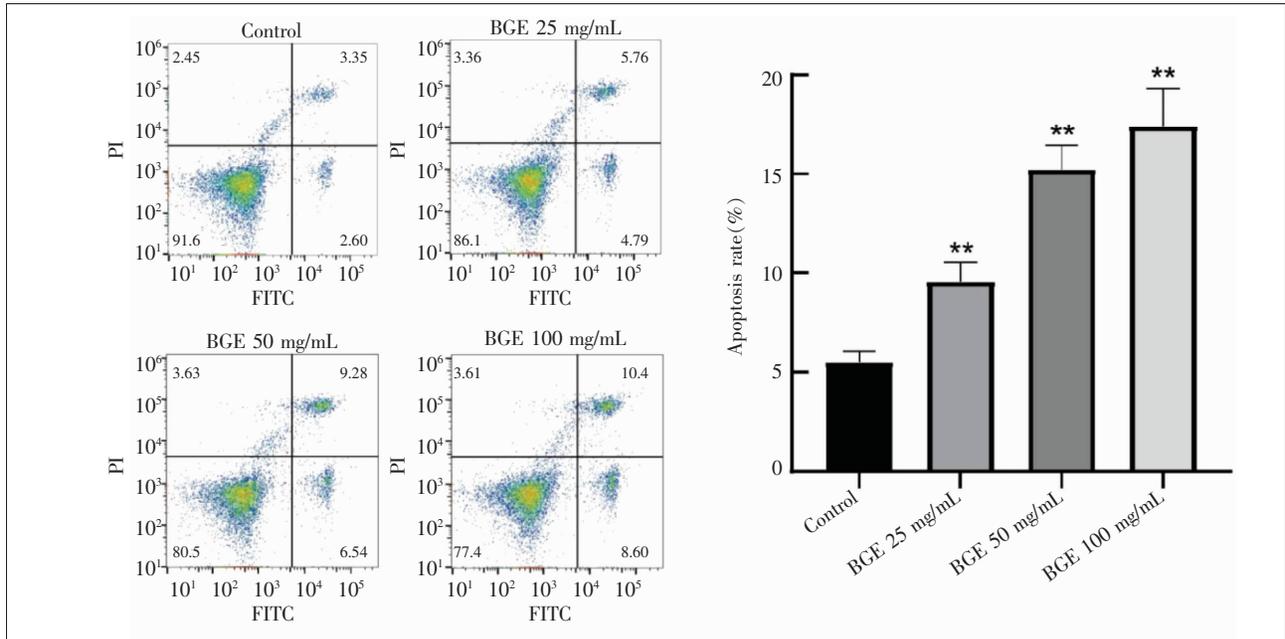


Figure 1 Inhibitory effects of different concentrations of BGE on MCF-7 cell proliferation in vitro

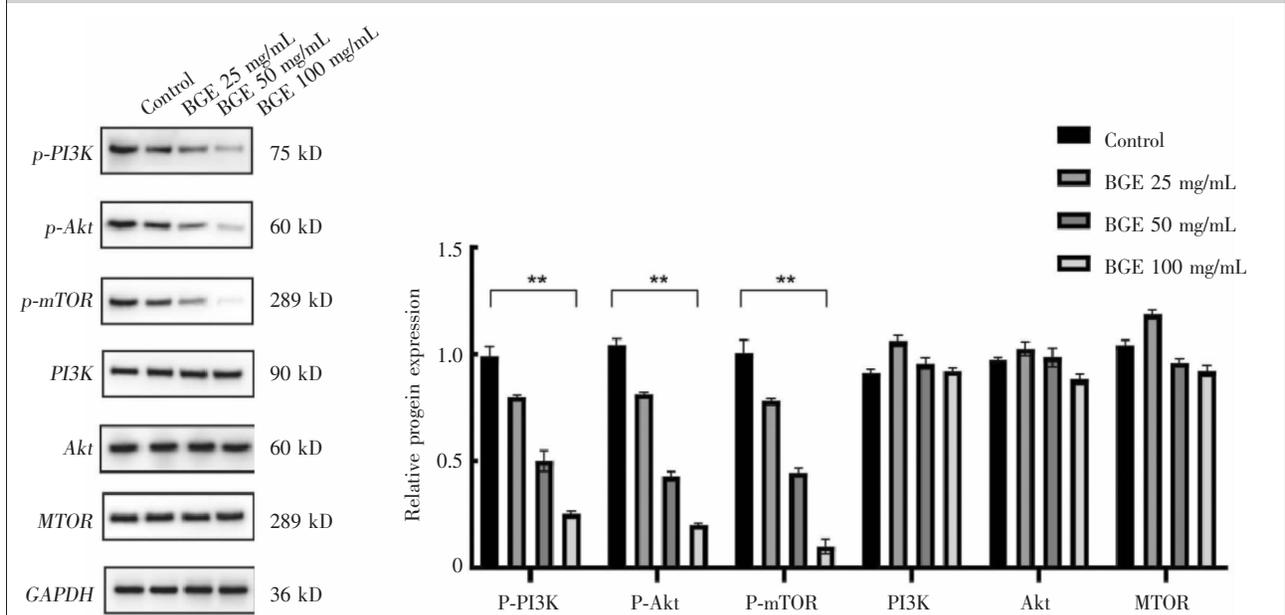
蛋白同源物 (phosphatase and tensin homolog, PTEN) 调控下游因子等多种方式来抑制肿瘤细胞的活性, 并且具有抗氧化以及免疫调节等作用^[15-17]。本研究通过 MTT 法、BrDU 法检测发现, 在 BGE 作用下, MCF-7 细胞增殖受到抑制; 并且通过流式细胞术检测发现 BGE 促进 MCF-7 细胞凋亡。

PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路是经典的肿瘤细胞信号通路之一, 被证实多种癌细胞中异常激活^[18]。PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路的异常激活与肿瘤细胞的增殖、生长、凋亡以及化疗耐药性密切相关。研究表明 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路在乳腺癌中过度活跃^[19], PI3K 直接参与 Akt 的调控, 乳腺癌中 Akt 的关键节点 Akt1 与 Akt2 通常可以被 PI3K 激活使其发生突变,



Notes :BGE:black garlic extract ;** :P<0.01.

Figure 2 Different concentrations of BGE promote breast cell apoptosis



Notes :BGE:black garlic extract ;** :P<0.01.

Figure 3 MCF-7 cells were cultured with different concentrations of BGE medium for 48 hours,PI3K,p-PI3K, Akt,p-Akt,mTOR,p-mTOR protein levels were detected by Western blot

而mTOR作为PI3K相关激酶家族,其核蛋白mTOR复合物1参与蛋白质的合成,mTOR复合物2则参与下游Akt的激活,从而调节细胞的增殖、生长^[20]。由于PI3K/Akt/mTOR通路是层层递进的,而调节其中关键蛋白活性的方式通常是以磷酸化形式进行的。PI3K被激活时会被磷酸化,Akt会被磷酸化

PI3K激活时磷酸化;mTOR是通路下游的关键蛋白,当Akt被激活时,mTOR也会被磷酸化和激活。BGE作用后的MCF-7细胞,经Western blot法检测发现p-PI3K、p-Akt和p-mTOR表达减低,可能意味着BGE通过限制了PI3K/Akt/mTOR通路从而使细胞生长、增殖和存活的信号受到了抑制。

本研究表明,BGE可以促进MCF-7细胞的凋亡并抑制其增殖,其机制可能与调控乳腺癌细胞中PI3K/Akt/mTOR通路的磷酸化激活有关。BGE作为一种天然产物提取物,其限制肿瘤细胞的生长是多机制的,虽然目前实验仅限于体外实验,但本研究为后期BGE抗乳腺癌细胞进一步的研究提供基础的实验依据。

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