

# 与骨髓基质细胞共培养前后的人急性髓系白血病细胞中N-糖链变化分析

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**摘要** 骨髓基质细胞是骨髓微环境的重要组成部分, 在促进造血干细胞生成血细胞的各个环节中起重要作用。作为细胞结构重要组成部分的糖链(如N-糖链), 广泛参与了细胞之间的黏附、分化、增殖及信号转导等过程。为了探究骨髓微环境对血液细胞表面N-糖链变化的影响, 该研究使用人骨髓来源的基质细胞HS27a与急性髓系白血病细胞KG1a共培养的体外模型, 利用基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱(matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectrometry, MALDI-TOF-MS)技术从糖组学角度比较了与骨髓基质细胞共培养前后的KG1a细胞中N-糖链变化, 并结合实时荧光定量PCR(Real-time PCR)和细胞凝集素染色对质谱结果加以验证。结果显示, 与HS27a共培养后的KG1a中高甘露糖型Man<sub>10</sub>GlcNAc<sub>2</sub>Asn结构N-糖链相对强度降低, 平分型、四天线复杂型和岩藻糖化的N-糖链相对强度增加, 合成相应糖链的MGAT5[mannosyl ( $\alpha$ -1,6)-glycoprotein  $\beta$ -1,6-N-acetyl-glucosaminyltransferase]、MGAT3(mannosyl-glycoprotein  $\beta$ -1,4-N-acetyl-glucosaminyltransferase)和FUT8(fucosyltransferase 8)基因水平表达上调。细胞染色结果证明, 共培养后的KG1a对凝集素PHA-E+L(*Phaseolus vulgaris Agglutinin*)和LCA(*Lens culinaris*)的亲和作用增强。该研究从糖生物学角度揭示了骨髓来源的基质细胞对急性髓系白血病细胞在N-糖链变化上的影响。未来的研究重点将放在共培养前后急性髓系白血病细胞中显著差异糖链的生物学功能上, 以了解N-糖链在骨髓微环境中所发挥的重要作用。

**关键词** 细胞共培养; MALDI-TOF/TOF-MS; N-糖链; 实时荧光定量PCR; 凝集素染色

## Profiling of N-glycan Alterations in Acute Myeloid Leukemia Cells Before and After Co-cultured with Bone Marrow Derived Stromal Cells

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**Abstract** Bone marrow derived stromal cells are important components of bone marrow microenvironment (so called niche) where they support hematopoiesis via direct cell-cell interactions with hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells by releasing soluble factors. Glycans, such as N-glycan, are involved in numerous biological processes, including inflammation, cell-cell interactions, morphogenesis, cancer development and progression. In this study, acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells KG1a co-cultured with bone marrow derived stromal cells HS27a were utilized as the *in vitro* cell model to study the profiling of N-glycan in KG1a cells before and after stromal

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contact by using MALDI-TOF-MS (matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectrometry) analysis. Our study showed that the levels of core-fucosylated *N*-glycans encoded by *FUT8* (fucosyltransferase 8), tri-antennary and tetra-antennary encoded by *MGAT5* [mannosyl ( $\alpha$ -1,6)-glycoprotein  $\beta$ -1,6-*N*-acetylglucosaminyltransferase] and *MGAT3* (mannosyl-glycoprotein  $\beta$ -1,4-*N*-acetyl-glucosaminyltransferase) in co-cultured KG1a cells were enhanced and their responded genes were also elevated. Meantime, the relative intensity of Man<sub>10</sub>GlcNAc<sub>2</sub>Asn *N*-glycan was down regulated in co-cultured KG1a cells. Consistent with MS results, lectin staining study showed that binding affinity to lectin PHA-E+L (*Phaseolus vulgaris Agglutinin*) and LCA (*Lens culinaris*) was enhanced in co-cultured KG1a cells. Profiling the alterations of *N*-glycan in KG1a cells in present or absent of HS27a cells will further to characterize these significantly differentially expressed *N*-glycan and their biological functions in bone marrow microenvironment.

**Keywords** cell co-culture; MALDI-TOF/TOF-MS; *N*-glycan; Real-time PCR; lectin staining

骨髓造血微环境(hemopoietic bone marrow microenviorment, HBMM)也称造血微环境, 是支持和调节血液细胞生长发育的内环境, 包括骨髓基质细胞、细胞外基质和造血因子等<sup>[1]</sup>。Kumar等<sup>[2]</sup>形象地将造血干细胞和造血微环境比作“种子”和“土壤”。骨髓基质细胞在促进造血干细胞生成血细胞的各环节中(静止、分化、增殖、成熟和凋亡等)都起重要作用<sup>[3]</sup>。

人体细胞中超过85%的蛋白质是被糖基化的, 包括大部分细胞膜蛋白质和分泌蛋白质。糖基化修饰中的*N*-糖链(*N*-glycan)修饰在许多生物过程, 如胞间黏附<sup>[4]</sup>、蛋白质折叠<sup>[5]</sup>等过程中起重要作用。已有研究证实, 癌细胞表面的*N*-糖基化通常会发生改变<sup>[6]</sup>。例如, 人体细胞中主要的*N*-糖链分支结构, 如 $\beta$ 1,6-GlcNAc( $\beta$ 1,6-*N*-acetylglucosamine)分支、平分型GlcNAc和核心岩藻糖结构, 分别经糖基转移酶GnT-V(*N*-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V)、GnT-III和Fut8(fucosyltransferase 8)催化形成, 而这些糖基转移酶分别由*MGAT5*(mannosyl ( $\alpha$ -1,6)-glycoprotein  $\beta$ -1,6-*N*-acetyl-glucosaminyltransferase)、*MGAT3*(mannosyl-glycoprotein  $\beta$ -1,4-*N*-acetylglucosaminyltransferase)和*FUT8*基因编码<sup>[7]</sup>, 而GnT-V、GnT-III和Fut8在癌症中起重要作用<sup>[8]</sup>。

在研究因造血干细胞恶性增殖引起的肿瘤性疾病[如骨髓增生异常综合征(myelodysplastic syndromes, MDS)]时, 主要从基因和蛋白质水平入手<sup>[9-11]</sup>, 而从血液细胞表面*N*-糖链变化研究的报道较少。有报道指出, MDS中造血微环境的异常会使基质细胞的某些糖蛋白上的*N*-糖链表达异常<sup>[12]</sup>, 因此, 我们推测, 骨髓基质细胞可能也对血液细胞表面的*N*-糖链变化有

影响。KG1a是人急性髓系白血病细胞, 细胞表面有CD45(cluster of differentiation 45)抗原, 是常用于和骨髓基质细胞共培养的血液细胞<sup>[13-15]</sup>。本研究使用人骨髓来源的基质细胞HS27a与人急性髓系白血病细胞KG1a共培养的体外模型, 利用质谱(matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectrometry, MALDI-TOF-MS)技术从糖组学角度比较了人急性髓系白血病细胞与骨髓基质细胞共培养前后的*N*-糖链变化, 并结合实时荧光定量PCR(Real-time PCR)和细胞凝集素染色对质谱结果加以验证。期望本研究的实验结果能为骨髓微环境与血液细胞的相互作用从*N*-糖链变化的角度提供一些实验基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

人急性髓系白血病细胞KG1a和基质细胞HS27a获赠于美国FHCRC(Fred-Hutchinson Cancer Research Center)。PRMI 1640细胞基础培养基购于Life Technologies公司。胎牛血清购于全式金生物技术有限公司。MACS CD45-microbeads抗体购于美天旎生物技术有限公司。

苯甲基碘酰氟(phenylmethanesulfonyl fluoride, PMSF)、抑肽酶、T-PER裂解液均购于Thermo Scientific公司。BCA蛋白质检测试剂盒和Hoechst染色液购于碧云天生物技术研究所。CD45-APC抗体购于BD公司。葡聚糖凝胶柱Sephadex G-25购于Amersham Pharmacia Biotech公司。凝集素LCA和PHA-E+L购于Vector公司。Amicon Ultra-0.5 10 kDa超滤管购于美国Millipore公司。Sepharose 4B琼脂糖凝胶、尿素、碳酸氢铵、正丁醇、甲醇、二硫

苏糖醇(DTT)、碘乙酰胺(IAM)均购于美国Sigma-Aldrich公司。PNGase F酶购于美国New England Biolabs公司。

## 1.2 细胞培养和蛋白质提取

KG1a细胞和HS27a细胞均用含10%胎牛血清的RPMI 1640培养基,于37 °C、5% CO<sub>2</sub>培养箱中培养。当HS27a细胞生长汇合度至90%时,用胰蛋白酶消化传代。当KG1a细胞数达到2×10<sup>6</sup>/mL时传代。细胞共培养实验:将1×10<sup>6</sup>/mL的HS27a接种于6孔板上,置于培养箱中培养24 h,待其完全贴壁后,加入2×10<sup>6</sup>/mL的KG1a细胞,共培养24 h后,胰蛋白酶消化,收集细胞,4 °C、300 ×g离心5 min,用预冷的PBS重悬细胞沉淀,4 °C、300 ×g离心5 min,重复3次,每1×10<sup>7</sup>细胞中加入20 μL CD45-microbeads抗体,于4 °C孵育15 min标记细胞。细胞标记磁珠后,使用预冷的PBS洗去多余抗体,用1 mL MACS running buffer重悬,进行磁珠分选,收集CD45<sup>+</sup>细胞,即共培养后的KG1a。细胞纯度测定:取对数生长期的KG1a细胞及分选后的CD45<sup>+</sup>细胞,计数约1×10<sup>5</sup>,预冷PBS洗3次后,重悬于100 μL体系,加5 μL CD45-APC抗体,冰上避光孵育30 min后,将未标记CD45-APC的KG1a细胞设为阴性对照,经流式细胞鉴定磁珠分选后,CD45<sup>+</sup>细胞纯度大于97%,即可进行后续实验。然后进行细胞总蛋白质提取,将所得的每1×10<sup>7</sup>细胞中加入600 μL T-PER(含1% PMSF和0.1%抑酞酶),反复吹吸,冰上孵育30 min,4 °C、14 000 ×g离心15 min,收集上清。用BCA法测定蛋白质浓度,-80 °C保存。

## 1.3 N-糖链的释放

取2 mg上述提取的蛋白质加入到10 kDa超滤管中,14 000 ×g离心15 min浓缩至50 μL,弃流出液,加入300 μL 8 mol/L尿素,加入DTT至终浓度为10 mmol/L,充分混匀,14 000 ×g离心15 min,重复2次,再加入150 μL 8 mol/L尿素,加入IAM至终浓度为20 mmol/L,充分混匀,暗处孵育20 min,14 000 ×g离心15 min。之后加入150 μL 40 mmol/L NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>,至超滤管中,14 000 ×g离心10 min,重复3次。将超滤管放入新的收集管中,加入用300 μL 40 mmol/L NH<sub>4</sub>HCO<sub>3</sub>溶解的PNGase F酶,充分混匀,37 °C静置孵育12 h,14 000 ×g离心10 min,加200 μL超纯水至超滤管中,14 000 ×g离心10 min,收集流出液,冷冻干燥。

## 1.4 糖链除盐

加100 μL Sepharose 4B至1.5 mL的EP管中,再加入甲醇:水(1:1, v/v)溶液1 mL,混匀,于12 000 ×g离心5 min,弃上清,重复2次。而后,向EP管中加入正丁醇:甲醇:水(5:1:1, v/v)溶液1 mL,12 000 ×g离心5 min,弃上清,重复2次。向糖链冻干样品中加入500 μL上述正丁醇:甲醇:水溶液,然后加入到处理好的Sepharose 4B中,置于摇床中室温60 r/min缓慢震动1 h,14 000 ×g离心15 min,弃上清,用正丁醇:甲醇:水溶液洗3次,再加入1 mL 1:1的甲醇:水溶液,置于摇床中于室温下,120 r/min剧烈震动,14 000 ×g离心15 min,收集上清即纯化的糖链溶液,冷冻干燥。

## 1.5 N-糖链样品的MALDI-TOF-MS解析

用适量(约5 μL)的甲醇:水(1:1, v/v)溶解糖链,取2 μL上样至MTP Anchorchip 384点的靶板上,待靶板上的样品自然干燥后,向样品上点加1 μL DHB基质,自然晾干。用MALDI-TOF/TOF-MS(UltrafleXtreme, Bruker Daltonics)仪器的阳离子反射模式进行质谱分析,使用GlycoWorkbench软件(<http://code.google.com/p/glycoworkbench/>)进行m/z数据的分析和标注。使用FlexAnalysis软件(Bruker Daltonics),取信噪比大于5,基于MALDI-TOF-MS的测定丰度,归一化处理生成相对强度值(relative intensity)进行相对定量<sup>[16]</sup>。

## 1.6 实时荧光定量PCR(Real-time PCR)

共培养前后的KG1a细胞的总RNA使用RNA抽提试剂盒(Cwbiotech,中国)提取,并反转录成cDNA。根据GenBank序列,按照实时荧光定量PCR(Real-time PCR)的引物要求设计引物序列,实验中所涉及的基因及其引物序列如表1所示。具体操作见本实验室发表文章<sup>[12]</sup>。根据C<sub>t</sub>值,使用2<sup>-ΔΔC\_t</sup>法计算目的基因相对内参基因β-actin表达的倍性关系。

## 1.7 细胞凝集素染色

用1 μL Cy3(10 μg/μL)对应200 μg凝集素,加入等体积的0.2 mol/L的NaHCO<sub>3</sub>,室温避光孵育3 h,用Sephadex G-25分离收集标记后的凝集素。将HS27a细胞接种于24孔板中培养,待细胞汇合度至70%时,加入KG1a细胞。共培养24 h后,磁珠分选收集KG1a细胞,2%多聚甲醛固定15 min,PBS洗3次,5% BSA溶液4 °C封闭过夜。向每个EP管中加入适量标记后的凝集素室温避光孵育3 h,PBS洗3次。0.5 μg/mL Hoechst室温避光染色15 min,PBS洗3次后用200 μL PBS重悬,2 000 r/min甩片5 min,将细胞固定在载玻

片上,用Leica DMi8荧光显微镜对细胞样本进行扫描和分析。

### 1.8 统计学处理

实验数据以平均数±标准误差(mean±S.E.M.)表示,使用GraphPad Prism 5进行t检验或单因素方差分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 KG1a细胞共培养前后N-糖链的质谱分析

利用MALDI-TOF/TOF-MS质谱分析KG1a细胞

在共培养前后细胞表面N-糖链变化,而后利用软件GlycoWorkbench对信噪比高于5的糖链质谱峰进行结构注释(图1)。在共培养前后的KG1a中检测到8个质谱峰( $m/z$  1 418.560、1 580.630、1 742.695、1 904.756、2 066.247、2 352.542、2 392.549、3 472.468),对应推测到11种N-糖链(其中,质谱峰 $m/z$  2 392.549对应推测到2种N-糖链,质谱峰 $m/z$  3 472.468对应推测到3种N-糖链,详见表2),包括高甘露型、复杂型、杂合型、四天线复杂型和平分型。在这11种N-糖链中,4种在KG1a共培养前后都有表达,1种只在KG1a单独培养

表1 实时定量PCR引物序列

Table 1 Real-time PCR primers

引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'→3') Primer sequences (5'→3')
<i>FUT8</i>	F: TGT CCT GTA CTT CAT GCG CT R: TCC ATG ACC CTA ATG GTC TTT T
<i>MGAT2</i>	F: AAA GAA CAC CTG CAG AAC CG R: GGA ATT GAC AAC GTC CTC GT
<i>MGAT3</i>	F: AGG AAG GAG ATG AGG CAC AG R: TTG CTG AGA CCC AGC GG
<i>MGAT4B</i>	F: TCA CTG CCG AAG TGT ACT GTG R: CTG ACA CTC TGC ACT CGC TC
<i>MGAT5</i>	F: GTG AGG GTA GCC GTC CAT AG R: CAG CTT GGT TGC ACT TGA GA
<i>B4GALT1</i>	F: TTA AAC TCA ATC AGC ATG GGG R: CCC GCT AGC AAC TTG ACC T

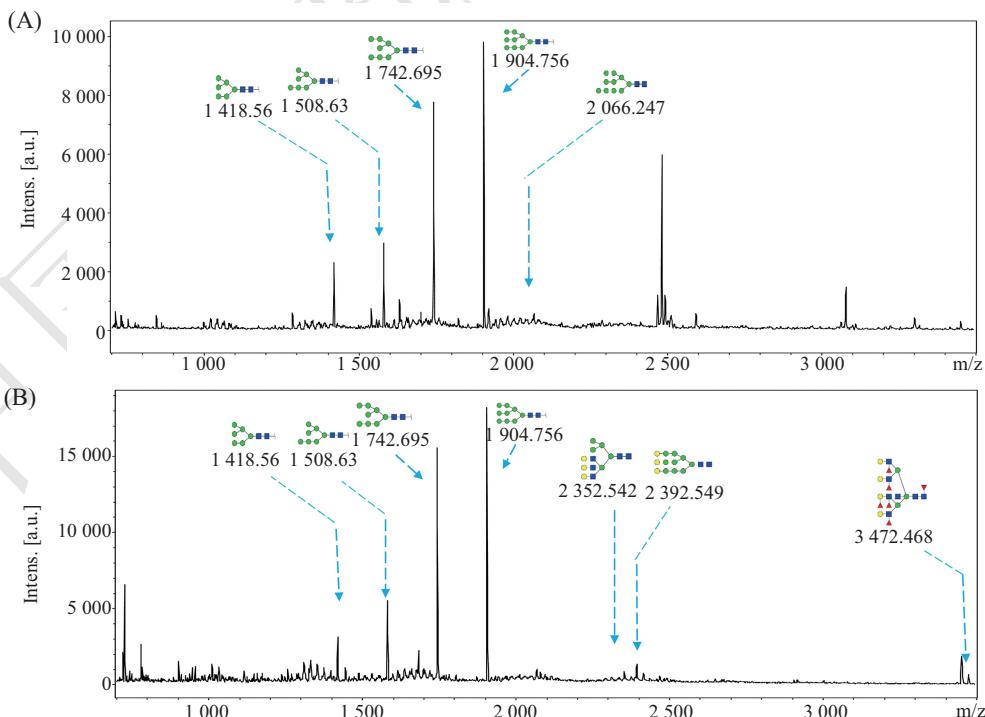


图1 KG1a细胞(A)和共培养后的KG1a细胞(B)N-糖链的质谱图

Fig.1 MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of N-glycans of KG1a cells (A) and co-cultured KG1a cells (B)

时表达, 其余6种在共培养后的KG1a中表达。质谱鉴定到的N-糖链及其糖链结构见表2。将所鉴定到的糖链按照结构分类, KG1a共培养后上调的糖链主要有平分型、四天线复杂型、杂合型和岩藻糖修饰的结构(表3)。而后, 又对个别分子量的N-糖链结构进行二级质谱鉴定, 随机挑选的2种N-糖链二级质谱图见图2。

## 2.2 实时荧光定量PCR

细胞表面N-糖链的变化通常伴随糖基转移酶基因表达水平的变化。基于质谱结果, 我们进一步分析了共培养前后部分与N-糖合成相关的糖基转移酶的mRNA水平变化。与KG1a细胞单独培养相比, 共培养后的KG1a细胞中, 3个糖基转移酶基

因(*FUT8*、*MGAT3*、*MGAT5*)的mRNA水平显著上调, 其他3个糖基转移酶基因(*MGAT2*、*MGAT4B*、*B4GALT1*)的mRNA水平并无明显差异(图3)。这一结果与质谱结果相符。

## 2.3 凝集素染色

为了进一步验证N-糖链质谱分析结果的准确性, 我们随机选择了核心岩藻糖、平分型与四天线复杂型的N-糖链结构, 使用凝集素LCA和PHA-E+L进行细胞凝集素染色验证。其中, 凝集素LCA能与核心岩藻糖结构结合, 凝集素PHA-E+L能与平分型和四天线复杂型的N-糖链2种结构结合(表4)。本实验中使用Cy3对2种凝集素进行荧光标记, 而后使用带有荧光的凝集素孵育细胞, 利用激光共聚焦显微

表2 KG1a细胞共培养前后各N-糖链质谱数据及结构分析

Table 2 Proposed structure and their molecular ions in MALDI spectr of N-Glycan from KG1a and co-cultured KG1a

编号 No.	理论m/z Calculated m/z	实验m/z Experimental m/z	推定结构 Proposed structure	相对强度/平均值(CV%)	
				KG1a	KG1a (HS27a)
1	1 419.476	1 418.560		0.11 (17%)	0.116 (49%)
2	1 581.528	1 580.630		0.164 (1%)	0.133 (7%)
3	1 743.581	1 742.695		0.357 (4%)	0.305 (9%)
4	1 905.634	1 904.756		0.349 (3%)	0.355 (14%)
5	2 067.687	2 066.247		0.021 (36%)	ND
6	2 352.819	2 352.542		ND	0.031 (55%)
7	2 391.792	2 392.549	 	ND	0.044 (52%)
8	3 472.252	3 472.468	  	ND	0.021 (58%)

ND: 未检测到。

ND: not detected.

表3 不同类型N-糖链相对变化

Table 3 Relative variation of different types of N-glycan

Glycan structure	KG1a	KG1a (HS27a)
High-mannose	1	0.953
Hybrid	0	0.031
Complex	0	0.065
Triantennary	0	0.044
Tetra-antennary	0	0.021
Fucosidic	0	0.021
Bisected	0	0.021

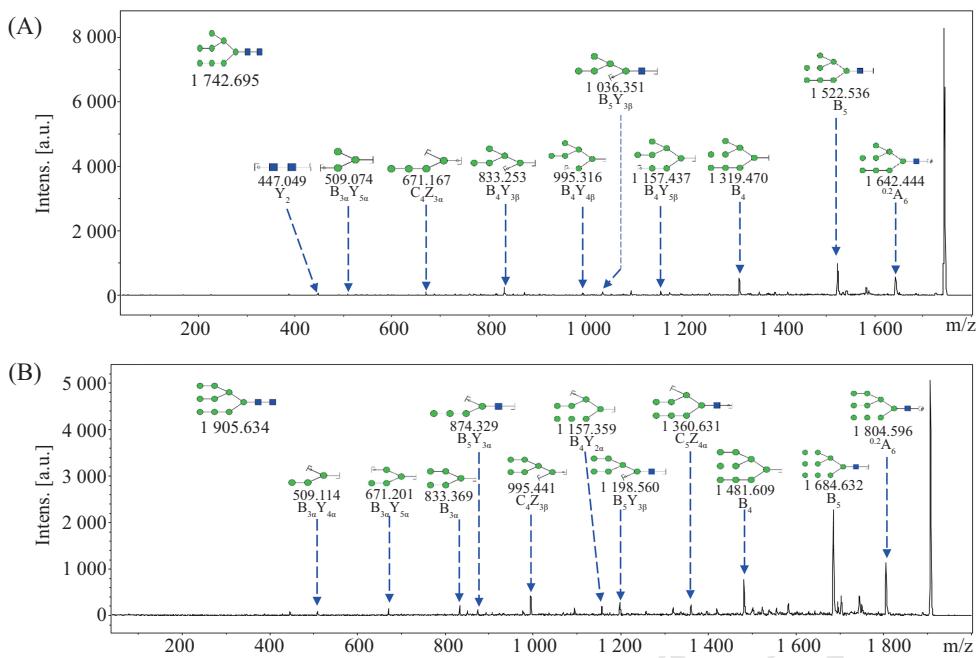


图2 m/z 1742.695(A)和1905.634(B)的N-糖链二级质谱图

Fig.2 MALDI-TOF/TOF-MS/MS analysis of N-glycans with m/z 1742.695 (A) and 1905.634 (B)

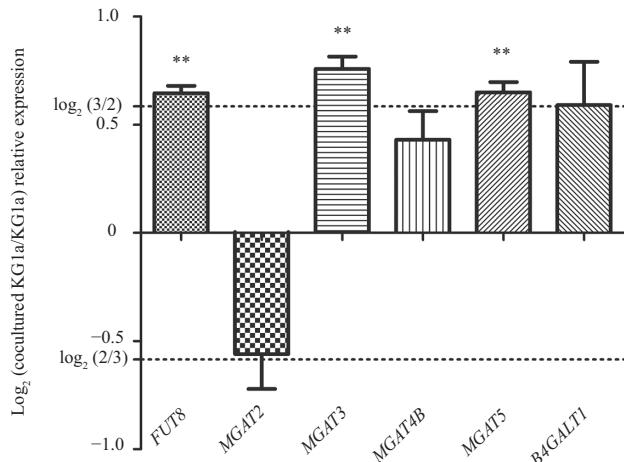
 $**P<0.01$ , 与单独培养的KG1a细胞组比较。 $**P<0.01$ , compared with KG1a cells group.

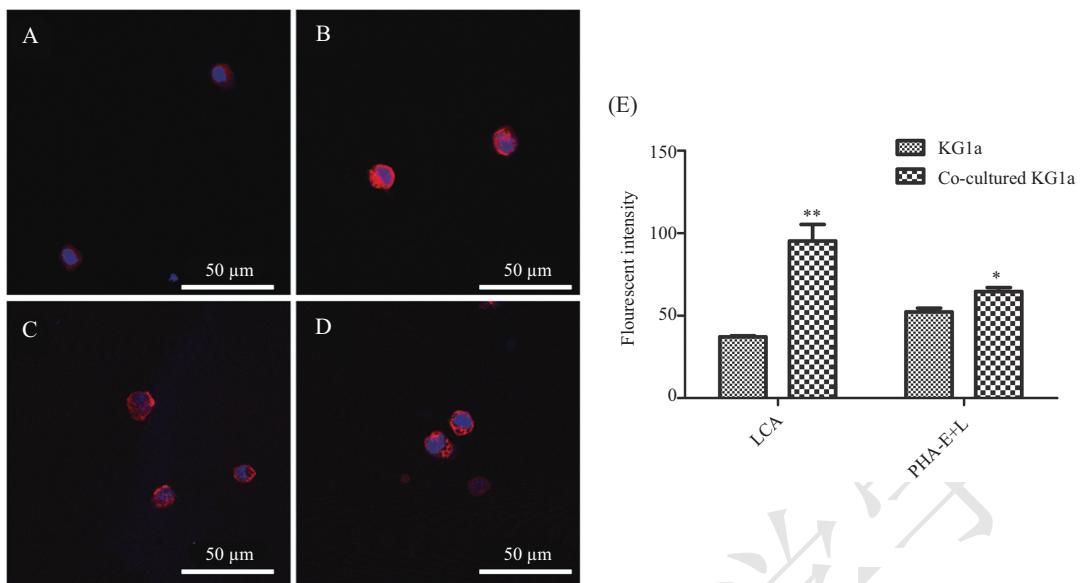
图3 Real-time PCR检测KG1a细胞共培养前后相关糖基转移酶基因的表达

Fig.3 Real-time PCR analysis of related glycosyltransferase gene expression

表4 凝集素名称及其结合的N-糖链结构

Table 4 Lectins and their binding-N-glycan structures

凝集素 Lectin	识别结构 Binding structure	
LCA	Fuc $\alpha$ -1,6GlcNAc (core)	
PHA-E+L	Bisecting GlcNAc and biantennary N-glycan; Tetra-antennary complex-type N-glycan	



A: LCA染色的KG1a细胞; B: LCA染色的共培养后的KG1a细胞; C: PHA-E+L染色的KG1a细胞; D: PHA-E+L染色的共培养后的KG1a细胞; E: 荧光强度比较, \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01, 与单独培养的KG1a细胞组比较。  
 A: LCA stained KG1a cells; B: LCA stained co-cultured KG1a cells; C: PHA-E+L stained KG1a cells; D: PHA-E+L stained co-cultured KG1a cells; E: comparison of fluorescence intensity, \*P<0.05, \*\*P<0.01 compared with KG1a cells group.

图4 KG1a细胞共培养前后的细胞凝集素染色图

**Fig.4 The affinity of different lectins to KG1a cells before and after co-culture analyzed by fluorescent cell lectin-immunochemistry**

镜扫描分析。结果如图4, 与KG1a细胞本身相比, 凝集素LCA染色的共培养后的KG1a细胞荧光强度增强, 表明共培养后细胞表面核心岩藻糖结构增加。凝集素PHA-E+L染色的共培养后的KG1a细胞荧光强度增强, 表明共培养后细胞表面平分型和四天线复杂型结构增加。荧光强度量化结果见图4E, 染色结果与质谱结果一致。

### 3 讨论

已有研究表明, 蛋白质的糖基化在癌症和其他疾病中会发生改变, 因而被认为是潜在的癌症生物标志物。例如, 甲胎蛋白( $\alpha$ -fetoprotein)是一个重要的核心岩藻糖基化的糖蛋白, 这一蛋白质的核心岩藻糖基化只发生在肝细胞癌而不是慢性肝病中<sup>[17]</sup>; 高水平的N-乙酰葡萄糖氨基转移酶-III能抑制乙肝病毒基因的表达<sup>[18]</sup>。

基于释放细胞总糖链的方法, 糖组学技术已被用于检测癌症中的糖链标志物。在此, 我们使用质谱的糖组学分析技术, 检测KG1a细胞在参与HS27a细胞共培养前后N-糖链的变化, 并结合细胞凝集素染色和实时定量荧光PCR加以验证, 推测造血微环境作用于急性髓系白血病细胞表面N-糖链的改变,

进而找到相应的N-糖链标志物。

根据实验结果我们发现, KG1a细胞与HS27a共培养后, *MGAT3*和*MGAT5*的mRNA水平增加。质谱分析和PHA-E+L凝集素染色分析证明, 由*MGAT3*和*MGAT5*编码的糖基转移酶合成的平分型和四天线复杂型N-糖变化与基因表达水平一致。在生物合成复杂型和杂合型N-糖链时, 平分型 $\beta$ -GlcNAc起到调节作用, 在*MGAT3*作用下向核心 $\beta$ -甘露糖添加平分型 $\beta$ -GlcNAc糖基, 阻止了甘露糖苷酶II和其他GlcNAc转移酶的作用。有报道证明, 在肝癌、卵巢癌和白血病中均发现*MGAT3*的异常表达<sup>[19-21]</sup>, *MGAT3*具有抑制癌症转移<sup>[22]</sup>、遏制肿瘤生长<sup>[23]</sup>及抑制EMT过程<sup>[24]</sup>的作用。*MGAT5*所编码的酶可以向 $\alpha$ 1,6-甘露糖添加 $\beta$ 1,6的分支结构, 所合成的N-糖链与血管生成<sup>[25]</sup>和肿瘤生长<sup>[26]</sup>有关。

除此之外, 我们还注意到共培养后, KG1a细胞的N-糖链上岩藻糖结构增加, 这类结构由FUT家族的9种基因控制。末端岩藻糖由*FUT1~7*和*FUT9*合成, 与肿瘤的转移直接相关<sup>[8]</sup>。*FUT8*所控制的核心岩藻糖基化被认为是N-糖链合成的终末反应, 在许多生理和病理过程, 如癌症的发展和治疗中起关键作用<sup>[27]</sup>。*FUT8*/核心岩藻糖的异常上调在肝癌<sup>[28]</sup>、

肺癌<sup>[29]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[30]</sup>中均有发生。在红系分化中, *FUT8*起重要作用, 并且能抑制小鼠血红蛋白的形成<sup>[31]</sup>。

本研究利用MALDI-TOF、Real-time PCR和细胞染色的等方法, 分别检测了人急性髓系白血病细胞KG1a在与基质细胞HS27a共培养前后, 不同N-糖链含量和相应糖基转移酶基因表达水平的差异, 为检测体外细胞共培养体系中N-糖链的变化提供了新思路。后续对于此共培养体系的研究可以围绕核心岩藻糖结构和平分型糖链展开, 以期为血液病(如MDS)中差异糖链的分析提供一定的实验基础。

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