

靶向调控AKT/mTOR信号通路对骨肉瘤细胞MG63增殖、凋亡、自噬及成骨分化的影响

张遥¹ 康权² 董姿杏¹ 谢圣男¹ 罗庆^{1*}

(¹重庆医科大学附属儿童医院儿科研究所, 儿童发育疾病研究教育部重点实验室, 儿童发育重大疾病国家国际科技合作基地, 儿科学重庆市重点实验室, 重庆 400014; ²重庆医科大学附属儿童医院肝胆外科, 重庆 400014)

摘要 该文探究靶向调控AKT/mTOR信号通路后, 对人骨肉瘤细胞株(MG63)增殖、凋亡、自噬及成骨分化的影响并探讨其机制。RT-PCR检测在不同恶性程度骨肉瘤细胞中AKT、mTOR基因表达的情况; 选择靶向mTOR信号通路的抑制剂雷帕霉素和激活剂3-苄基-5-(2-硝基苯氧甲基)-γ-丁内酯(3-BDO), 分别用CCK-8检测细胞增殖; DAPI染色、Annexin V-FITC/PI双染法检测凋亡; 碱性磷酸酶(ALP)染色检测早期成骨能力; 茜素红染色检测中晚期成骨能力; Western blot技术检测自噬相关蛋白及分化抑制因子(Id1)表达。结果显示, AKT/mTOR表达情况与骨肉瘤恶性程度有关; 通过靶向抑制AKT/mTOR信号通路后, 可抑制骨肉瘤细胞MG63增殖, 促进凋亡, 上调自噬水平, 抑制其早、晚期成骨分化; 靶向激活AKT/mTOR信号通路后, 对骨肉瘤细胞MG63增殖、凋亡无明显影响, 下调自噬水平, 但可促进其早、晚期成骨分化。该研究表明, 靶向调控AKT/mTOR信号通路与分化抑制因子(Id1)表达有关, 可进一步阐明骨肉瘤发病机制, 为诱导分化治疗提供理论依据。

关键词 AKT/mTOR; 骨肉瘤; 增殖; 凋亡; 自噬; 成骨分化

Effects of Targeting Regulation of AKT/mTOR Signaling Pathway on Proliferation, Apoptosis, Autophagy and Osteogenic Differentiation of Osteosarcoma Cell Line MG63

Zhang Yao¹, Kang Quan², Dong Zixing¹, Xie Shengnan¹, Luo Qing^{1*}

(¹Pediatric Research Institute, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Child Development and Disorders, China International Science and Technology Cooperation Base of Child Development and Critical Disorder, Lab of Pediatrics Oncology, Chongqing Key Laboratory of Pediatrics, Chongqing 400014, China;

²Department of Hepatology, Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400014, China)

Abstract The aim of this paper was to investigate the effects of targeted regulation of AKT/mTOR signaling pathway on the proliferation, apoptosis, autophagy and osteogenic differentiation of human osteosarcoma cell line (MG63), and to explore its mechanism. RT-PCR was used to detect mRNA expression of AKT and mTOR in osteosarcoma cells with different degrees of malignancy. Rapamycin was used as a targeted inhibitor of the mtor signaling pathway, and 3-BDO was used as a targeted activator of the mtor signaling pathway. Cell proliferation activity was detected by CCK-8 assay, apoptosis was detected by DAPI staining and Annexin V-FITC/PI double

收稿日期: 2018-05-18 接受日期: 2018-06-13

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 81172545)和重庆市卫生和计划生育委员会医学科研项目(批准号: 2016MSXM093)资助的课题

*通讯作者。Tel: 13452336031, E-mail: 352934430@qq.com

Received: May 18, 2018 Accepted: June 13, 2018

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.81172545) and Chongqing Municipal Health and Family Planning Commission Medical Research Project Funding (Grant No.2016MSXM093)

*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-13452336031, E-mail: 352934430@qq.com

网络出版时间: 2018-08-27 17:03:21 URL: <http://kns.cnki.net/kems/detail/31.2035.Q.20180827.1703.008.html>

staining; alkaline phosphatase (ALP) staining was used to detect cell early osteogenic differentiation ability. Alizarin red staining was used to detect cell middle-late osteogenic differentiation ability. Autophagy and Id1 was detected by Western blot. The results showed that expression of AKT/mTOR was related to the degree of malignancy of osteosarcoma. After targeted inhibition of AKT/mTOR signaling pathway, inhibitor of mTOR signaling pathway could inhibit the proliferation of osteosarcoma cell MG63 and promote apoptosis, upregulate autophagy, but inhibited early and late osteogenic differentiation. After targeted activation of AKT/mTOR signaling pathway, there was no significant effect on the proliferation and apoptosis of osteosarcoma cell MG63, down-regulated autophagy, but promoted its early and late osteogenic differentiation. This study indicated that targeted regulation of AKT/mTOR signaling pathway was related to the expression of differentiation suppressor factor (Id1), which could further elucidate the pathogenesis of osteosarcoma and provide theoretical basis for inducing differentiation therapy.

Keywords AKT/mTOR; osteosarcoma; proliferation; apoptosis; autophagy; osteogenic differentiation

骨肉瘤是常见的原发性恶性骨肿瘤, 主要发生在儿童和青少年中, 占所有原发性骨肿瘤的20%左右和总体儿科肿瘤的5%左右^[1]。骨肉瘤侵袭能力强, 转移早, 易耐药, 预后差^[2]。尽管辅助化疗联合手术切除使患者生存率得到改善, 然而在近三十年, 骨肉瘤五年生存率依然维持在65%~70%^[3]。因此, 迫切需要探明其发病机制, 为治疗骨肉瘤提供新的思路。

尽管目前骨肉瘤的病因尚未完全阐明, 但大量的证据表明, 这种疾病涉及到细胞内多个信号传导途径的失调, 尤其是PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路。PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路被认为是人类几乎所有癌症中最重要的致癌通路之一^[4]。该通路的激活可促进肿瘤细胞的生长、增殖, 抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡。目前在乳腺癌、白血病、前列腺癌、肺癌等多种肿瘤中出现PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路失调^[5], 然而在骨肉瘤中研究较少。

由于PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路也是调控自噬的关键信号通路, 当肿瘤组织生长过快, 导致能量缺乏时, 其可通过激活自噬来减少毒性产物的积累以维持肿瘤细胞的存活。因此, 自噬被认为是肿瘤的一种保护机制。本研究旨在通过选取靶向抑

制mTOR的药物雷帕霉素及靶向激活mTOR的药物3-BDO, 探讨调控mTOR信号通路对骨肉瘤恶性生物学行为及成骨分化的作用及机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试剂与仪器

骨肉瘤细胞株MG63、143b、TE85及骨髓间充质干细胞由本实验室保存。3-BDO、雷帕霉素、DMSO、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)染色试剂盒购自Sigma公司; DMEM高糖培养基购自Gibco公司; Albumin Bovine V购自北京索莱宝科技有限公司; 胎牛血清购自浙江天杭生物科技股份有限公司; CCK-8试剂购自日本同仁化学研究所; RNA提取试剂盒及全蛋白提取试剂盒购自南京凯基生物科技发展有限公司; AKT、mTOR、β-actin引物序列由Invitrogen设计及合成, 序列见表1; 反转录试剂盒购自TaKaRa公司; DNA marker、蛋白marker、Trizol、PCR Mix均购自Thermo Fisher Scientific公司; DAPI染料购自北京雷根生物技术有限公司; 茜素红S、胰蛋白酶、SDS-PAGE凝胶配制试剂盒、SDS-PAGE蛋白上样缓冲液、SDS-PAGE电泳液以及转膜

表1 AKT、mTOR、β-actin基因引物序列
Table 1 AKT, mTOR, β-actin gene primer sequences

目的基因 Target gene	引物序列 Primer sequence	产物大小(bp) Product size (bp)
AKT	Upstream: 5'-GAG GTG CTG GAG GAC AAT G-3' Downstream: 5'-GCT GGC CGA GTA GGA GAA-3'	146
mTOR	Upstream: 5'-CTG ACC CTG ACA TTC GCT A-3' Downstream: 5'-CGG GCA CTC TGC TCT TTG-3'	265
β-actin	Upstream: 5'-AGA CCT GTA CGC CAA CAC AG-3' Downstream: 5'-GTA CTT GCG CTC AGG AGG AG-3'	139

液均购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司; 兔源AKT、p-AKT、mTOR、p-mTOR、Beclin1、Id1抗体均购自Cell Signaling Technology公司; 鼠源 β -actin、LC3、P62抗体、羊抗兔二抗、羊抗鼠二抗均购自Santa Cruz Animal Health公司。

1.2 细胞培养

将MG63细胞用含有10%胎牛血清的DMEM高糖培养基培养, 置于37 °C、5% CO₂孵箱中, 待细胞贴壁生长约80%融合度时进行胰酶消化、传代。

1.3 RT-PCR检测mRNA表达情况

逆转录合成cDNA, 再以其为模板, 特异扩增相关目的基因, 内参为 β -actin, 反应条件为: 94 °C 3 min; 94 °C 30 s, 60 °C~50 °C 30 s, 72 °C 1 min, 每个循环降低1 °C, 共12个循环; 94 °C 30 s, 57 °C 30 s, 72 °C 1 min, 15个循环; 72 °C 5 min, 4 °C无限循环。PCR产物经1%~2%琼脂糖电泳, 90 V 30 min, 凝胶成像仪拍照记录。

1.4 CCK-8检测细胞增殖

取对数生长期的MG63细胞, 按每孔100 μ L接种于96孔板内, 每孔细胞约3 000个, 雷帕霉素及3-BDO均以DMSO作为溶剂, 保证DMSO最终浓度≤0.5%(该浓度DMSO对细胞生长无影响), 设置雷帕霉素终浓度依次为3.75、7.5、15、30、60 μ mol/L, 3-BDO终浓度依次为15、30、60、120、240 μ mol/L。

待MG63细胞贴壁增生至70%~80%汇合度时, 分别加入各浓度雷帕霉素、3-BDO以及等量DMSO作为对照组(控制浓度≤0.5%), 对照组及实验组均设置3个副孔, 置于37 °C、5% CO₂的孵箱中培养。于24 h、48 h及72 h后每孔加入10 μ L CCK-8, 继续培养2 h, 酶标仪读取 D_{450} 值。抑制率IR%=[1-(实验组 D 值-空白组 D 值)/(对照组 D 值-空白组 D 值)]×100%, 为了便于实验进行, 后续实验均以24 h测出的IC₅₀浓度处理细胞, 所有实验重复3次。

1.5 DAPI染色法及Annexin V-FITC/PI双染检测细胞凋亡

1.5.1 DAPI染色法 实验设抑制mTOR组(雷帕霉素组)、激活mTOR组(3-BDO组)、对照组(DMSO组)。所有组处理24 h后, PBS洗2次, 用4%多聚甲醛固定细胞约15 min, PBS清洗3次, 再加入DAPI染料, 室温、避光反应约30 min, 荧光显微镜下观察拍照。

1.5.2 Annexin V-FITC/PI双染法 细胞分组处理同1.5.1。PBS洗2次, 用不含EDTA的胰酶消化, 弃上清, 加入200 μ L Binding Buffer重悬细胞, 再加入5 μ L

Annexin V-FITC和10 μ L PI, 室温避光反应15 min, 流式细胞仪上机检测。

1.6 ALP染色法

细胞分组同前。处理7天后, 避光下取少许fast blue BB salt粉末加入ddH₂O中, 随后取1/25总体积的AS-MS染料混匀配制成染液, 弃培养液, PBS洗涤细胞3次, 多聚甲醛固定1 min, PBS洗涤细胞3次, 每孔加入200 μ L染液, 37 °C避光孵育30 min, ddH₂O浸洗后于显微镜下观察拍照。

1.7 茜素红染色

细胞分组同前。处理21天后, 小心吸去培养基, PBS轻轻浸洗细胞3次, 多聚甲醛固定2 min, PBS洗涤细胞3次, 每孔加入200 μ L茜素红染液, 继续置于孵箱孵育30 min, 弃染液, ddH₂O浸洗细胞3次后于显微镜下观察拍照。

1.8 全蛋白提取和Western blot检测自噬相关蛋白以及Id1基因表达

细胞分组同前。处理24 h后, 预冷PBS洗涤细胞, 用全蛋白提取试剂盒提取细胞总蛋白(参考说明书), BCA法测定蛋白浓度。分别配置15%、10%、8% SDS-PAGE分离胶与5%浓缩胶, 50 μ g各组蛋白上样电泳, 再转至PVDF膜上, 5%脱脂奶粉或5% BSA室温封闭90 min, 一抗(1:1 000)4 °C冰箱孵育过夜, TBST洗膜后, 二抗(1:2 000)室温孵育1 h, TBST洗涤后ECL显影曝光。

1.9 统计学分析

所有实验重复3次, 结果采用SPSS 20.0统计软件及GraphPad Prism V.6.00进行分析, 均值以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 采取单因素方差分析和Student's t-test检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 RT-PCR检测不同恶性程度骨肉瘤细胞中AKT、mTOR的mRNA表达情况

分别检测MSC、143b、MG63、TE85中AKT、mTOR的基因表达情况, 以MSC组为对照组, 恶性程度从高到低依次为143b、MG63、TE85。研究结果表明, 在骨肉瘤细胞中, AKT、mTOR表达均高于MSC中, 且其表达水平与恶性程度有关($P<0.05$)(图1), 表明AKT、mTOR在骨肉瘤中有重要作用。因MG63细胞中AKT、mTOR表达水平处于中间, 故靶向抑制或激活mTOR后便于实验进行, 且MG63细胞恶性程度居

中, 故后续实验均以MG63细胞为研究对象。

2.2 Western blot验证雷帕霉素、3-BDO对骨肉瘤细胞MG63 AKT/mTOR信号通路的影响

两种药物分别处理MG63细胞24 h后, 抑制剂雷帕霉素组p-AKT、p-mTOR蛋白表达较对照组(control)下降, 激活剂3-BDO组p-AKT、p-mTOR蛋白表达水平较对照组(control)增加, 且差异均有显著性($P<0.05$)(图2)。

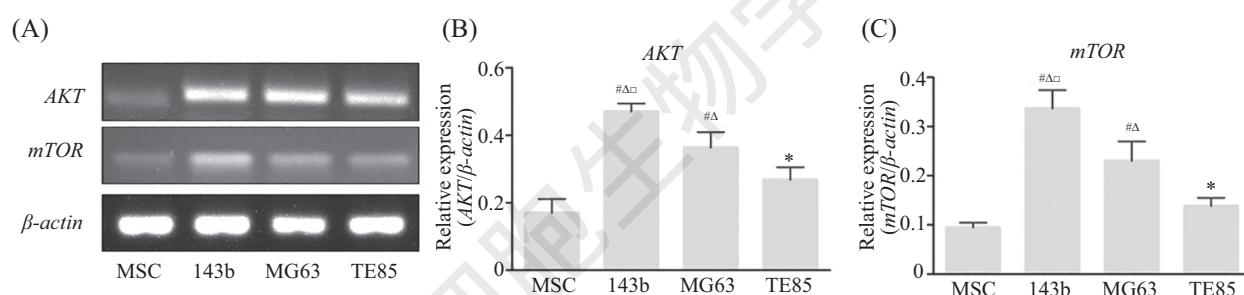
2.3 靶向调控mTOR信号通路对骨肉瘤MG63细胞增殖的影响

CCK-8结果显示, 在0~60 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 浓度范围内, 雷帕霉素能明显抑制MG63细胞增殖, 其抑制率呈浓度和时间依赖性, 其24 h IC_{50} 为(24.96±1.15) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 48 h IC_{50} 为(19.43±0.46) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 72 h IC_{50} 为(15.61±0.71) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (图3A); 3-BDO对骨肉瘤MG63细胞的增殖无明显影响, 其24 h IC_{50} 为(101.73±1.03) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 48 h

IC_{50} 为(82.36±1.35) $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 72 h IC_{50} 为(73.31±2.23) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (图3B)。再分别运用两种药物处理MG63细胞24、48、72 h, 发现mTOR抑制剂可抑制MG63细胞增殖($P<0.05$), mTOR激活剂对MG63细胞增殖无明显影响(图3C)。因实验需要, 后面所有处理组均选择24 h为作用时间点, 雷帕霉素取25 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, 3-BDO取100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。

2.4 靶向调控mTOR信号通路对骨肉瘤MG63细胞凋亡的影响

DAPI染色结果显示, 靶向抑制mTOR通路后, 即雷帕霉素处理MG63细胞后能明显诱导细胞凋亡, 靶向激活mTOR通路后, 对细胞凋亡无明显影响(图4)。流式细胞术检测结果显示, 对照组、雷帕霉素组、3-BDO组凋亡率为分别是11.3%±1.5%、17.6%±2.0%和15.0%±1.9%, 雷帕霉素组较对照组有统计学差异($P<0.05$)(图5)。

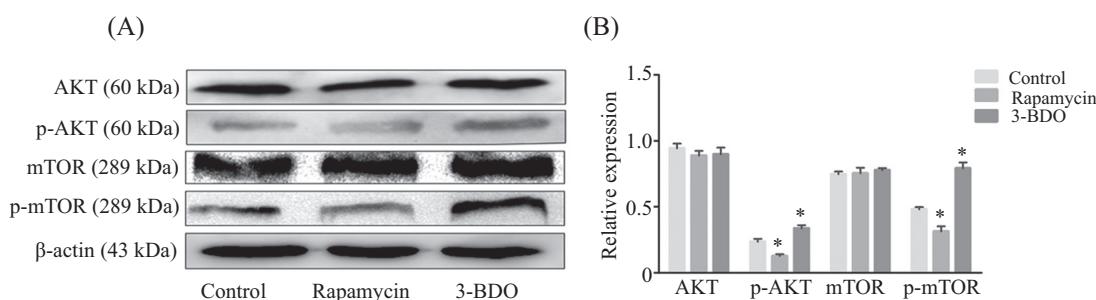


A: RT-PCR检测不同恶性程度骨肉瘤细胞中AKT、mTOR基因表达情况; B: AKT基因在不同细胞中的相对表达水平; C: mTOR基因在不同细胞中的相对表达水平。 $*P<0.05$, $^{\#}P<0.01$, 与MSC组比较; $^{\Delta}P<0.05$, 与TE85组比较; $^{\square}P<0.05$, 与MG63组比较。

A: mRNA expressions of AKT and mTOR were detected by RT-PCR; B: the relative mRNA expression of AKT among different cells; C: the relative mRNA expression of mTOR among different cells. $*P<0.05$, $^{\#}P<0.01$ compared with MSC group; $^{\Delta}P<0.05$ compared with TE85 group; $^{\square}P<0.05$ compared with MG63 group.

图1 RT-PCR检测不同恶性程度骨肉瘤细胞中AKT、mTOR的mRNA表达情况

Fig.1 mRNA expression of AKT and mTOR in osteosarcoma cells with different degrees of malignancy by RT-PCR

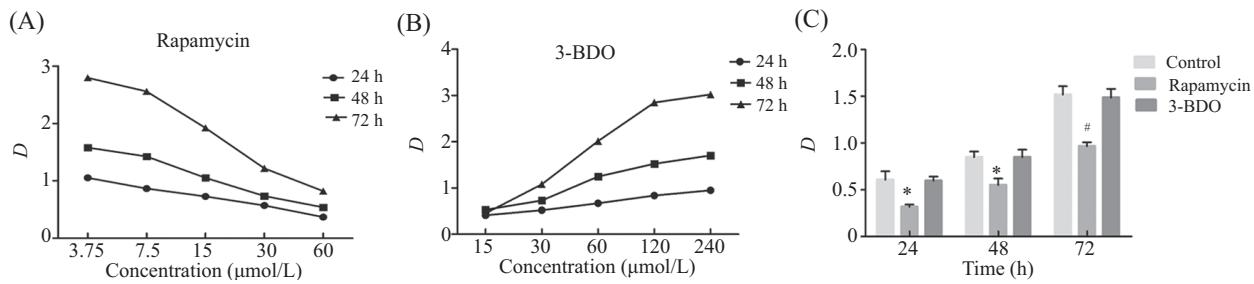


A: Western blot检测骨肉瘤细胞MG63经靶向调控mTOR后各组中AKT、mTOR蛋白表达情况; $*P<0.05$, 与对照组比较。

A: protein expression of AKT and mTOR in osteosarcoma cell line MG63 after targeted mTOR regulation detected by Western blot; B: the relative protein expression of AKT and mTOR; $*P<0.05$ compared with control group.

图2 Western blot验证两种药物对AKT/mTOR信号通路影响

Fig.2 The effect of two drugs on AKT/mTOR signaling pathway verified by Western blot

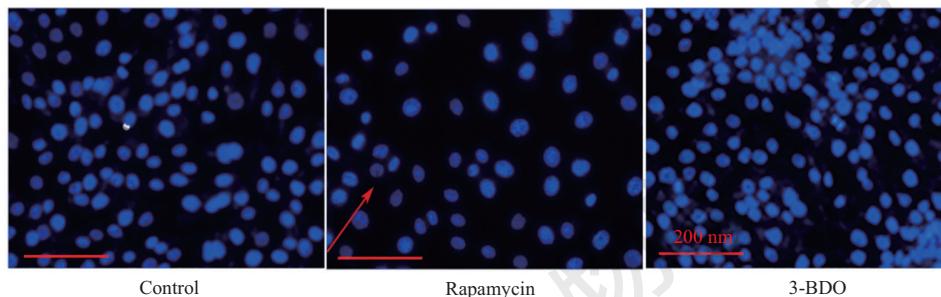


A: 不同浓度雷帕霉素处理MG63细胞后的抑制率; B: 不同浓度3-BDO处理MG63细胞后的抑制率; C: 两种药物处理MG63细胞后24、48、72 h后的情况; *P<0.05, #P<0.01, 与对照组比较。

A: the inhibition rates of MG63 cells treated with different concentrations of rapamycin; B: the inhibition rates of MG63 cells treated with different concentrations of 3-BDO; C: the D values of 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h after treatment with two drugs in MG63 cells. * $P<0.05$, # $P<0.01$ compared with the control group.

图3 雷帕霉素及3-BDO对MG63细胞增殖的影响

Fig.3 Effect of rapamycin and 3-BDO on proliferation of MG63 cells

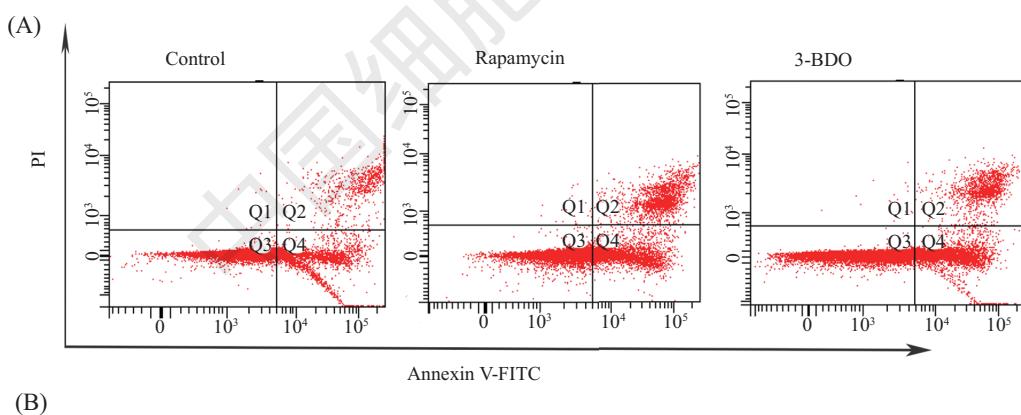


红色箭头指示凋亡细胞。

Red arrow indicated apoptotic cell.

图4 DAPI染色检测细胞凋亡

Fig.4 Cell apoptosis analysed by DAPI



A: 流式细胞术检测不同组凋亡情况;

A: apoptosis in osteosarcoma cell lines was evaluated by flow cytometry; B: the apoptosis rate; * $P<0.05$ compared with control group.

图5 Annexin V-FITC检测细胞凋亡

Fig.5 Cell apoptosis analysed by Annexin V-PI staining

2.5 靶向调控mTOR信号通路对骨肉瘤MG63细胞自噬的影响

Western blot结果显示,与对照组比较,靶向抑制mTOR(即雷帕霉素处理组),自噬相关蛋白LC3、Beclin1表达升高, P62蛋白下降表达;靶向激活mTOR(即3-BDO组),自噬相关蛋白LC3、Beclin1表达下降, P62蛋白表达升高,差异具有显著性($P<0.05$)(图6)。

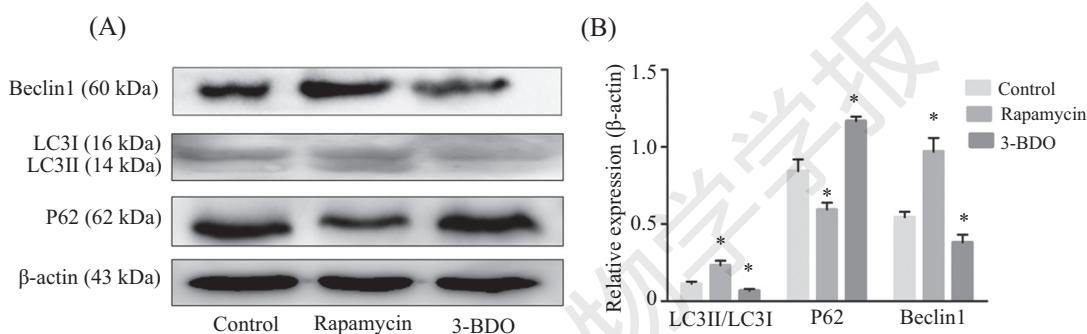
2.6 靶向调控mTOR信号通路对骨肉瘤MG63细胞成骨分化的影响

雷帕霉素、3-BDO及DMSO组(对照组)分别处

理MG63细胞7天后行早期成骨分化检测。3-BDO组ALP染色为阳性反应,较对照组染色明显,雷帕霉素组染色为阴性(图7A);这三组细胞处理21天后行晚期成骨分化检测,雷帕霉素组钙盐沉积较对照组明显减少,3-BDO组可见红色片状染色为钙盐沉积(图7B)。因此,靶向激活mTOR后可促进骨肉瘤细胞早、晚期成骨分化,靶向抑制mTOR后可抑制其早、晚期成骨分化。

2.7 靶向调控mTOR信号通路对Id1蛋白的影响

雷帕霉素处理MG63细胞24 h后,Id1蛋白表达升高,3-BDO处理24 h后,Id1蛋白表达降低,且这两

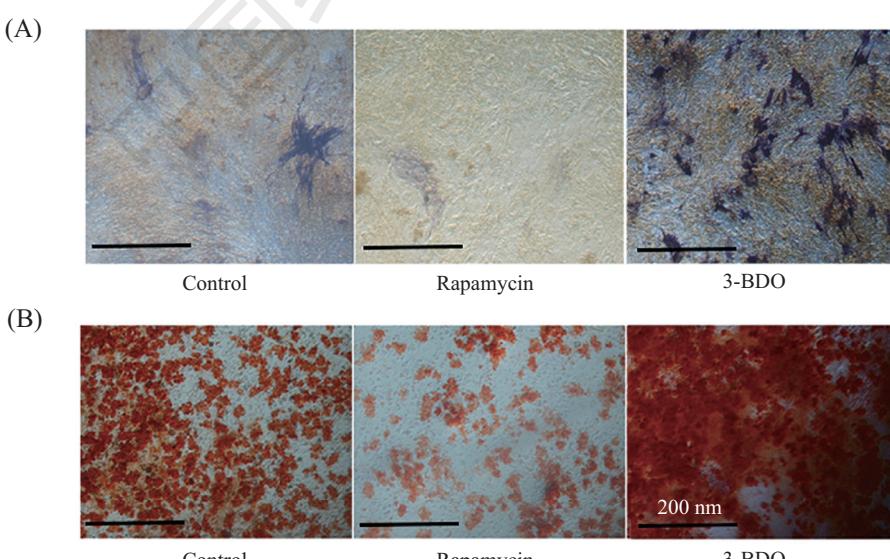


A: Western blot检测骨肉瘤细胞MG63经靶向调控mTOR后各组中Beclin1、LC3、P62的蛋白表达情况; B: Beclin1、LC3、P62在各组细胞中的相对表达水平; * $P<0.05$, 与对照组比较。

A: protein expression of Beclin1, LC3, P62 in osteosarcoma cell line MG63 after targeted mTOR regulation detected by Western blot; B: the relative protein expression of Beclin1, LC3, P62; * $P<0.05$ compared with the control group.

图6 Western blot检测靶向调控mTOR信号通路后自噬蛋白Beclin1、LC3、P62的表达

Fig.6 Autophagy protein expression of Beclin1, LC3 and P62 in osteosarcoma cells after targeting regulation of mTOR signaling pathway by Western blot

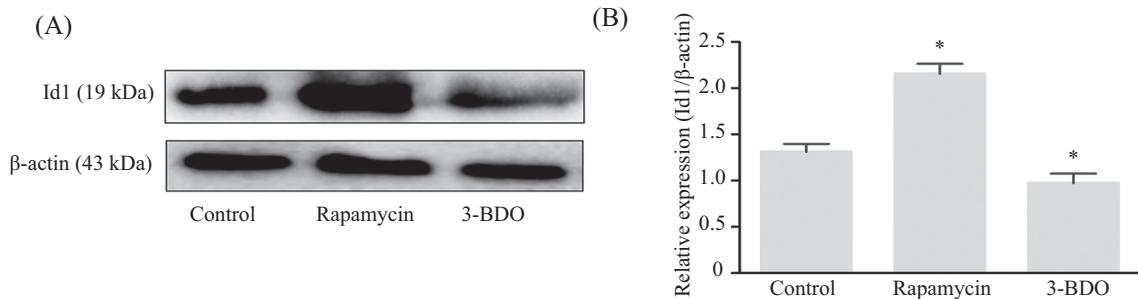


A: ALP染色检测MG63细胞早期成骨; B: 茄素红染色检测MG63细胞晚期成骨。

A: early osteogenic differentiation of MG63 cells was detected by ALP staining; B: late osteogenic differentiation of MG63 cells was detected by Alizarin red.

图7 ALP染色及茄素红染色分别检测MG63细胞早、晚期成骨分化

Fig.7 Early and late osteogenic differentiation of MG63 cells detected by ALP staining and alizarin red



A: Western blot检测骨肉瘤细胞MG63经靶向调控mTOR后各组中Id1蛋白表达情况; B: Id1在各组细胞中的相对表达水平; *P<0.01, 与对照组比较。

A: protein expression of Id1 in osteosarcoma cell line MG63 after targeted mTOR regulation was detected by Western blot; B: the relative protein expression of Id1; *P<0.01 compared with the control group.

图8 Western blot检测靶向调控mTOR信号通路后Id1蛋白表达

Fig.8 Id1 protein expression after targeted regulation of mTOR signaling pathway analysed by Western blot

组与对照组相比差异均有显著性($P<0.05$)(图8)。

3 讨论

骨肉瘤是儿童和青少年最常见的原发性恶性骨肿瘤, 手术联合化疗是其主要的治疗方法, 但近几十年来生存率无明显改善^[5]。骨肉瘤的发生、发展机制非常复杂, 至今尚未完全阐明。越来越多的证据表明, mTOR信号通路在骨肉瘤中是过度激活的, 且导致了骨肉瘤的发生、发展, 因此可作为骨肉瘤治疗的靶点^[6]。

mTOR, 一种进化上高度保守的丝苏氨酸激酶, 控制许多细胞进程, 包括凋亡、转录、自噬、分化、能量代谢等^[7]。本研究选取mTOR靶向抑制剂雷帕霉素, 其与FK506结合蛋白(FKBP12)结合, 可抑制骨肉瘤MG63细胞的增殖, 促进凋亡。目前, 其类似物依维莫司已用于临床治疗转移性鳞状细胞癌、胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤及高级别的ER⁺/HER2⁻乳腺癌等^[8]。同时, 本研究发现, 抑制mTOR信号通路后, 自噬上调; 激活mTOR信号通路后, 自噬下调。自噬是指细胞质内具有双侧膜结构的囊泡吞噬自身胞质内长寿蛋白或细胞器, 并与溶酶体结合后形成自噬溶酶体, 随后降解其内容物的过程^[9]。自噬是细胞自身固有的一种防御机制, 对维持细胞自稳态和保持细胞器的更新至关重要。然而, 自噬与凋亡之间存在复杂关系。部分研究认为, 自噬诱导细胞凋亡^[10-12], 也有部分研究认为, 自噬抑制细胞凋亡, 因此是肿瘤细胞存活的一种机制^[13-14]。本研究发现, 抑制mTOR信号通路后自噬上调, 凋亡水平增加。

然而, 抑制mTOR后对骨肉瘤成骨分化有抑制

作用。其他研究也报道, mTOR靶向抑制剂雷帕霉素可抑制小鼠嗜酸性粒细胞的分化^[15]、精原细胞的分化^[16]、少突胶质细胞向脊髓的分化^[17]以及血管平滑肌细胞的成骨分化^[18]。激活mTOR可促进其成骨分化。有研究发现, 激活mTOR可促进脂肪前体细胞的成脂分化、牙髓干细胞成骨分化、血细胞分化^[19]、T细胞的分化^[20]。本课题组和国外大量研究均认为, 骨肉瘤是一种分化异常的疾病, 其起源于骨髓间充质干细胞, 是正常成骨分化异常而形成的恶性增生物^[21]。前期基因芯片结果显示, 分化抑制因子1(Id1)基因异常高表达, 而且贯穿于间充质干细胞成骨分化异常而导致骨肉瘤发生的各阶段中。抑制Id1基因可逆转骨肉瘤恶性生物学行为并促进骨肉瘤早期成骨分化^[22]。因此, 我们推测, 抑制mTOR信号通路后, 抑制骨肉瘤成骨分化, 与上调Id1基因有关; 而激活mTOR信号通路后, 促进成骨分化, 与下调Id1基因有关。鉴于骨肉瘤目前化疗药物主要是通过抑制增殖、促进凋亡来治疗, 然而在近三十年其五年生存率并没有明显改善, 因此, 可能需要转变骨肉瘤治疗方式, 即通过诱导分化来进行治疗。

参考文献 (References)

- Zhang J, Yu XH, Yan YG, Wang C, Wang WJ. PI3K/Akt signaling in osteosarcoma. *Clin Chim Acta* 2015; 444: 182-92.
- Xie CH, Cao YM, Huang Y, Shi QW, Guo JH, Fan ZW, et al. Long non-coding RNATUG1 contributes to tumorigenesis of human osteosarcoma by sponging miR-9-5p and regulating POU2F1 expression. *Tumour Biol* 2016; 37(11): 15031-41.
- Siegel R, Naishadham D, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2013. *CA Cancer J Clin* 2013; 63(1): 11-30.

- 4 Porta C, Paglino C, Mosca A. Targeting PI3K/Akt/mTOR signaling in cancer. *Front Oncol* 2014; 4: 64.
- 5 Kuijjer ML, van den Akker BE, Hilhorst R, Mommersteeg M, Buddingh EP, Serra M, et al. Kinome and mRNA expression profiling of high-grade osteosarcoma cell lines implies Akt signaling as possible target for therapy. *BMC Med Genomics* 2014; 7: 4.
- 6 Rainusso N, Wang LL, Yustein JT. The adolescent and young adult with cancer: state of the art—bone tumors. *Curr Oncol Rep* 2013; 15(4): 296-307.
- 7 Mizumura K, Cloonan SM, Haspel JA, Choi AMK. The emerging importance of autophagy in pulmonary diseases. *Chest* 2012; 142(5): 1289-99.
- 8 Polivka J Jr, Janku F. Molecular targets for cancer therapy in the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway. *Pharmacol Ther* 2014; 142(2): 164-75.
- 9 Levine B, Klionsky DJ. Development by self-digestion: molecular mechanisms and biological functions of autophagy. *Dev Cell* 2004; 6(4): 463-77.
- 10 Fulda S, Kogel D. Cell death by autophagy: emerging molecular mechanisms and implications for cancer therapy. *Oncogene* 2015; 34(40): 5105-13.
- 11 Li J, Yang D, Wang W, Piao S, Zhou J, Saiyin W, et al. Inhibition of autophagy by 3-MA enhances IL-24-induced apoptosis in human oral squamous cell carcinoma cells. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res* 2015; 34: 97.
- 12 Dang S, Yu ZM, Zhang CY, Zheng J, Li KL, Wu Y, et al. Autophagy promotes apoptosis of mesenchymal stem cells under inflammatory microenvironment. *Stem Cell Res Ther* 2015; 6: 247.
- 13 Zhao D, Yuan H, Yi F, Meng C, Zhu Q. Autophagy prevents doxorubicin-induced apoptosis in osteosarcoma. *Mol Med Rep* 2014; 9(5): 1975-81.
- 14 Wei M, Duan D, Liu Y, Wang Z, Li Z. Autophagy may protect MC3T3-E1 cells from fluoride-induced apoptosis. *Mol Med Rep* 2014; 9(6): 2309-15.
- 15 Hua W, Liu H, Xia LX, Tian BP, Huang HQ, Chen ZY, et al. Rapamycin inhibition of eosinophil differentiation attenuates allergic airway inflammation in mice. *Respirology* 2015; 20(7): 1055-65.
- 16 Busada JT, Niedenberger BA, Velte EK, Keiper BD, Geyer CB. Mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) is required for mouse spermatogonial differentiation *in vivo*. *Dev Biol* 2015; 407(1): 90-102.
- 17 Dai J, Bercury KK, Macklin WB. Interaction of mTOR and Erk1/2 signaling to regulate oligodendrocyte differentiation. *Glia* 2014; 62(12): 2096-9.
- 18 Zhan JK, Wang YJ, Wang Y, Tang ZY, Tan P, Huang W, et al. Adiponectin attenuates the osteoblastic differentiation of vascular smooth muscle cells through the AMPK/mTOR pathway. *Exp Cell Res* 2014; 323(2): 352-8.
- 19 Benhamron S, Pattanayak SP, Berger M, Tirosh B. mTOR activation promotes plasma cell differentiation and bypasses XBP-1 for immunoglobulin secretion. *Mol Cell Biol* 2015; 35(1): 153-66.
- 20 Waickman AT, Powell JD. mTOR, metabolism, and the regulation of T-cell differentiation and function. *Immunol Rev* 2012; 249(1): 43-58.
- 21 Zhang N, Ying MD, Wu YP, Zhou ZH, Ye ZM, Li H, et al. Hyperoside, a flavonoid compound, inhibits proliferation and stimulates osteogenic differentiation of human osteosarcoma cells. *PLoS One* 2014; 9(7): e98973.
- 22 仇超, 康权, 迭小红, 罗光金, 吕凤香, 罗庆, 等. Id1基因对人骨肉瘤细胞恶性逆转向成骨分化的影响. 第三军医大学学报 (Qiu Chao, Kang Quan, Die Xiaohong, Luo Guangjin, Lu Fengxiang, Luo Qing, et al, Effect of Id1 gene on proliferation, migration, invasion and osteogenic differentiation of osteosarcoma cells. Journal of Third Military Medical University) 2016; 38(4): 344-9.