

8-氯腺苷通过ADAR1调控miR-335-5p抑制乳腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭

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摘要 该文探讨了8-氯腺苷(8-chloro-adenosine, 8-Cl-Ado)调控RNA编辑酶1(adenosine deaminases acting on RNA1, ADAR1)对乳腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响, 确定了ADAR1与miR-335-5p表达的相关性。10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的8-Cl-Ado作用于乳腺癌细胞后(不同时间点), 采用CCK-8检测细胞的增殖情况; Transwell检测细胞的迁移和侵袭情况; Western blot检测ADAR1蛋白的表达水平; CCK-8检测ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖的影响; Transwell检测ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞迁移和侵袭的影响; miRNA芯片筛选8-Cl-Ado处理后乳腺癌细胞中上调的miRNA, qRT-PCR验证其与ADAR1的相关性。结果显示, 8-Cl-Ado能抑制乳腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭; ADAR1蛋白的表达量随8-Cl-Ado处理时间的增加而逐渐降低; ADAR1的过表达能减弱8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的抑制作用; miR-335-5p经8-Cl-Ado处理后表达水平上调, 与ADAR1呈负向调控关系。以上结果表明, 8-Cl-Ado下调ADAR1抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭, 其作用机制可能与ADAR1下调miR-335-5p有关。

关键词 乳腺癌; 8-氯腺苷; ADAR1; miR-335-5p; 增殖; 迁移; 侵袭

8-chloro-adenosine Inhibits Proliferation, Migration and Invasion of Breast Cancer Cells by ADAR1-Regulated miR-335-5p

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Abstract The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of 8-chloro-adenosine (8-Cl-Ado) on proliferation, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells by regulating adenosine deaminases acting on RNA1 (ADAR1), and the correlation of expression between ADAR1 and miR-335-5p. After the treatment of breast cancer cells with 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ of 8-Cl-Ado at different time points or overexpression of ADAR1 in the cells for 48 h, proliferation was examined by CCK-8 while migration and invasion were determined by Transwell, and the expression levels of ADAR1 were measured by Western blot. Up-regulated miRNAs were screened by miRNA microarray and confirmed by qRT-PCR. The results showed that 8-Cl-Ado inhibited the proliferation, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells. The protein expression of ADAR1 gradually decreased in a time dependent manner. ADAR1 overexpression reduced the inhibition of proliferation, migration and invasion caused by 8-Cl-Ado. MiR-335-5p was high-

收稿日期: 2019-01-04 接受日期: 2019-04-04

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 81872444)、重庆市渝中区科技计划项目(批准号: 20170109)资助的课题

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Received: January 4, 2019 Accepted: April 4, 2019

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.81872444), Science and Technology Project of Chongqing Yuzhong District (Grant No.20170109)

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网络出版时间: 2019-06-13 18:03:35

URL: <http://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/31.2035.Q.20190613.1803.026.html>

ly expressed after 8-Cl-Ado treatment, and it was negatively regulated by ADAR1. In summary, 8-Cl-Ado inhibits proliferation, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells through down-regulating ADAR1, and its mechanism may relate to inhibition of miR-335-5p by ADAR1.

Keywords breast cancer; 8-Cl-Ado; ADAR1; miR-335-5p; proliferation; migration; invasion

乳腺癌是女性最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其发病率位列女性恶性肿瘤之首,且年轻化趋势日益显著。目前,尽管乳腺癌的诊断和治疗水平获得很大的提高,但运用于临床的治疗药物仍存在毒性大、副作用多等缺点,因此寻找高效低毒的抗肿瘤药物依旧是乳腺癌治疗研究的目标之一。腺苷、腺苷酸等衍生物在抗肿瘤药物中有着重要的地位,8-氯腺苷(8-chloro-adenosine, 8-Cl-Ado)作为8-Cl-cAMP的代谢产物,是腺苷类似物抗肿瘤药的一种,目前处于治疗慢性淋巴细胞白血病临床I期试验阶段^[1],具有抑制肿瘤细胞增殖,引起肿瘤细胞阻滞、自噬和诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡等作用^[2-6]。本课题组前期发现,8-Cl-Ado能抑制HER-2阳性乳腺癌细胞SK-BR-3的增殖和迁移^[7],但其在乳腺癌中的具体作用及机制尚不明确。

据报道, RNA编辑与多种恶性肿瘤的发生发展密切相关^[8-11]。RNA编辑酶(adenosine deaminases acting on RNA, ADARs)是一种作用于RNA的腺苷脱氨酶,能够将特定位点的腺苷去氨基转化为次黄嘌呤,即A-to-I RNA编辑。ADAR1是研究最为广泛的RNA编辑酶,由于启动子的选择不同,有p150和p110两种亚型。它能介导A-to-I RNA编辑,编辑位点大多数发生在mRNA前体或mRNA非编码区和非编码RNA中。miRNA是一类长度为21~25个核苷酸的单链内源性非编码RNA,其异常表达与大多数肿瘤的发病机制相关。有研究表明,ADAR1能够调控miRNA的表达,影响肿瘤的发生发展^[12]。ADAR1在乳腺癌中高表达^[7],miR-335-5p在乳腺癌中低表达已被证实^[13],但ADAR1和miR-335-5p两者间的相关性及作用机制尚未有报道。

因此,本研究旨在探讨8-Cl-Ado、ADAR1及miR-335-5p之间的相关性及其对三阴乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231和ER、PR阳性乳腺癌细胞MCF-7增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响,结合前期研究,全面探讨ADAR1与8-Cl-Ado的靶向调控关系,进一步在ADAR1调控miRNA的靶向信号通路这一层面上,为研究8-Cl-Ado的抗乳腺癌作用,提供新的思路和方向。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

细胞、菌株及质粒:人乳腺癌细胞株MDA-MB-231、MCF-7来源于重庆医科大学分子医学与肿瘤研究中心教研室;感受态细胞DH5 α 购自天根生化科技有限公司;pCMV空载体、ADAR1-p150表达载体由匹兹堡大学医学中心王清德教授提供^[14]。

1.2 主要试剂

无内毒素质粒小抽试剂盒购自美国Omega公司;RPMI-1640培养基购自美国Hyclone公司;PAN胎牛血清购自德国PAN-Biotech GmbH公司;胰酶购自美国Gibco公司;8-Cl-Ado购自德国Biolog公司;兔抗人ADAR1抗体购自美国Abcam公司;ECL发光液购自美国Millipore公司;lipoFiter™脂质体转染试剂购自汉恒生物有限公司;Transwell基质胶购自美国BD生物科学有限公司;染料法miRNAs定量和U6校准qRT-PCR试剂盒购自上海吉玛有限公司;山羊抗兔IgG、蛋白提取试剂盒、SDS-PAGE蛋白凝胶电泳配胶试剂、蛋白上样缓冲液、CCK-8试剂盒和PBS等均购自碧云天生物技术有限公司。

1.3 细胞培养

在37 °C、5% CO₂的饱和湿度孵箱中培养人乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7,培养基为含有10%血清的RPMI-1640培养基,常规换液传代,选择处于对数生长期的细胞进行后续实验。

1.4 质粒转染/加药处理

将处于对数生长期的MDA-MB-231、MCF-7细胞接种于6孔板,分为对照/8-Cl-Ado组、pCMV/8-Cl-Ado组和ADAR1-p150/8-Cl-Ado组。转染pCMV、ADAR1-p150质粒至乳腺癌细胞,转染试剂与质粒比例为6 μ L:3 μ g。8 h后换新鲜的10%血清培养基,加药组在换新鲜培养基的同时加入10 μ mol/L的8-Cl-Ado,继续培养48 h,此处理过程与分组为后续实验前提。本课题组前期发现,在乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231中,8-Cl-Ado的半抑制浓度(half maximal inhibitor y concentration, IC₅₀)为9.482 μ mol/L。加药48 h后,细胞的增殖抑制率明显降低。结合国外相关研究^[3,15],

暂定8-Cl-Ado的药物处理浓度为10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。

1.5 CCK-8检测细胞生存率

将经过步骤1.4处理分组的乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7分别制成细胞悬液,接种于96孔培养板,每组设5个复孔,每孔4 000个细胞/100 μL 细胞悬液。培养48 h,加入CCK-8,每孔10 μL ,采用酶标仪测量 D_{450} 值,实验重复3次。

1.6 Transwell检测细胞迁移、侵袭情况

将经过步骤1.4处理分组的乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7分别制成细胞悬液。迁移上室每孔接种 2×10^4 个细胞(200 μL RPMI-1640培养基),下室均加入500 μL 含10%的血清培养基,培养24 h后取出Transwell小室,吸弃上室液体,用棉签擦除室壁细胞。4%多聚甲醇固定Transwell小室反面细胞20 min。结晶紫染色15 min, PBS轻柔洗去染液,自然风干。200倍镜下观察并拍照,随机选取3个视野计数,取均值作为透膜细胞数,实验重复3次。侵袭在迁移基础上铺8%基质胶,并将细胞量调整为 5×10^4 个孔。

1.7 Western blot检测蛋白表达情况

根据不同实验要求,收集细胞,提取总蛋白并定量,测定其浓度。取总蛋白40 μg 进行SDS-PAGE电泳(80 V, 30 min; 120 V, 1.5 h);电转(250 mA, 2.5 h)后,放入5%脱脂奶粉室温封闭2 h,一抗 β -actin(1:1 000)、ADAR1(1:1 000),4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 过夜孵育;二抗(1:3 000)室温摇床孵育1.5 h,采用蛋白凝胶成像分析仪曝光,重复实验3次。

1.8 miRNA芯片筛选高表达miRNA

将处于对数生长期的乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231接种于6孔板,贴壁培养24 h后,分为对照组和加药组,加药组加入8-Cl-Ado(10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$),培养72 h,收集并送至上海康成生物公司检测并筛选8-Cl-Ado作用下乳腺癌中的高表达miRNA。

1.9 RNA提取和qRT-PCR检测miR-335-5p的表达水平

1 mL Trizol加入经过步骤1.4处理分组的细胞中,重悬并反复吹打使细胞充分裂解,加入200 μL 氯仿,剧烈振荡混匀30 s,室温静置30 min,4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下12 000 r/min离心15 min。小心转移上层水相于另一无酶EP管中,加入500 μL 异丙醇轻柔地颠倒混匀,室温静置10 min。4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下12 000 r/min离心10 min,弃上清液,加入1 mL 80%乙醇洗涤,4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 下12 000 r/min离心5 min弃上清,超净台下风干。加入20 μL DEPC水溶解,测定浓度。miR-335-5p的

逆转录引物序列为5'-UCAAGAGCAAUA ACG AAA AAU GUA UUU UUC GUU AUU GCU CUU GAU U-3'。使用染料法miRANs定量和U6校准qRT-PCR试剂盒进行反转录和PCR检测,U6 RNA作为内参。每个样本重复3次,通过比较CT值法($2^{-\Delta\Delta\text{CT}}$)进行相对定量分析。

1.10 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0和GraphPad Prism 6.0软件对各实验结果进行统计学分析,每个实验均重复3次。结果以均数 \pm 标准差(mean \pm S.D.)表示,多组均数进行One-Way ANOVA检验和两组均数进行Student's *t*检验。 $P < 0.05$ 时,具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响

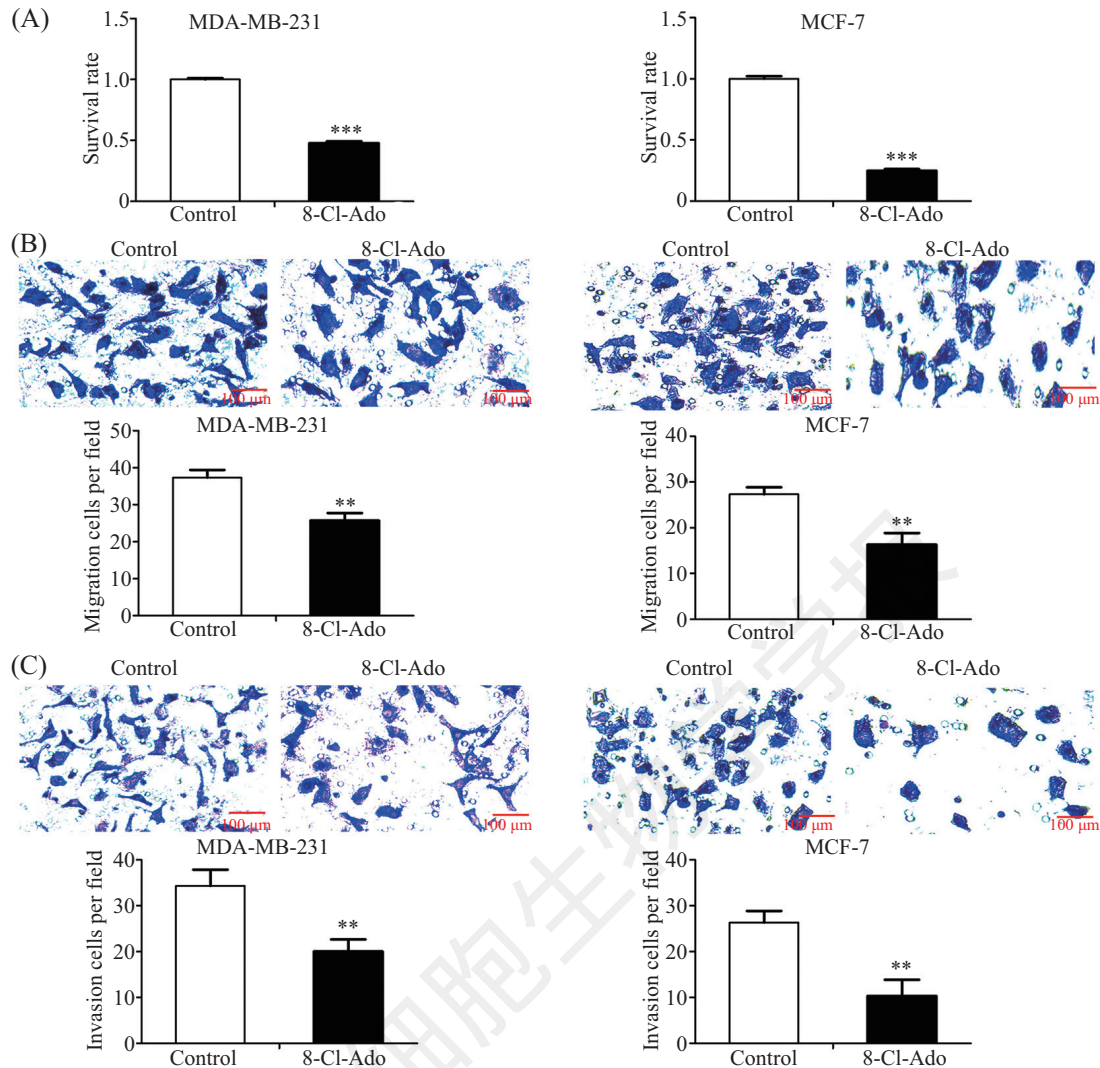
CCK-8、Transwell结果显示,乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231和MCF-7接受8-Cl-Ado(10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)处理48 h后,与空白对照组相比,加药组细胞生存率显著降低($P < 0.001$,图1A),迁移和侵袭细胞数明显减少($P < 0.01$,图1B和图1C)。表明8-Cl-Ado能抑制乳腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。

2.2 8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞中ADAR1蛋白表达水平的影响

Western blot结果显示,8-Cl-Ado(10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$)作用乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7不同时间(0、24、48、72 h),细胞内ADAR1蛋白表达随着8-Cl-Ado作用时间的增加而逐渐下降(图2)。表明8-Cl-Ado下调乳腺癌中ADAR1蛋白的表达量。

2.3 ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响

在乳腺癌细胞中过表达ADAR1-p150质粒后(图3A和图3B),CCK-8、Transwell结果显示,与pCMV组细胞生存率、迁移和侵袭细胞数相比,ADAR1-p150组生存率明显升高($P < 0.001$,图3C),迁移、侵袭细胞数显著增多($P < 0.05$,图4A和图4B)。表明ADAR1过表达促进乳腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。与pCMV+8-Cl-Ado组相比,ADAR1-p150+8-Cl-Ado组生存率明显上升($P < 0.001$,图3C),迁移、侵袭细胞数有所增加($P < 0.05$,图4A和图4B)。表明ADAR1过表达能减弱8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7的增殖、迁移和侵袭的抑制作用。以上所有结果说明,ADAR1是8-Cl-Ado抗乳腺癌的作用靶点,8-Cl-Ado



A: CCK-8检测8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞增殖的影响; B:Transwell检测8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞迁移的影响; C: Transwell检测8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞侵袭的影响。** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, 与对照组比较。

A: the effect of 8-Cl-Ado on the proliferation of breast cancer cells were examined by CCK-8; B: the effect of 8-Cl-Ado on the migration of breast cancer cells were determined by Transwell; C: the effect of 8-Cl-Ado on the invasion of breast cancer cells were measured by Transwell. ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ compared with the control group.

图1 8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的影响

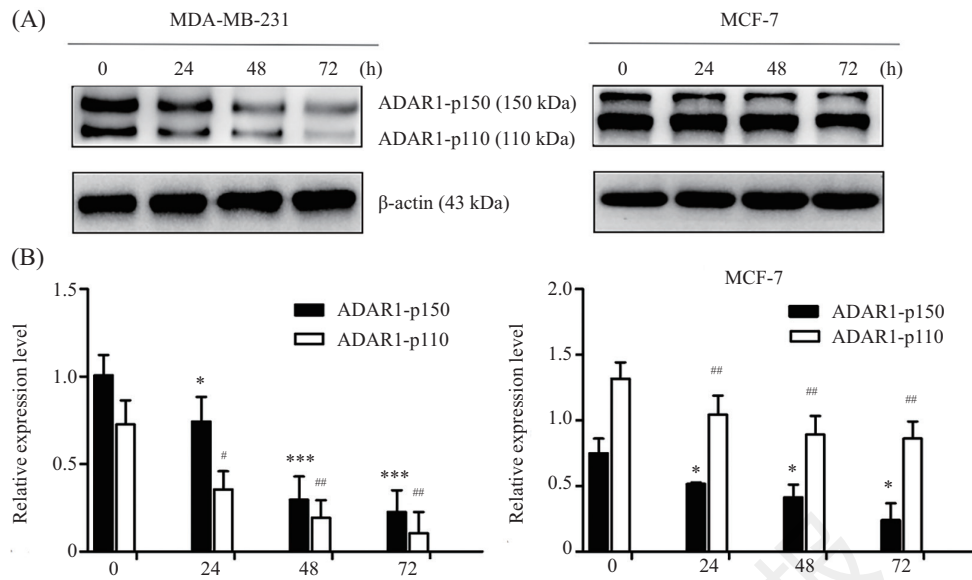
Fig.1 Effects of 8-Cl-Ado on proliferation, migration and invasion of breast cancer cells

通过下调ADAR1抑制乳腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。

2.4 miRNA芯片筛选并验证与8-Cl-Ado下调ADAR1相关的miRNA

8-Cl-Ado处理乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231 72 h后, miRNA芯片结果显示, miR-335-5p、miR-4298等抑癌基因表达量上升, miR-1234-3p等促癌基因表达量下降。但经过qRT-PCR分析后发现, miR-335-5p的表达水平显著上升, 差异最为明显(图5A和图5B), 而miR-4298、miR-1234-3p的变化无统计学意

义。qRT-PCR结果显示, ADAR1-p150质粒过表达后, 8-Cl-Ado作用于乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7 48 h, 与control组相比, control+8-Cl-Ado组的miR-335-5p表达水平明显上升($P < 0.001$)。与pCMV组相比, ADAR1-p150组的miR-335-5p表达水平有所下降($P < 0.01$), 并且ADAR1-p150+8-Cl-Ado组的miR-335-5p表达水平明显低于pCMV+8-Cl-Ado组($P < 0.001$, 图5B)。以上结果说明, 8-Cl-Ado可以显著上调miR-335-5p的表达水平, 而ADAR1能下调miR-

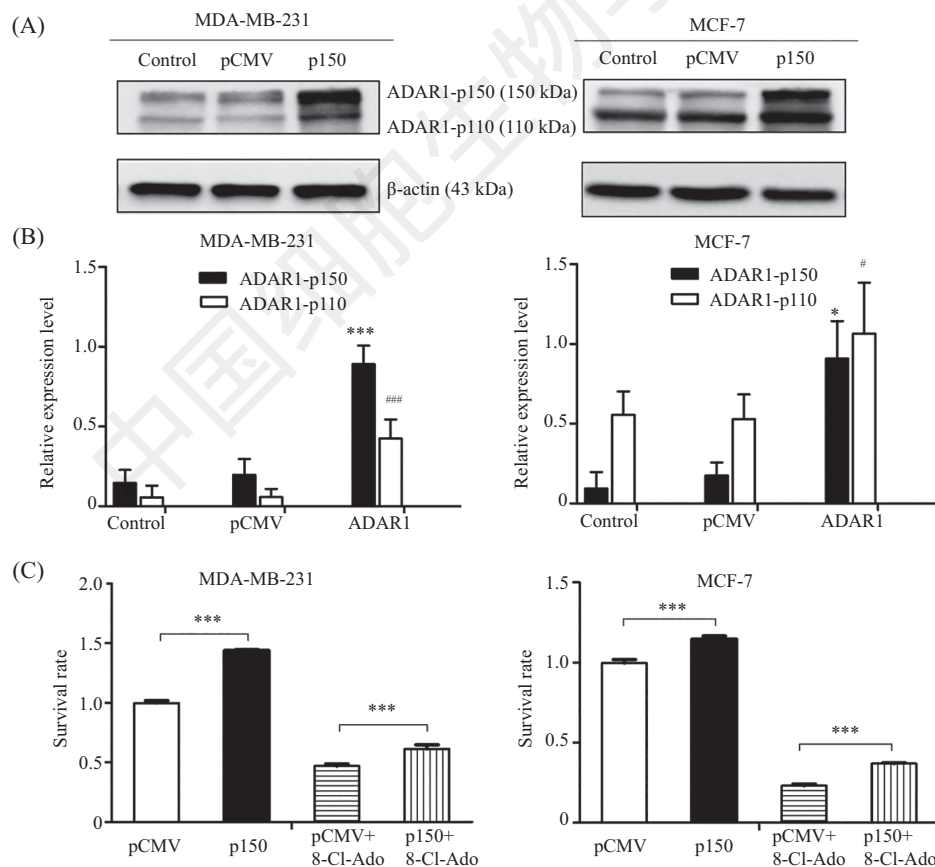


A: 8-Cl-Ado作用乳腺癌细胞后ADAR1蛋白表达情况; B: ADAR1蛋白定量分析; * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$, # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, 与0 h组比较。

A: expression of ADAR1 protein in breast cancer cells treated with 8-Cl-Ado; B: quantitative analysis of ADAR1 protein; * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$, # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ compared with the 0 h group.

图2 8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞中ADAR1蛋白表达水平的影响

Fig.2 Effect of 8-Cl-Ado on the expression of ADAR1 in breast cancer cells

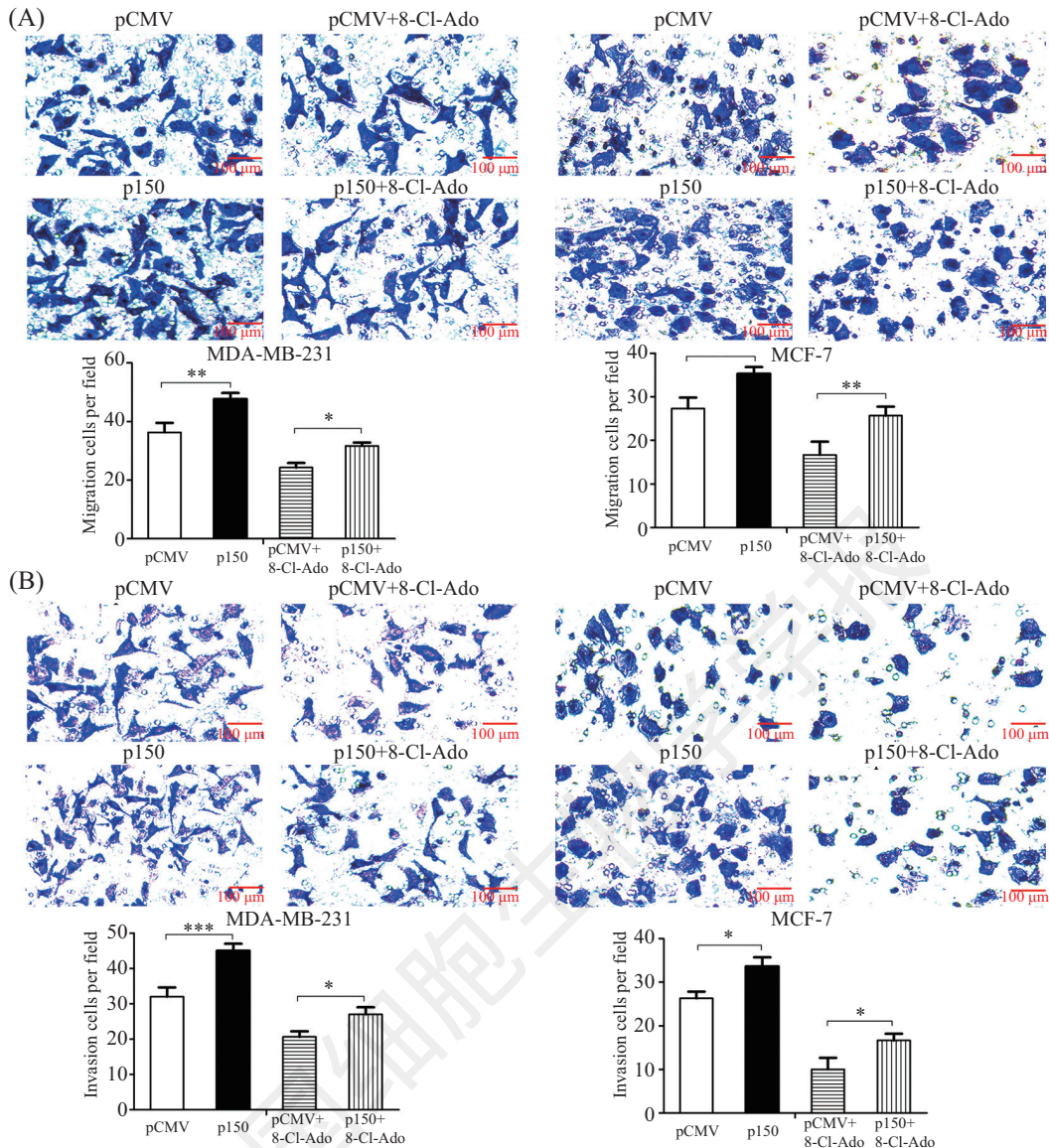


A: ADAR1-p150质粒过表达情况; B: ADAR1蛋白定量分析, * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$, # $P < 0.05$, ### $P < 0.001$, 与相应的对照组比较; C: CCK-8检测ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖的影响, *** $P < 0.001$ 。

A: over-expression of ADAR1-p150 plasmid; B: quantitative analysis of ADAR1 protein, * $P < 0.05$, *** $P < 0.001$, # $P < 0.05$, ### $P < 0.001$, compared with the control group; C: the effect of ADAR1 overexpression on the proliferation of breast cancer cells inhibited by 8-Cl-Ado were examined by CCK-8, *** $P < 0.001$.

图3 ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖的影响

Fig.3 Effect of ADAR1 overexpression on inhibition of proliferation of breast cancer cells by 8-Cl-Ado



A: Transwell检测ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞迁移的影响; B: Transwell检测ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞侵袭的影响。* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ 。

A: the effect of ADAR1 overexpression on the migration of breast cancer cells inhibited by 8-Cl-Ado were examined by Transwell; B: the effect of ADAR1 overexpression on the invasion of breast cancer cells inhibited by 8-Cl-Ado were evaluated by Transwell. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

图4 ADAR1过表达对8-Cl-Ado抑制乳腺癌细胞迁移、侵袭的影响

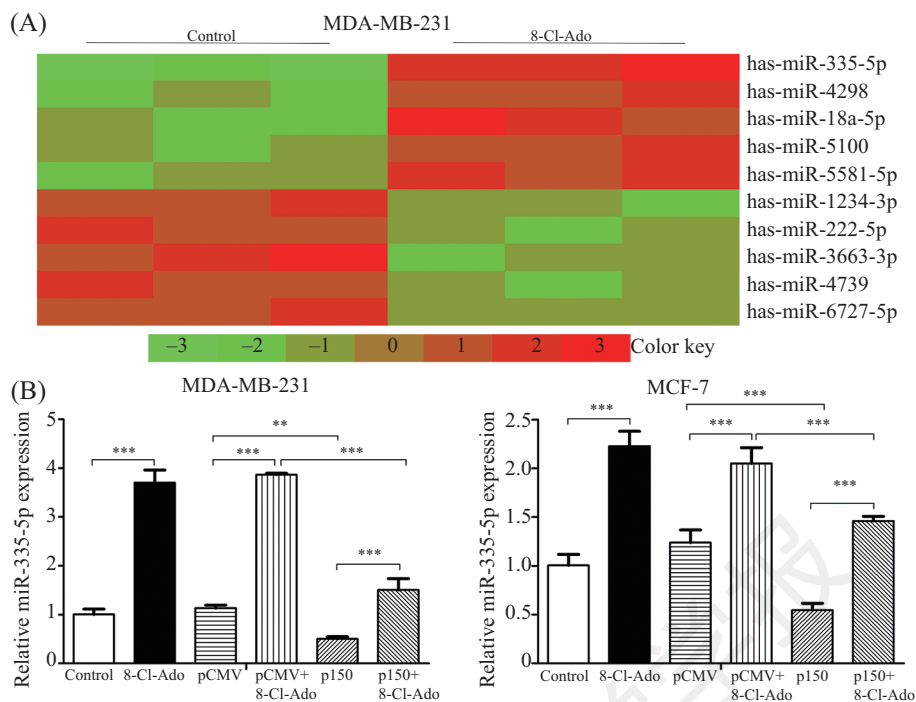
Fig.4 Effects of ADAR1 overexpression on inhibition of migration, invasion of breast cancer cells by 8-Cl-Ado

335-5p的表达水平。

3 讨论

8-Cl-Ado是一种极具临床应用前景的抗肿瘤药,它通过腺苷激酶在细胞内磷酸化,形成单磷酸,然后将其转为二磷酸和三磷酸。体内药代动力学研究表明,8-Cl-Ado的血浆半衰期低于10 min^[16-17],它受腺苷脱氨酶作用,在大鼠体内会迅速代谢并生成主要代谢产物8-氯腺嘌呤(8-chloro-adenine, 8-Cl-Ade)和8-氯肌苷(8-chloro-inosine, 8-Cl-Ino)^[18]。而在

乳腺癌细胞中,8-Cl-Ado转化为具有细胞毒性的代谢物8-Cl-ATP,消耗大量的内源性ATP,在MCF-7细胞中,8-Cl-ATP/ATP比值在12 h达到最高峰,在BT-474细胞中,8-Cl-ATP/ATP比值在24 h内达到高峰,然后逐渐升高直至72 h,最终抑制肿瘤细胞的存活,其过程呈剂量依赖性和时间依赖性^[15]。本课题组前期研究发现,8-Cl-Ado通过下调ADAR1进而抑制HER-2阳性乳腺癌细胞SK-BR-3的增殖和迁移^[7],初步表明,8-Cl-Ado在抗乳腺癌中的重要性,但其具体的作用机制仍需进一步探讨。



A: miRNA芯片筛选8-Cl-Ado处理乳腺癌细胞后上调的miRNA; B: qRT-PCR检测乳腺癌细胞中miR-335-5p表达水平, $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$ 。

A: Up-regulated miRNAs in breast cancer cells treated with 8-Cl-Ado were screened by miRNA microarray; B: miR-335-5p levels of breast cancer cells were determined by qRT-PCR, $**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$ 。

图5 miRNA芯片筛选并验证与8-Cl-Ado下调ADAR1相关的miRNA

Fig.5 Screen and verify miRNAs regulated by ADAR1 in breast cancer cells exposed to 8-Cl-Ado

本实验以恶性程度高,且易复发、转移的三阴乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231和ER、PR阳性乳腺癌细胞MCF-7为研究对象,进一步探究和验证8-Cl-Ado调控ADAR1抑制乳腺癌发生、发展的作用机制。研究表明,在乳腺癌细胞中,ADAR1两种亚型的调控作用并无差异^[7]。ADAR1-p150是干扰素诱导表达型的,存在于细胞浆和细胞核中,它的羧基端具有RNA编辑酶催化结构域(deaminase motif, DM),中间部分有三个双链RNA结合结构域(dsRNA-binding domain, dsRBD),氨基端有两个Z-DNA结合域(Z α 和Z β)和核信号区(nuclear export signal, NES)^[12],Z α 和Z β 的功能尚不清楚。而ADAR1-p110为组成表达型,主要存在于细胞核中,具有和ADAR1-p150相同的DM、dsRBD和Z β 结构域,但缺少NES与Z α 结构域^[12]。本实验选择结构更为完整的ADAR1-p150质粒进行后续研究。实验结果表明,8-Cl-Ado通过下调ADAR1进而抑制乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7的增殖、迁移和侵袭,效果十分明显。而ADAR1过表达能明显减弱8-Cl-Ado对乳腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭的抑制作用。在前期研究结果的基础上,我们用不同类型乳腺癌细胞系和不

同实验方法,更加全面、多方位地证实ADAR1是8-Cl-Ado抗乳腺癌的作用靶点,8-Cl-Ado通过下调ADAR1进而抑制乳腺癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。

据报道,ADAR1通常通过编辑细胞中的mRNA和miRNA来支持癌症细胞的生长和存活。例如,ADAR1的编辑活性抑制慢性粒细胞白血病中的miRNA水平(let-7家族),增强白血病干细胞的自我更新能力^[19]。ADAR1介导编辑miR-200b,使其高表达,从而促进肿瘤的迁移和侵袭^[20]。因此,我们推测,ADAR1表达下调抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭的作用机制可能与miRNA有关。而本研究中miRNA芯片的结果表明,8-Cl-Ado作用于乳腺癌细胞后,miR-335-5p的表达水平显著上升,与其他miRNA相比,差异变化最为明显。过表达ADAR1后,miR-335-5p的表达水平降低,由此推测,ADAR1与miR-335-5p呈负向调控关系。miR-335-5p属于miR-335家族,位于染色体7q32.2,与肿瘤细胞增殖、凋亡、侵袭转移及化疗耐药等有关。研究发现,miR-335-5p在骨肉瘤、肝癌、甲状腺癌及胃癌等恶性肿瘤中的表达水平较低,它能抑制肿瘤细胞持续的生长和转移^[21-24]。miR-335-5p在乳腺癌中是抑癌基因,

呈低表达状态,而qRT-PCR检测发现,ADAR1能下调miR-335-5p的表达量。综上所述,8-Cl-Ado通过下调ADAR1,而ADAR1又负向调控miR-335-5p,从而抑制乳腺癌细胞的增殖和迁移。

前期研究结果表明,ADAR1的表达与乳腺癌密切相关,而8-Cl-Ado通过下调ADAR1抑制乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231、MCF-7增殖、迁移和侵袭,其作用机制可能与ADAR1下调miR-335-5p有关。但是8-Cl-Ado是通过何种途径作用于ADAR1使其表达下调,而ADAR1又是如何调控miRNA-335-5p的靶向信号通路,最终抑制乳腺癌的生长和转移,亟待进一步的探索和研究。因此研究8-Cl-Ado与ADAR1蛋白表达之间的相关性及ADAR1调控的miRNA,可能为进一步在ADAR1调控miRNA的靶向信号通路这一层面上研究8-Cl-Ado的抗肿瘤作用奠定基础。

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