

临床细胞生物学

骆驼蓬碱通过LOXL1-AS1影响卵巢癌细胞CAOV3增殖、凋亡、迁移侵袭

李贺月 张尊胜 王军*

(上海市第七人民医院妇科, 上海 200137)

摘要 该研究探讨了骆驼蓬碱对卵巢癌细胞CAOV3增殖、凋亡、迁移侵袭的影响及分子机制。卵巢癌细胞CAOV3分为对照组, 骆驼蓬碱低、中、高剂量组, si-NC组, si-LOXL1-AS1组, 骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA组, 骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1组。用细胞计数试剂盒-8(CCK-8)检测细胞存活率; 平板克隆实验检测细胞克隆形成数; 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡; 蛋白质印迹(Western blot)法检测蛋白表达; Transwell检测细胞迁移和侵袭; 实时荧光定量PCR(RT-qPCR)检测LOXL1-AS1表达水平。结果显示, 不同剂量骆驼蓬碱处理的CAOV3细胞中细胞存活率逐渐降低, 克隆形成数逐渐减少, 细胞凋亡率逐渐升高, Cleaved-caspase3表达水平逐渐升高, pro-caspase3表达水平逐渐降低, 细胞迁移侵袭数逐渐减少, LOXL1-AS1表达水平逐渐降低($P<0.05$)。干扰LOXL1-AS1表达后, 细胞存活率降低, 克隆形成数减少, 细胞迁移侵袭数减少, 细胞凋亡率升高, Cleaved-caspase3表达水平升高, pro-caspase3表达水平降低($P<0.05$)。LOXL1-AS1过表达可减弱骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3细胞增殖、凋亡、迁移侵袭的影响。该研究得出, 骆驼蓬碱通过下调LOXL1-AS1表达抑制卵巢癌细胞CAOV3增殖、迁移侵袭, 促进凋亡。

关键词 骆驼蓬碱; LOXL1-AS1; 卵巢癌; 增殖; 凋亡; 迁移; 侵袭

Harmine Affects the Proliferation, Apoptosis, Migration and Invasion of Ovarian Cancer Cell CAOV3 through LOXL1-AS1

LI Heyue, ZHANG Zunsheng, WANG Jun*

(Department of Gynaecology, the Seventh People's Hospital of Shanghai, Shanghai 200137, China)

Abstract This work was to explore the effect and molecular mechanism of harmine on the proliferation, apoptosis, migration and invasion of ovarian cancer cell CAOV3. Ovarian cancer cells CAOV3 were divided into control group, harmine low, medium, and high dose groups, si-NC group, si-LOXL1-AS1 group, harmine high dose+pcDNA group, harmine high dose+pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1 group. CCK-8 (cell counting kit-8) was used to detect cell viability; plate cloning test was used to detect the number of cell clones; flow cytometry was used to detect cell apoptosis; Western blot was used to detect protein expression; Transwell was used to detect cell migration and invasion; RT-qPCR (real-time fluorescent quantitative PCR) was used to detect the expression of LOXL1-AS1.

收稿日期: 2020-10-09 接受日期: 2020-11-18

*通讯作者。Tel: 021-58670561-6326, E-mail: wangjun200408@aliyun.com

Received: October 9, 2020 Accepted: November 18, 2020

*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-21-58670561-6326, E-mail: wangjun200408@aliyun.com

URL: <http://www.cjcb.org/arts.asp?id=5464>

The results showed that the cell survival rate of CAOV3 cells treated with different doses of harmine, the number of clone formation, cell migration and invasion, the expression of pro-caspase3 and LOXL1-AS1 were gradually decreased ($P<0.05$); the apoptosis rate and the expression of Cleaved-caspase3 were gradually increased. After interfering with the expression of LOXL1-AS1, cell survival rate, the number of clone formation, cell migration and invasion, the expression of pro-caspase3 were decreased ($P<0.05$); the cell apoptosis rate and the expression of Cleaved-caspase3 were increased. Overexpression of LOXL1-AS1 could attenuate the effects of harmine on the proliferation, apoptosis, migration and invasion of CAOV3 cells. This study showed that harmine could inhibit the proliferation, migration and invasion of ovarian cancer cell CAOV3 and promote apoptosis by down-regulating the expression of LOXL1-AS1.

Keywords harmine; LOXL1-AS1; ovarian cancer; proliferation; apoptosis; migration; invasion

卵巢癌是女性生殖系统恶性肿瘤中发生率与死亡率均较高的肿瘤,研究发现,中药具有抗肿瘤作用,在治疗卵巢癌方面具有积极的辅助作用,且具有治疗靶点多、疗效确切、副作用少、成本低等优点^[1-2]。因此,开发新的抗卵巢癌药物对其临床治疗具有重要意义。骆驼蓬为蒺藜科多年生草本植物,含有多种生物碱成分,骆驼蓬碱是其主要有效成分之一,具有抗肿瘤作用^[3]。研究报道,骆驼蓬碱可通过抑制PTEN/Akt/MDM2信号通路下调COX-2表达,抑制胃癌细胞增殖并诱导其凋亡^[4]。骆驼蓬碱还可通过抑制COX-2的表达抑制骨肉瘤细胞增殖,促进其凋亡^[5]。细胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular regulated protein kinase, ERK)是细胞外刺激信号向细胞内转导的重要通路,参与多种恶性肿瘤的发生发展,白藜芦醇通过激活ERK信号通路抑制SKOV3细胞增殖和促进凋亡^[6]。cAMP反应元件结合蛋白(cyclic AMP response element binding protein, CREB)是真核生物的核内蛋白质,ERK信号通路可磷酸化并激活CREB,从而调节下游基因转录、表达影响细胞增殖和存活等;研究发现抑制CREB可抑制人卵巢癌CAOV3细胞增殖^[7]。说明ERK/CREB信号通路影响卵巢癌细胞的增殖、凋亡。研究发现,骆驼蓬碱通过抑制ERK/CREB途径来抑制人卵巢癌细胞SKOV3的增殖和迁移^[8]。而骆驼蓬碱对卵巢癌细胞凋亡及侵袭的影响及其机制尚未可知。类赖氨酰氧化酶1(lysyl oxidase-like 1, LOXL1)是胶原纤维和弹性纤维发育成熟和保持内环境稳定的关键酶,LOXL1反义RNA1(LOXL1 antisense RNA 1, LOXL1-AS1)是一个lncRNA,位于人15号染色体上,在各种癌症中起着至关重要的作用,研究报道上皮性卵巢癌中lncRNA LOXL1-AS1的表达升高,与上皮性卵巢癌患

者不良的临床预后相关,并且可以作为独立的预后指标和新的诊断生物标志物^[9]。LOXL1-AS1高表达可促进骨肉瘤细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭^[10]。lncRNA LOXL1-AS1通过调节miR-18b-5p/VMA21轴促进卵巢癌细胞的生长、迁移和侵袭^[11]。因此,本实验旨在研究骆驼蓬碱是否通过调控lncRNA LOXL1-AS1影响卵巢癌细胞CAOV3增殖、凋亡、迁移和侵袭。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

材料包括:卵巢癌细胞CAOV3(货号:BJ-10217,上海邦景实业有限公司),DMEM培养基(货号:120026,北京凯瑞基生物科技有限公司),骆驼蓬碱(货号:D4291-20mg,上海宝曼生物科技有限公司),吉姆萨染色液(货号:G1010-500)、结晶紫染色液(货号:G1061)(北京索莱宝科技有限公司),细胞计数试剂盒-8(CCK-8)(货号:XY-347-07621)、Annexin V-FITC/PI凋亡检测试剂盒(货号:XY-1000-10)(上海熹垣生物科技有限公司),RIPA蛋白裂解液(货号:PP1201,南京赛泓瑞生物科技有限公司),SDS-PAGE试剂盒(货号:FK-dy14572,上海延慕实业有限公司),Transwell小室(货号:SPL-36224)、Matrigel(货号:119978-18-6)(北京孚博生物科技有限公司),SYBR Premix ExTaqTM试剂盒(货号:DRR041A,北京智杰方远科技有限公司)。

1.2 细胞处理与分组

卵巢癌细胞CAOV3用含10%胎牛血清的DMEM培养基培养;分别用浓度为4 μg/mL、8 μg/mL、16 μg/mL的骆驼蓬碱处理CAOV3细胞作为骆驼蓬碱低、中、高剂量组,不作任何处理的细胞作为对照组;将si-NC、si-LOXL1-AS1转染至CAOV3细胞中,记为

si-NC组、si-LOXL1-AS1组; 将pcDNA、pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1转染至CAOV3细胞后用16 μg/mL的骆驼蓬碱处理, 记为骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA组、骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1组。

1.3 CCK-8检测细胞存活率

各组细胞接种于96孔板, 培养48 h后每孔加入10 μL CCK-8试剂, 37 °C恒温培养箱培养2 h, 通过酶标仪检测490 nm处吸光度(*D*)值。细胞存活率为实验组和对照组*D*值的比值。

1.4 平板克隆实验检测细胞克隆形成数

各组细胞接种于6孔板, 培养2周后终止培养, 清洗细胞后用甲醇固定15 min, 再用吉姆萨染色30 min, 在低倍光学显微镜下计数>50个细胞的集落。

1.5 流式细胞术检测细胞凋亡

各组细胞接种于96孔板, 培养48 h后收集细胞, 按试剂盒说明操作, 流式细胞仪检测细胞凋亡率。

1.6 蛋白质印迹(Western blot)法检测蛋白表达

提取总蛋白并进行定量, 然后进行SDS-PAGE, 转至PVDF上, 脱脂牛奶封闭后加入一抗(1:800), 4 °C孵育过夜; 加入二抗(1:2 000)室温孵育2 h, 显影、定影, 用凝胶软件分析各组蛋白条带灰度值, 以GAPDH为内参计算蛋白相对表达水平。

1.7 Transwell检测细胞迁移和侵袭

迁移实验: 将细胞用无血清培养基培养, 然后制成细胞悬液, 取100 μL添加到Transwell上室中, 下室加500 μL含血清培养液, 培养24 h, 用棉签除去未迁移细胞; 固定染色后用倒置显微镜拍摄并计数。侵袭实验: 用Matrigel包被Transwell上室, 其余同迁移实验。

1.8 实时荧光定量PCR(RT-qPCR)检测LOXL1-AS1表达水平

提取细胞总RNA, 反转录为cDNA, 用SYBR Premix Ex TaqTM试剂盒进行RT-qPCR分析, 相对表达

量采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 法计算。LOXL1-AS1 R: 5'-AGT CCA CAA ATC CTA GGT GTA-3', F: 5'-CTC GTT TCC GAT CCA GCC AGG-3'; GAPDH R: 5'-ACC ACA GTC CAT GCC ATC AC-3', F: 5'-TCC ACC CTG TTG CTG TA-3'。

1.9 统计学分析

统计学分析用SPSS 20.0软件进行, 符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, 两组比较用*t*检验, 多组间比较用单因素方差分析, 组间两两比较用LSD-*t*检验。*P*<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3增殖的影响

与对照组相比, 骆驼蓬碱低、中、高剂量组CAOV3细胞存活率逐渐降低, 克隆形成数逐渐减少(*P*<0.05)(图1和表1)。

2.2 骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3凋亡的影响

与对照组相比, 骆驼蓬碱低、中、高剂量组CAOV3细胞凋亡率逐渐升高, Cleaved-caspase3表达水平逐渐升高, pro-caspase3表达水平逐渐降低(*P*<0.05)(图2和表2)。

2.3 骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3迁移侵袭的影响

与对照组相比, 骆驼蓬碱低、中、高剂量组CAOV3细胞迁移侵袭数逐渐减少(*P*<0.05)(图3和表3)。

2.4 骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3中LOXL1-AS1表达的影响

与对照组相比, 骆驼蓬碱低、中、高剂量组CAOV3细胞中LOXL1-AS1表达水平逐渐降低(*P*<0.05)(表4)。

2.5 干扰LOXL1-AS1对CAOV3增殖凋亡的影响

与si-NC组相比, si-LOXL1-AS1组CAOV3细胞存活率降低, 克隆形成数减少, 凋亡率升高, Cleaved-caspase3表达水平升高, pro-caspase3表达水平降低

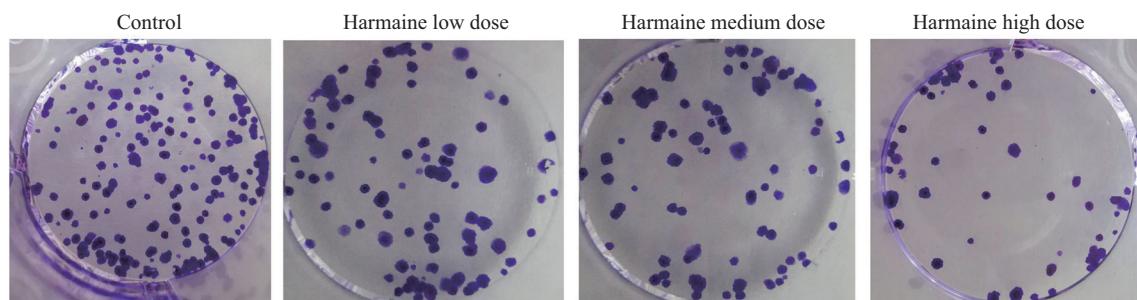


图1 骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3克隆形成的影响
Fig.1 The effect of harmine on CAOV3 clone formation

表1 骆驼蓬碱抑制CAOV3细胞存活率和克隆形成
Table 1 Harmaine inhibits the survival rate and clone formation of CAOV3 cells

分组 Group	存活率/% Survival rate /%	克隆形成数 Clone formation number
Control	100	119.33±3.68
Harmaine low dose	90.57±3.86*	98.00±3.27*
Harmaine medium dose	74.79±2.76*#	76.33±2.49*#
Harmaine high dose	56.81±2.03*##	54.67±1.70*##
F	161.493	279.100
P	<0.000 1	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与对照组相比; #P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱低剂量组相比; &P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱中剂量组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with the control group; #P<0.05 compared with the harmine low dose group; &P<0.05 compared with the harmine medium dose group.

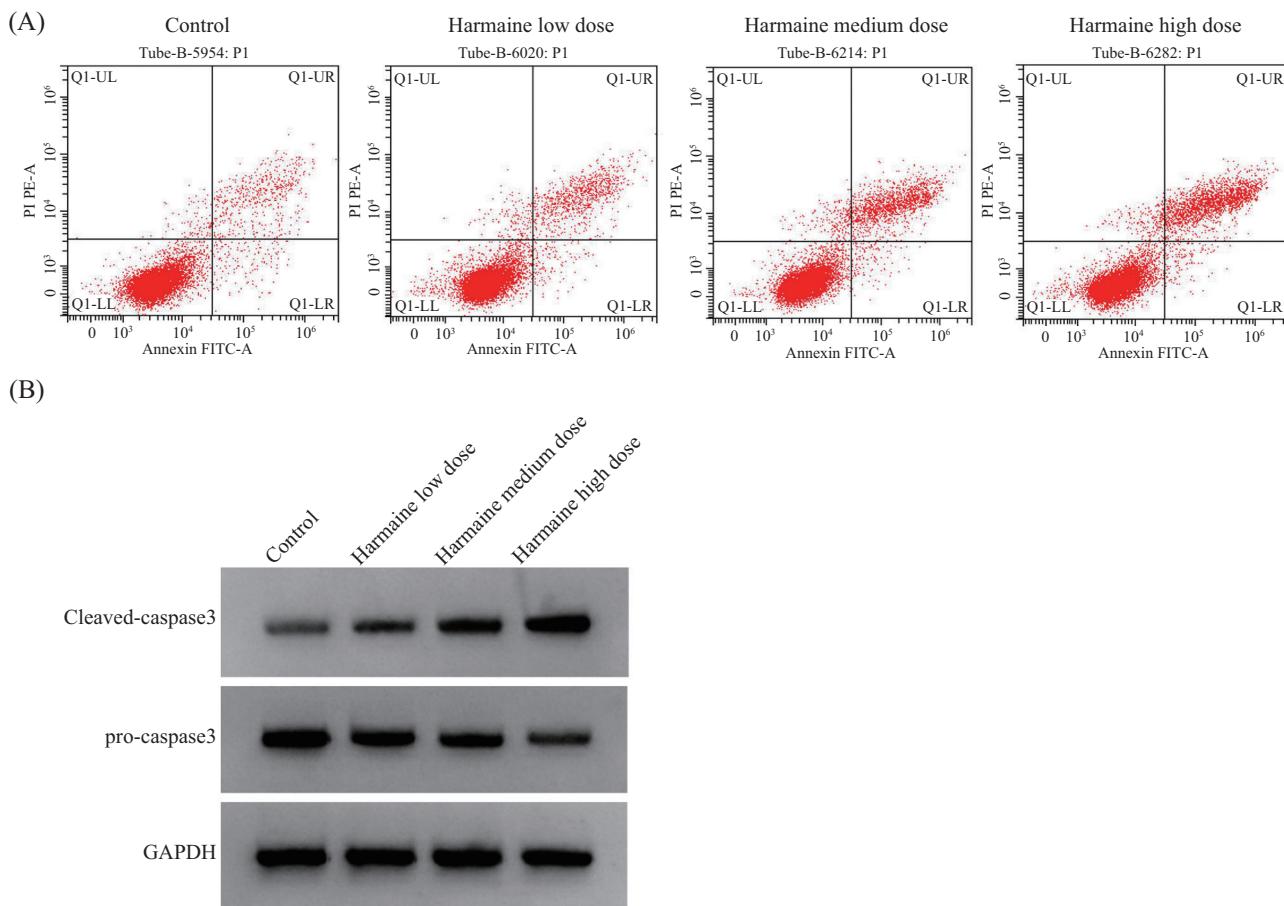


图2 骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3凋亡(A)及凋亡蛋白表达(B)的影响
Fig.2 The effects of harmine on CAOV3 apoptosis (A) and the expression of apoptotic protein (B)

(P<0.05)(图4和表5)。

2.6 干扰LOXL1-AS1对CAOV3迁移侵袭的影响

与si-NC组相比, si-LOXL1-AS1组LOXL1-AS1表达水平降低, 迁移侵袭细胞数减少(P<0.05)(图5和表6)。

2.7 LOXL1-AS1对骆驼蓬碱处理的CAOV3增殖凋亡的影响

与骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA组相比, 骆驼蓬

碱高剂量+pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1组CAOV3细胞存活率升高, 克隆形成数增加, 凋亡率降低, Cleaved-caspase3表达水平降低, pro-caspase3表达水平升高(P<0.05)(图6和表7)。

2.8 LOXL1-AS1对骆驼蓬碱处理的CAOV3迁移侵袭的影响

与骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA组相比, 骆驼蓬

表2 骆驼蓬碱诱导CAOV3凋亡
Table 2 Harmine induces CAOV3 apoptosis

分组 Group	凋亡率/% Apoptosis rate /%	Cleaved-caspase3	pro-caspase3
Control	6.45±0.30	0.13±0.01	0.70±0.05
Harmaine low dose	9.93±0.56*	0.20±0.02*	0.62±0.04*
Harmaine medium dose	17.50±0.83*#	0.35±0.02*#	0.42±0.03*#
Harmaine high dose	23.25±0.81*#&	0.61±0.04*#&	0.24±0.01*#&
F	391.309	216.760	100.628
P	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与对照组相比; #P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱低剂量组相比; &P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱中剂量组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with the control group; #P<0.05 compared with the harmine low dose group; &P<0.05 compared with the harmine medium dose group.

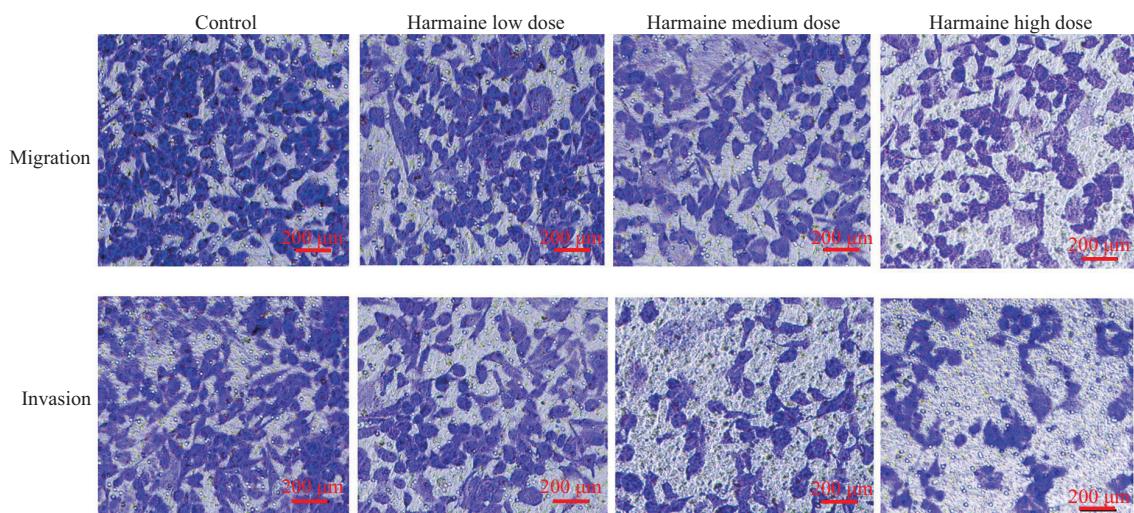


图3 骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3迁移侵袭细胞数的影响

Fig.3 The effects of harmine on the migration and invasion of CAOV3 cells

表3 骆驼蓬碱抑制CAOV3迁移侵袭
Table 3 Harmine inhibits the migration and invasion of CAOV3 cells

分组 Group	迁移细胞数 Number of migrating cells	侵袭细胞数 Number of invasive cells
Control	258.33±4.03	168.67±2.87
Harmaine low dose	237.00±3.74*	145.33±2.49*
Harmaine medium dose	193.67±3.40*#	103.67±2.05*#
Harmaine high dose	148.33±2.05*#&	89.00±2.16*#&
F	620.371	696.882
P	<0.000 1	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与对照组相比; #P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱低剂量组相比; &P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱中剂量组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with the control group; #P<0.05 compared with the harmine low dose group; &P<0.05 compared with the harmine medium dose group.

高剂量+pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1组LOXL1-AS1表达水平升高, 迁移侵袭细胞数增加($P<0.05$)(图7和表8)。

3 讨论

卵巢癌是妇科常见的恶性肿瘤, 近年来, 研究发

现中医药在卵巢癌治疗中的应用越来越广泛^[12-13]。研究报道, 骆驼蓬碱显著抑制乳腺癌细胞增殖和迁移, 促进体外凋亡并抑制体内肿瘤生长^[14]。骆驼蓬碱可抑制胰腺癌细胞的增殖, 并使胰腺癌对吉西他滨治疗敏感^[15]。骆驼蓬碱通过抑制VEGFR2介导的

表4 骆驼蓬碱抑制LOXL1-AS1的表达
Table 4 Harmaine inhibits the expression of LOXL1-AS1

分组 Group	LOXL1-AS1
Control	0.97±0.05
Harmaine low dose	0.79±0.04*
Harmaine medium dose	0.63±0.03*#
Harmaine high dose	0.27±0.02**&
F	196.963
P	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与对照组相比; #P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱低剂量组相比; &P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱中剂量组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with the control group; #P<0.05 compared with the harmine low dose group; &P<0.05 compared with the harmine medium dose group.

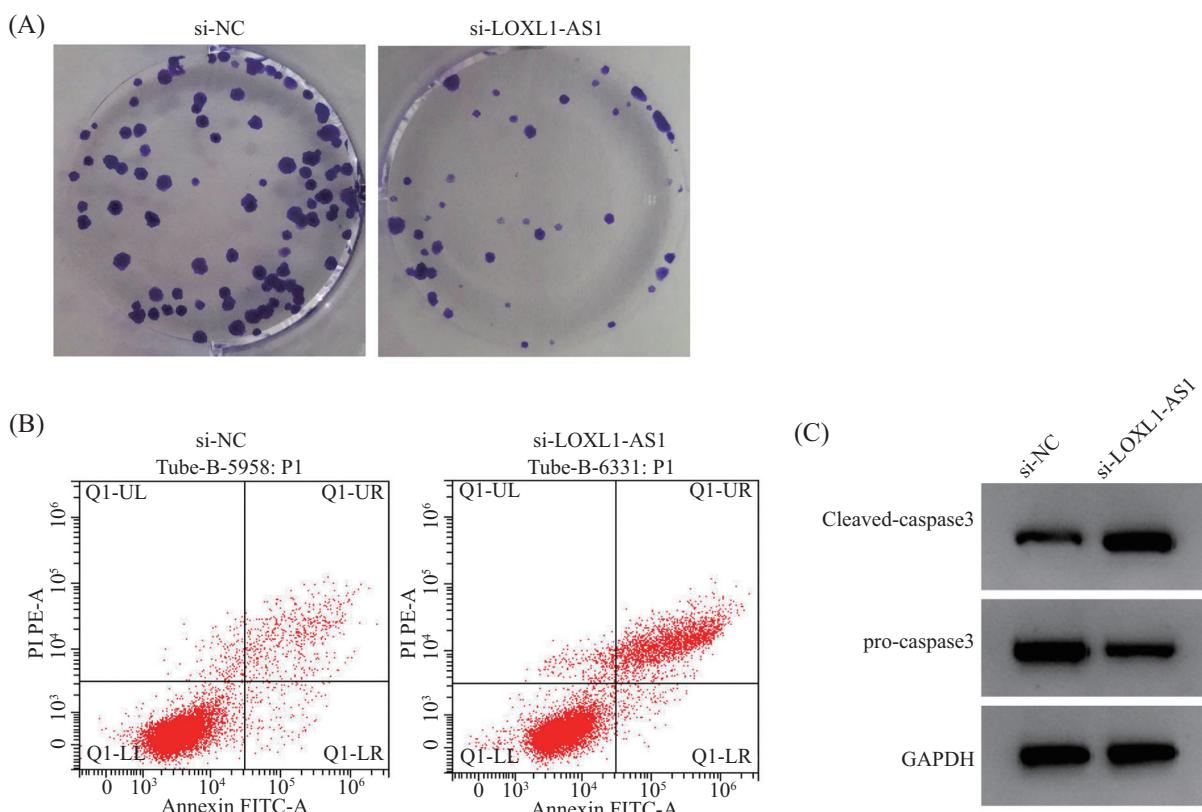


图4 干扰LOXL1-AS1对CAOV3克隆形成(A)、凋亡(B)和凋亡蛋白表达(C)的影响
Fig.4 The effects of interference with LOXL1-AS1 on CAOV3 clone formation (A), apoptosis (B) and apoptotic protein expression (C)

表5 干扰LOXL1-AS1抑制CAOV3增殖诱导凋亡

Table 5 Interference with LOXL1-AS1 inhibits CAOV3 proliferation and induces apoptosis

分组 Group	存活率/% Survival rate /%	克隆形成数 Clone formation number	凋亡率/% Apoptosis rate /%	Cleaved-caspase3	pro-caspase3
si-NC	100	118.67±3.68	6.53±0.28	0.12±0.01	0.71±0.05
si-LOXL1-AS1	52.09±2.87*	46.67±2.05*	25.26±0.88*	0.74±0.05*	0.17±0.01*
t	28.914	29.604	35.130	21.060	18.343
P	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与si-NC组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with si-NC group.

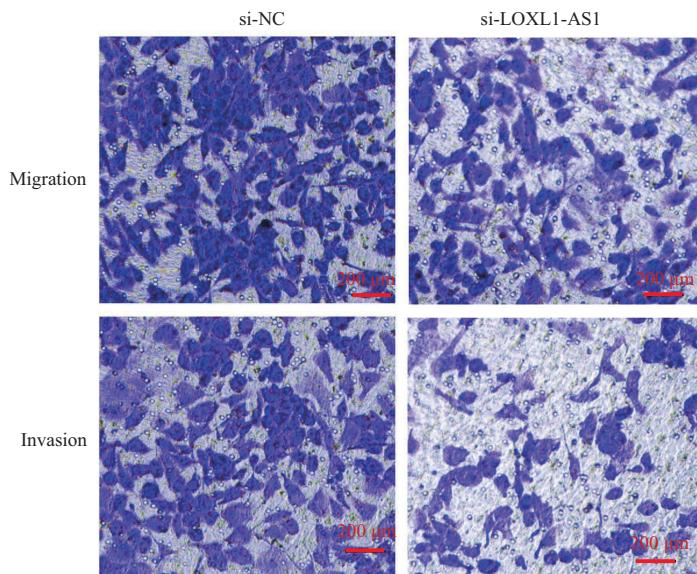


图5 干扰LOXL1-AS1对CAOV3迁移侵袭的影响

Fig.5 The effects of interference with LOXL1-AS1 on the migration and invasion of CAOV3 cells

表6 干扰LOXL1-AS1抑制CAOV3迁移侵袭

Table 6 Interference with LOXL1-AS1 inhibits the migration and invasion of CAOV3 cells

分组 Group	LOXL1-AS1	迁移细胞数 Number of migrating cells	侵袭细胞数 Number of invasive cells
si-NC	0.99±0.05	259.00±4.32	169.33±3.09
si-LOXL1-AS1	0.16±0.01*	128.00±2.94*	74.33±1.70*
t	28.194	43.421	46.656
P	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与si-NC组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with si-NC group.

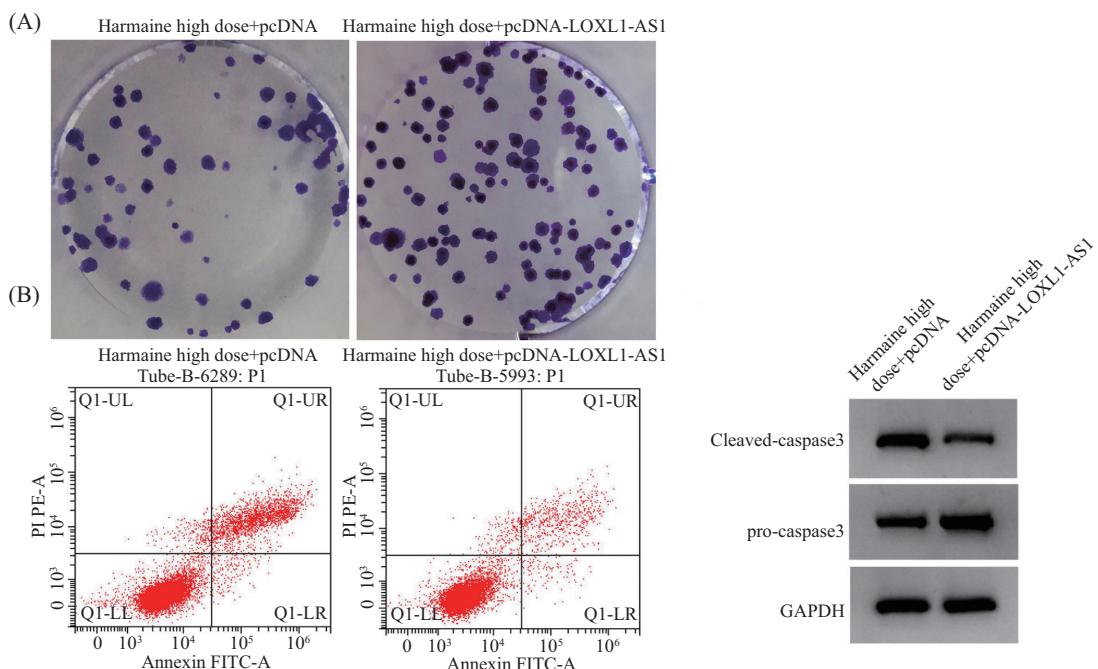


图6 LOXL1-AS1对骆驼蓬碱处理的CAOV3克隆形成(A)、凋亡(B)和凋亡蛋白表达(C)的影响

Fig.6 The effects of LOXL1-AS1 on harmine-treated CAOV3 clone formation (A) and apoptosis (B) and apoptotic protein expression (C)

表7 LOXL1-AS1对骆驼蓬碱处理的CAOV3增殖凋亡的影响

Table 7 Effects of LOXL1-AS1 on the proliferation and apoptosis of CAOV3 cells treated with harmine

分组 Group	存活率/% Survival rate /%	克隆形成数 Clone formation number	凋亡率/% Apoptosis rate /%	Cleaved-caspase3	pro-caspase3
Harmine high dose+pcDNA	57.26±2.24	54.67±2.49	23.30±0.90	0.62±0.04	0.23±0.01
Harmine high dose+pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1	94.03±3.36*	105.00±3.27*	8.27±0.32*	0.17±0.01*	0.65±0.04*
<i>t</i>	15.771	21.210	27.254	18.904	17.644
<i>P</i>	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with the harmine high dose+pcDNA group.

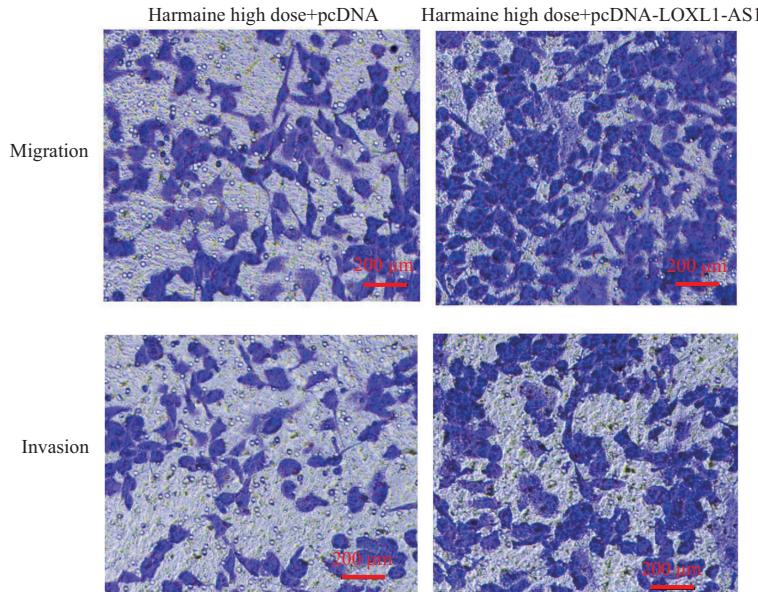


图7 LOXL1-AS1对骆驼蓬碱处理的CAOV3迁移侵袭细胞数的影响

Fig.7 The effects of LOXL1-AS1 on the numbers of harmine-treated CAOV3 migration and invasion cells

表8 LOXL1-AS1对骆驼蓬碱处理的CAOV3迁移侵袭的影响

Table 8 Effects of LOXL1-AS1 on the migration and invasion of CAOV3 cells treated with harmine

分组 Group	LOXL1-AS1	迁移细胞数 Number of migrating cells	侵袭细胞数 Number of invasive cells
Harmine high dose+pcDNA	0.27±0.02	147.67±2.49	89.67±2.05
Harmine high dose+pcDNA-LOXL1-AS1	0.84±0.05*	242.00±3.74*	154.00±3.56*
<i>t</i>	18.333	36.364	27.123
<i>P</i>	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1

n=3。*P<0.05, 与骆驼蓬碱高剂量+pcDNA组相比。

n=3. *P<0.05 compared with the harmine high dose+pcDNA group.

血管生成来抑制膀胱肿瘤的生长^[16]。骆驼蓬碱可诱导SW620细胞周期停滞和线粒体途径介导细胞凋亡^[17]。本实验结果显示, 不同剂量骆驼蓬碱处理CAOV3细胞后, 细胞存活率逐渐降低, 克隆形成数逐渐减少, 细胞凋亡率逐渐升高, Cleaved-caspase3表达水平逐渐升高, pro-caspase3表达水平逐渐降低,

细胞迁移侵袭数逐渐减少; 表明骆驼蓬碱可剂量依赖性地抑制CAOV3细胞增殖、克隆形成、迁移和侵袭, 且诱导细胞凋亡。

研究报道, LOXL1-AS1在胃癌的组织和细胞中高表达, 预示了胃癌的不良预后; 且LOXL1-AS1通过诱导细胞增殖, 迁移加速了胃癌的恶化^[18]。lncRNA

LOXL1-AS1通过靶向miR-324-3p促进非小细胞肺癌的侵袭和增殖^[19]。LOXL1-AS1上调通过抑制miR-708-5p的表达从而促进乳腺癌的侵袭和转移^[20]。本实验结果显示, 干扰LOXL1-AS1表达降低了CAOV3细胞存活率、克隆形成数以及细胞迁移侵袭数, 且提高了细胞凋亡率; 表明干扰LOXL1-AS1表达抑制CAOV3细胞增殖、克隆形成、迁移和侵袭, 且诱导细胞凋亡。此外, 本实验还发现骆驼蓬碱可降低CAOV3细胞中LOXL1-AS1表达水平; 而LOXL1-AS1过表达可减弱骆驼蓬碱对CAOV3细胞增殖、凋亡、迁移侵袭的影响。

综上所述, 骆驼蓬碱可能通过下调LOXL1-AS1表达抑制卵巢癌细胞CAOV3增殖、迁移侵袭, 促进凋亡。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] 李梦皎, 夏雷. 中药治疗卵巢癌的作用机制研究现状[J]. 国际中医中药杂志(LI M J, XIA L. Overview of mechanism of traditional Chinese medicine treating ovarian cancer [J]. Int J TCM), 2020, 42(5): 501-3.
- [2] 刘亚利, 王小霞, 李红霞. 中药有效抗卵巢癌作用成分研究综述[J]. 临床医学进展(LI Y L, WANG X X, LI H X. A review of studies on effective components of chinese medicine against ovarian cancer [J]. Adv Clin Med), 2020, 10(7): 1457-62.
- [3] 陈豫, 李凯, 张洪亮. 中药骆驼蓬抗肿瘤作用的研究进展[J]. 医学信息(CHEN Y, LI K, ZHANG H L. Research progress on anti-tumor effects of Peganum harmala [J]. Med Informat), 2015, 28(4): 380-1.
- [4] 张婷, 蒋世烨, 金星星, 等. 骆驼蓬碱对胃癌细胞增殖、凋亡的影响及其机制研究[J]. 胃肠病学(ZHANG T, JIANG S Y, JIN X X, et al. Effect and underlying mechanism of harmine on proliferation and apoptosis of gastric cancer cells [J]. Chin J Gastroentero), 2018, 23(4): 221-5.
- [5] 李钟陈, 陈培航, 金建强. 骆驼蓬碱介导COX-2表达水平抑制骨肉瘤细胞增殖与凋亡的作用[J]. 中国医师杂志(LI Z C, CHEN J H, JIN J Q. Effect of harmine on osteosarcoma cell proliferation and apoptosis by down regulating COX-2 expression [J]. J Chin Physic), 2020, 22(2): 207-10, 15.
- [6] 许芙蓉, 王海燕, 刘韵. 卵巢癌SKOV3细胞凋亡的ERK通路介导机制及白藜芦醇的参与作用研究[J]. 现代医学(XU F R, WANG H Y, LIU Y. Involvement of activated ERK signaling pathway in resveratrol induced SKOV3 cell line apoptosis [J]. Modern Med J), 2016, 44(4): 469-73.
- [7] 叶丽平, 马静方, 杨春雨. CREB特异性siRNA对人卵巢癌CAOV3细胞增殖的影响[J]. 山东医药(YE L P, MA J F, YANG C Y. Effect of CREB specific siRNA on the proliferation of human ovarian cancer CAOV3 cells [J]. Shandong Med J), 2011, 51(47): 40-1.
- [8] GAO J, ZHU H, WAN H, et al. Harmine suppresses the proliferation and migration of human ovarian cancer cells through inhibiting ERK/CREB pathway [J]. Oncol Rep, 2017, 38(5): 2927-34.
- [9] LIU C N, ZHANG H Y. Serum lncRNA LOXL1-AS1 is a diagnostic and prognostic marker for epithelial ovarian cancer [J]. J Gene Med, 2020, 25: e3233.
- [10] CHEN S, LI W, GUO A. LOXL1-AS1 predicts poor prognosis and promotes cell proliferation, migration, and invasion in osteosarcoma [J]. Biosci Rep, 2019, 39(4): BSR20190447.
- [11] XUE F, XU Y H, SHEN C C, et al. Non-coding RNA LOXL1-AS1 exhibits oncogenic activity in ovarian cancer via regulation of miR-18b-5p/VMA21 axis [J]. Biomed Pharmacother, 2020, 125: 109568.
- [12] 赵雅璐, 宋姜楠, 张桐硕, 等. 中药有效成分抗卵巢癌作用的研究进展[J]. 武警后勤学院学报: 医学版(ZHAO Y L, SONG J N, ZHANG T S, et al. Research progress of anti-ovarian carcinoma effect of effective components in traditional Chinese medicine [J]. J Logistics University of CAPF), 2017, 26(11): 91-5.
- [13] 马丽莎. 浅谈卵巢癌的中医药研究进展[J]. 实用妇科内分泌电子杂志(MA L S. Talking about the research progress of traditional Chinese medicine for ovarian cancer [J]. J Pract Gynecol Endocrinol), 2017, 4(31): 6-7.
- [14] DING Y, HE J, HUANG J, et al. Harmine induces anticancer activity in breast cancer cells via targeting TAZ [J]. Int J Oncol, 2019, 54(6): 1995-2004.
- [15] WU L W, ZHANG J K, RAO M, et al. Harmine suppresses the proliferation of pancreatic cancer cells and sensitizes pancreatic cancer to gemcitabine treatment [J]. OncoTargets Ther, 2019, 12: 4585-93.
- [16] CAI H R, XIANG H, ZHANG X R. Harmine suppresses bladder tumor growth by suppressing vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2-mediated angiogenesis [J]. Biosci Rep, 2019, 39(5): BSR20190155.
- [17] LIU J, LI Q, LIU Z, et al. Harmine induces cell cycle arrest and mitochondrial pathway-mediated cellular apoptosis in SW620 cells via inhibition of the Akt and ERK signaling pathways [J]. Oncol Rep, 2016, 35(6): 3363-70.
- [18] SUN Q, LI J, LI F, et al. LncRNA LOXL1-AS1 facilitates the tumorigenesis and stemness of gastric carcinoma via regulation of miR-708-5p/USF1 pathway [J]. Cell Prolif, 2019, 52(6): e12687.
- [19] XIE N, FEI X, LIU S, et al. LncRNA LOXL1-AS1 promotes invasion and proliferation of non-small-cell lung cancer through targeting miR-324-3p [J]. Am J Transl Res, 2019, 11(10): 6403-12.
- [20] DONG H T, LIU Q, ZHAO T, et al. Long Non-coding RNA LOXL1-AS1 drives breast cancer invasion and metastasis by antagonizing miR-708-5p expression and activity [J]. Mol Ther Nucleic Acids, 2020, 19: 696-705.