

rAAV-Slug-siRNA载体的构建及其抗胰腺 癌的实验

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Construction and Identification of Recombinant Adeno-associated Virus-2 Expression Vector Mediated Slug-siRNA and Its Effect on Growth of Pancreatic Cancer

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摘要 目的构建并制备携带目的基因的rAAV-EGFP-Slug-siRNA (Slug-siRNA) 病毒载体, 探讨Slug干扰抗胰腺癌作用。方法首先构建pDC316-EGFP-Slug-siRNA质粒,以PCR鉴定正确的pDC316-EGFP-Slug-siRNA克隆为模板扩增EGFP-Slug-siRNA片段, EcoR I 和Sal I 双酶切回收PCR产物; 酶切pSNAV2.0-lacZ- α 载体质粒, 并与上述产物进行连接; 转化感受态大肠杆菌DH5 α , 得到重组质粒pSNAV2.0-EGFP-Slug-siRNA, 酶切和测序对其进行鉴定。建立载体细胞株BHK/Slug-siRNA, 大规模制备rAAV2-EGFP-Slug-siRNA并对其纯化、鉴定和滴度测定。将体外培养的胰腺癌细胞株AsPC-1转染Slug-siRNA和pSNAV2.0-EGFP空载体。Western blot及RT-PCR方法鉴定转染前后AsPC-1细胞内PUMA及Slug蛋白及mRNA表达, MTT比色法检测细胞存活率, TUNEL检查细胞凋亡。结果携带编码靶向Slug的小发夹干扰RNA序列的腺相关病毒载体质粒pSNAV2.0-EGFP-Slug-siRNA, 经PCR、酶切和测序鉴定, 质粒构建正确。将构建成功的载体质粒与重组I型单纯疱疹病毒HSV1-rc/ Δ UL2共转染包装细胞BHK-2, 成功复制和包装出重组腺相关病毒Slug-siRNA, 经检测目的片段插入成功, 滴度为 9.23×10^{10} (puf)。Slug-siRNA有效抑制AsPC-1细胞内Slug表达, 抑制体外细胞增殖, 促进细胞凋亡, 同时, 伴随着Slug表达的下降, 细胞内PUMA表达明显增加。结论成功制备出高滴度携带目的基因的Slug-siRNA病毒载体。干扰Slug表达抑制胰腺癌细胞增殖, 促进细胞凋亡, 其机制可能通过解除Slug对PUMA基因的抑制有关。

关键词: 关键词: Slug 小干扰 腺相关病毒 胰腺癌 凋亡

Abstract: Objective To conduct a recombinant adeno-associated virus-2 carrying Slug-siRNA (rAAV2-Slug-siRNA), and to study the effect and mechanism of Slug-siRNA on AsPC-1 cells. Methods The targeting sequence of Slug gene which can be effectively silenced in RNA interference was confirmed in our previous study. The DNA containing both sense and antisense Oligo DNA fragments of the targeting sequence was designed, synthesized and cloned into the pDC316-EGFP vector. The insert was confirmed by PCR and sequencing. EGFP-Slug-siRNA sequence was amplified and PCR product was obtained by EcoR I and Sal I digestion. pSNAV2.0-lacZ- α plasmids was digested, and ligated with EGFP-Slug-siRNA. Transformation of DH5 α with recombinant plasmids and identification of bacterial colonies containing recombinant plasmids by LB-agar plate were conducted, and pSNAV2.0-EGFP-Slug-siRNA were extracted purified and verified. pSNAV2.0-EGFP-Slug-siRNA was transfected into BHK cells by means of lipofectamine. Using G418 Selection from mixed cells, BHK-Slug-siRNA was isolated, which was capable of Slug-siRNA expression, and was subsequently infected with recombinant herpes simplex virus (HSV1-rc/ Δ UL2), which was able to pack the rAAV2-Slug-siRNA to form a functional and infectious virus. After purification, the packaged rAAV2-Slug-siRNA was obtained. Western blot and RT-PCR methods was used to detect the expression of slug and PUMA after being infected AsPC-1 cells by Slug-siRNA for 48h, MTT and Annexin V/EGF methods was

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used to detect inhibition rate and apoptosis of AsPC-1 cells. Results The recombinant adeno-associated virus-2 vector carrying Slug-siRNA was constructed successfully, using RT-PCR and restriction enzyme digestion, the destination gene was detected. BHK-Slug-siRNA was subsequently infected with recombinant herpes simplex virus(HSV1-rc/ Δ UL2) able to pack the rAAV2-Slug-siRNA to form a functional and infectious virus. The recombinant viral titer was 9.23×10^{10} (puf). Slug-siRNA inhibited the expression of Slug, at the same time, the proliferation of AsPC-1 cells was suppressed and the apoptosis was increased, significantly. Otherwise, with the decrease of Slug, the expression of PUMA was increased. Conclusion The constructed, high titer, recombinant adeno-associated virus-2 vector carrying Slug-siRNA was constructed successfully. RNAi-mediated Slug gene with rAAV silencing could transfect to pancreatic cancer cells and silence Slug effectively and selectively, which resulted in the growth and proliferation inhibition in pancreatic cancer cells. The mechanism of Slug silencing in the growth and proliferation inhibition may be through upregulating expression of PUMA.

Key words: Key words: Slug gene Small intertering RNA Recombinant adeno-associated virus Pancreatic cancer Apoptosis

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