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Zhang Jing, Ma Hu, Han Jing, et al. Role of ABCG2 in erlotinib resistance in non-small-cell lung cancer [J]. J Third Mil Med Univ, 2014, 36(10):987-991.

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## ABCG2在非小细胞肺癌厄洛替尼耐药中的作用 [\(PDF\)](#) 分

《第三军医大学学报》[ISSN:1000-5404/CN:51-1095/R] 卷: 36 期数: 2014年第10期 页码: 987-991 栏目: 论著 出版日期: 2014-05-30

Title: Role of ABCG2 in erlotinib resistance in non-small-cell lung cancer

作者: 张靖; 马虎; 韩静; 李雪涛; 陈正堂

第三军医大学新桥医院全军肿瘤研究所; 遵义医学院附属肿瘤医院肿瘤科

Author(s): Zhang Jing; Ma Hu; Han Jing; Li Xuetao; Cheng Zhengtang

Institute of Cancer, Xinqiao Hospital, Third Military Medical University, Chongqing 400037; Oncology Department Cancer Hospital, Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi, Guizhou Province, 563003, China

关键词: 肺癌; 厄洛替尼; PI3K/AKT; ABCG2

Keywords: lung cancer; erlotinib; PI3K/AKT; ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2

分类号: R434.2; R966; R979.19

文献标志码: A

摘要: 目的 探讨ABCG2在非小细胞肺癌厄洛替尼耐药中的作用。 方法 厄洛替尼不同浓度 (1、5、25 μmol/L)处理A549细胞及其获得性耐厄洛替尼细胞(A549/ER)12、24、48 h后,荧光实时定量PCR观察ABCG2 mRNA表达变化, Western blot检测p-AKT、ABCG2蛋白表达变化。PI3K/AKT通路激活剂 (IGF-1) 和抑制剂 (LY294002) 分别作用于A549细胞及A549/ER细胞24 h后, 荧光实时定量PCR和Western blot方法分别检测ABCG2 mRNA及p-AKT、ABCG2蛋白表达变化。流式细胞仪检测加入IGF-1和LY294002后ABCG2外排作用。 结果 与未加入厄洛替尼的A549、A549/ER细胞相比, 厄洛替尼 (1、5、25 μmol/L)作用12、24、48 h后, 随着剂量的增加和作用时间的延长, ABCG2的表达与p-AKT水平呈正相关。加入IGF-1 24 h后, A549细胞中ABCG2表达量升高, 而加入LY294002的A549/ER细胞, ABCG2表达量下降, 并且IGF-1作用24 h后ABCG2外排明显增高。LY294002作用24 h后A549/ER细胞ABCG2外排明显降低。 结论 ABCG2经由PI3K/AKT信号通路介导非小细胞肺癌中厄洛替尼耐药, 且阻断PI3K/AKT通路可逆转由ABCG2介导的耐药。

Abstract: Objective To determine the role of ATP-binding cassette sub-family G member 2 (ABCG2) in erlotinib resistance in non-small-cell lung cancer. Methods A549 cells and acquired erlotinib-resistant A549 cells (A549/ER) were separately treated with different concentrations of erlotinib for 12, 24 and 48 h respectively. Real-time PCR and Western blotting were used to observe the changes of ABCG2 expressions at mRNA and protein levels. The activator (IGF-1)

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and inhibitor (LY294002) of PI3K/AKT pathway were used to treat A549 cells and A549/ER cells for 24 h, respectively. The expression changes of ABCG2 mRNA and p-AKT and ABCG2 were observed by real-time PCR and Western blot analysis. The efflux effect of ABCG2 after IGF-1 and LY294002 treatment was detected by flow cytometry. Results Compared with the A549 and A549/ER cells without erlotinib treatment, after treated by erlotinib (1, 5 and 25  $\mu$ mol/L) for 12, 24 and 48 h, the expression of ABCG2 and inhibition or activation of PI3K/AKT signaling pathway were positively correlated with the increase of dosage and treatment time. The expression level of ABCG2 was increased in A549 cells treated with IGF-1 for 24 h and decreased in A549/ER cells treated with LY294002. In addition, the efflux effect of ABCG2 was significantly increased after IGF-1 treatment for 24 h and significantly decreased after LY294002 treatment for 24 h. Conclusion ABCG2 mediates erlotinib resistance in non-small-cell lung cancer by PI3K/AKT pathway, and blocking the pathway will reverse the drug resistance.

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