

靶向EGFR基因的shRNA抑制胰腺癌PANC-1细胞增殖的研究

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Inhibition Effect of Pancreatic Cancer PANC-1 Cells by shRNA Targeting on EGFR

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摘要 目的探讨EGFR基因对胰腺癌PANC-1细胞的增殖抑制作用。方法构建针对EGFR序列特异性shRNA的表达载体,用脂质体转染胰腺癌PANC-1细胞。采用RT-PCR、Western blot检测EGFR mRNA和蛋白的表达;流式细胞仪检测细胞周期及凋亡;克隆形成实验检测细胞增殖。结果靶向EGFR的序列特异性shRNA明显抑制EGFR mRNA和蛋白的表达,EGFR mRNA和蛋白的抑制率分别为72.1%和67.6%;G1期细胞增多、S期细胞减少($P<0.05$);细胞凋亡增加($P<0.05$);克隆形成减少($P<0.05$)。结论靶向EGFR的序列特异性shRNA能明显抑制胰腺癌细胞增殖、促进凋亡。

关键词: RNAi 表皮生长因子受体 胰腺癌

Abstract: Objective To explore the effect of EGFR gene on proliferation pancreatic cancer PANC-1

cells. Methods EGFR gene sequence-specific shRNA expression vector was constructed and then

transfected into pancreatic cancer PANC-1 cells with lipofectamine. The EGFR mRNA and protein

expression was detected by RT-PCR and Western blot. The cell cycle distribution and apoptosis were

detected by cell flow cytometry. The proliferation of cells was detected by clone formation

assay. Results Sequence-specific shRNA targeting on EGFR gene can obviously repress the mRNA and

protein expression of EGFR gene, and EGFR mRNA and protein inhibition rates was 72.1% and

67.6%, respectively. The cell cycle in G1 phase and S phase decreased ($P<0.05$). The apoptosis of cells

was increased ($P<0.05$) and the colony-formation of cells was reduced ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Sequence-

specific shRNA targeting on EGFR gene can effectively inhibit proliferation and promote the

apoptosis of pancreatic cancer cells.

Key words: RNA interference EGFR Pancreatic cancer

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