

miR-199a-3p 靶向视网膜母细胞瘤转录辅阻遏子1 促进心肌细胞肥大

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摘要:【目的】探讨微小RNA microRNA-199a-3p(miR-199a-3p)对心肌细胞肥大的调控作用及其作用靶基因。【方法】原代分离培养C57BL/6乳小鼠心肌细胞(NMVC), 转染miR-199a-3p模拟物(mimic)和视网膜母细胞瘤转录辅阻遏子1(Rb-1) siRNA 分别来增加NMVC中miR-199a-3p和抑制Rb-1的水平。双荧光素酶报告基因实验检测miR-199a-3p与潜在靶基因Rb-1 3'端非翻译区(3'-UTR)的结合作用。FITC-鬼笔环肽染色检测乳小鼠心肌细胞表面积。RT-qPCR和Western blot检测miR-199a-3p, Rb-1和心肌细胞肥大相关基因的表达。【结果】①过表达miR-199a-3p可明显增加NMVC中的肥厚相关基因Nppa, Acta1, Myh7表达;②双荧光素酶报告基因实验结果显示miR-199a-3p与Rb-1 3'UTR具有特异结合作用;miR-199a-3p可在转录后水平抑制Rb-1的表达;③过表达miR-199a-3p或抑制Rb-1表达均能一致性地增加心肌细胞表面积和心肌细胞肥大相关基因表达, 并促进E2f2进入NMVC细胞核。【结论】miR-199a-3p通过抑制Rb-1表达, 促进了E2f2进入细胞核来发挥促进NMVC肥大的作用。

关键词: 心肌肥厚; 微小RNA; microRNA-199a-3p; 视网膜母细胞瘤转录辅阻遏子1

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MicroRNA-199a-3p Enhances Cardiomyocyte Hypertrophy through Targeting Retinoblastoma Transcriptional Coresspressor 1

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Abstract:【Objective】To investigate the role and the potential target of miR-199a-3p in mouse cardiac hypertrophy.【Methods】Neonatal mouse ventricular cardiomyocytes (NMVC) were isolated from the hearts of 0-3-day-old newborn C57BL/6 mice. MiR-199a-3p mimic and retinoblastoma transcriptional corepressor 1 (Rb-1) siRNA were transfected into NMVC to elevate the level of miR-199a-3p and inhibit Rb-1 expression, respectively. NMVC were stained with FITC-phalloidin solution to determine the size of NMVC. Dual luciferase reporter assay was performed to identify the interaction between miR-199a-3p and the 3' UTR of Rb-1. mRNA and protein expression of cardiac hypertrophy associated genes

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were determined by RT-qPCR and Western blotting assay, respectively. 【Results】(1) Over-expression of miR-199a-3p could significantly enhance the expression of cardiac hypertrophy-related genes in NMVC; (2) Dual-luciferase reporter assay results verified that miR-199a-3p can interact with the 3' UTR of Rb-1. MiR-199a-3p could suppress Rb-1 expression at the post-transcriptional level; (3) Functionally, miR-199a-3p mimic, consistent with Rb-1 siRNA, could increase cell size and the expression of Nppa, Acta1 and Myh7 in NMVC, and promote the nuclear translocation of E2f2 in NMVC. 【Conclusions】 MiR-199a-3p promotes the entry of E2f2 into the nucleus through inhibiting the expression of Rb-1, contributing to cardiomyocyte hypertrophy.

Key words: cardiac hypertrophy; microRNA; miR-199a-3p; retinoblastoma transcriptional coresspressor 1

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在成人心脏中,心脏增大不是心肌细胞数量增加,而是单个心肌细胞的大小增加。心肌细胞肥大最初是对生理和病理刺激的适应性反应,但是病理性肥大通常发展为心力衰竭。由于病理性刺激(如压力超负荷)引起的进行性心脏肥大常与心力衰竭的发展相关,心力衰竭是全球发病率和死亡率的主要原因^[1]。研究表明,以前未被认识的机制,包括细胞代谢,增殖,非编码RNA,免疫反应,翻译调控和表观遗传修饰,都会正向或负向调节心脏肥大^[2]。microRNA(miRNA)是进化上保守的非编码RNA,长约22个核苷酸,其通过翻译抑制或降解靶mRNA从而负向调节基因表达^[3-4]。越来越多的证据表明miRNA广泛参与心脏肥大的发病机制^[4-7]。MiR-1通过靶向抑制许多信号分子,包括真核起始因子4E(Eif4e), Mef2a、Gata4、组蛋白脱乙酰酶6(HDAC6)和CDK6的翻译来保护心脏结构和功能以抑制心肌肥厚^[8-11]。MiR-133a通过调节Akt及其下游信号分子如Cdc42、Rho-A和Nef-A/WHSC2来减弱心肌肥厚^[12]。MiR-10a和miR-497分别通过阻断Tbx2和Sirt4的翻译来发挥其抑制心肌细胞肥大作用^[13-14]。我们的实验证实miR-92b-3p通过靶向心肌细胞增强子2D(Mef2d)抑制心肌细胞肥大的发生^[15]。我们前期miRNA表达谱芯片检测发现miR-199a-3p在血管紧张素II(Ang-II)诱导肥厚的小鼠心肌中表达显著增强,但其对心肌肥厚的作用机制尚不明确。视网膜母细胞瘤转录辅阻遏子1(retinoblastoma transcriptional corepressor 1,

Rb-1)作为肿瘤抑制蛋白,通过抑制细胞周期进程,阻止细胞过度生长直至细胞准备分裂^[16]。我们已证实cyclin/Rb-1信号通路激活介导了miR-16表达下调的促心肌细胞肥大作用^[17]。本文利用乳小鼠心肌细胞,证实Rb-1是miR-199a-3p作用靶基因,并介导了miR-199a-3p的促小鼠心肌细胞肥大作用。

1 材料与amp;方法

1.1 材料

限制性内切酶XhoI、EcoRI、转染试剂Lipofectamine 2000、Trizol、逆转录试剂盒、4 × SDS loading buffer (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA); 2 × SYBR Green Mix、RNAase free water (TaKaRa, Japan); miR-199a-3p mimic、Rb-1 siRNA (广州锐博); BCA蛋白定量试剂盒 (Thermo Scientific, USA); SDS-PAGE凝胶试剂盒 (Thermo Scientific, USA); 抗GAPDH、ACTA1, anti-Rabbit, anti-mouse抗体 (Protein Technology, UK); 抗ANP抗体 (Bioworld, USA); 抗β-MHC抗体 (Sigma, USA); 蛋白Marker (Invitrogen, USA); PVDF膜 (Millipore, USA); ECL发光液 (Millipore, USA); Ang-II (Sigma, USA); DMEM/F12细胞培养基 (Gibco, USA); 特级澳洲胎牛血清 (Gibco, USA)。其他生化试剂均为进口分装或国产分析纯。

1.2 乳小鼠心肌细胞培养及处理

取新生1~3 d的SPF级别C57BL/6乳鼠心脏

(20只乳鼠/次,可铺1板12孔板细胞),以2.5 g/L胰蛋白酶消化法原代分离细胞。乳鼠心肌细胞(neonatal mouse ventricular cardiomyocytes, NMVC)与成纤维细胞因贴壁速度不同而得以分离,收集上清液中心肌细胞,将其接种于提前用1%明胶包被过的12孔板中,加入含有100 g/L胎牛血清及100 U/mL青霉素和100 mg/mL链霉素的DMEM/F-12培养基,置于37℃、体积分数5% CO₂培养箱中培养。培养24 h后,更换一次完全培养基至稳定培养48 h。分别用100 nmol/L negative control、miR-199a-3p mimic和Rb-1 siRNA处理NMVC,24 h后结束实验。

1.3 FITC-鬼笔环肽(FITC-phalloidin)染色

将NMVC种在confocal皿中,稳定生长后弃去培养基,用PBS漂洗两次,加入500 μL的40 g/L的多聚甲醛溶液固定,再用2 mg/mL的甘氨酸溶液中和多聚甲醛,摇床孵育2次,每次5 min。将10 μg/mL的FITC标记的鬼笔环肽染料37℃孵育40 min,用PBS漂洗2次,再加Hoechst33342反应液,避光37℃孵育40 min。将confocal皿倒扣于另一滴有30 μL防荧光淬灭封片剂的载玻片上,在倒

置荧光显微镜下观察F-actin被染色后显示出细胞轮廓。

1.4 实时定量PCR检测Rb-1和miR-199a-3p的表达

用Trizol试剂提取心肌标本和NMVC总RNA。取1.0 μg总RNA,加入5×的逆转录试剂4 μL(逆转录试剂盒),用oligo(dT)15和random primers逆转录出cDNA用于检测编码基因mRNA水平。取1.0 μg总RNA,用miR-199a-3p特异的RT引物逆转录出cDNA用于检测miR-199a-3p水平。分别用GAPDH和U6作为检测编码基因和miR-199a-3p表达水平的内参照。在vii A7 Quantitative PCR System(Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA)进行PCR反应和结果分析。以2^{-ΔΔCt}法计算Rb-1和miR-199a-3p的相对表达水平。本文所用PCR引物序列见表1。

1.5 蛋白质印记法检测蛋白表达

收集心肌标本和处理后的NMVC,加入RIPA蛋白裂解液,冰上裂解,于4℃10 000×g离心10 min,取上清测浓度,并定量分装,加入4×上样缓冲液,99℃加热10 min使蛋白变性后,置于-80℃

表1 PCR引物序列

Table 1 The sequences of the primers for RT-qPCR

Gene	The primer sequence (5'-3')	Product /bp
<i>Acta1</i>	F, ACTGGGACGACATGGAGAAG	203
	R, GGAAGCATAGAGGGACAGCA	
<i>Nppa</i>	F, GAGGTGCCTCCCTGGACTG	191
	R, TCTGGGCTCCAATCCTCTGA	
<i>Myh7</i>	F, GACCAGATGAATGAGCACCG	203
	R, TCCTCCAGTTGCCTCTTGAG	
<i>Rb-1</i>	F, GTCTGCCAACACCCACAAAA	212
	R, ACTCCCATCTGCTTCATCGG	
<i>GAPDH</i>	F, CAAGAAGGTGTTGAAGCAGG	200
	R, CCACCCTGTTGCTGTAGCC	
	RT, GTCGTATCCAGTGCCTGTCCGTGGAGTCGGCAATTGCACTGGATACGACTAACCAATGT	
<i>miR-199a-3p</i>	F, ACAGTAGTCTGCACATTGGTTA	70
	R, GTCCGTGTCGTGGAGTC	
	RT, GTCGTATCCAGTGCCTGTCCGTGGAGTCGGCAATTGCACTGGATACGAC	
<i>U6</i>	F, GTCCGCTGCTCGCTTCGGCAGC	160
	R, GTCCGTGTCGTGGAGTC	

保存备用。蛋白样品进行聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳后,经电转至聚偏二氟乙烯(PVDF)膜上,用5%脱脂奶粉常温封闭1h,根据蛋白分子质量大小位置裁开,分别用相应的I抗anti-ANP(1:1 000)、anti- β -MHC(1:1 000)、anti- α -actin-1(1:1 000)、anti-Rb-1(1:1 000)、anti-E2f2(1:1 000)、anti-GAPDH(1:5 000)4℃孵育过夜。TBST洗膜后,置于对应的II抗(1:5 000)4℃孵育2h。ECL发光试剂盒显影,应用ImageJ软件进行图像分析。

1.6 双荧光素酶报告基因实验验证 miR-199a-3p 与 Rb-1 3'UTR 的结合作用

参照我们已报道方法^[18],分别构建包含 miR-199a-3p 潜在结合序列的 Rb-1 3'UTR 重组质粒 pGL3-Rb-1-627-634 及包含结合序列突变的重组质粒 pGL3-Rb-1-627-634-MUT。HEK293 细胞(细胞密度约为 1×10^5 个/孔/12 孔板)转染 200 ng 重组质粒,50 nmol/L miR-199a-3p mimic 以及 10 ng pRL-TK(表达海肾荧光素酶的内参照质粒)。转染后 24 h,测定萤火虫荧光素酶(firefly luciferase, FL)及海肾荧光素酶(renilla luciferase, RL)强度,两种荧光强度比值(FL/RL)变化可反映 miR-199a-3p 与 Rb-1 3'UTR 结合的能力。

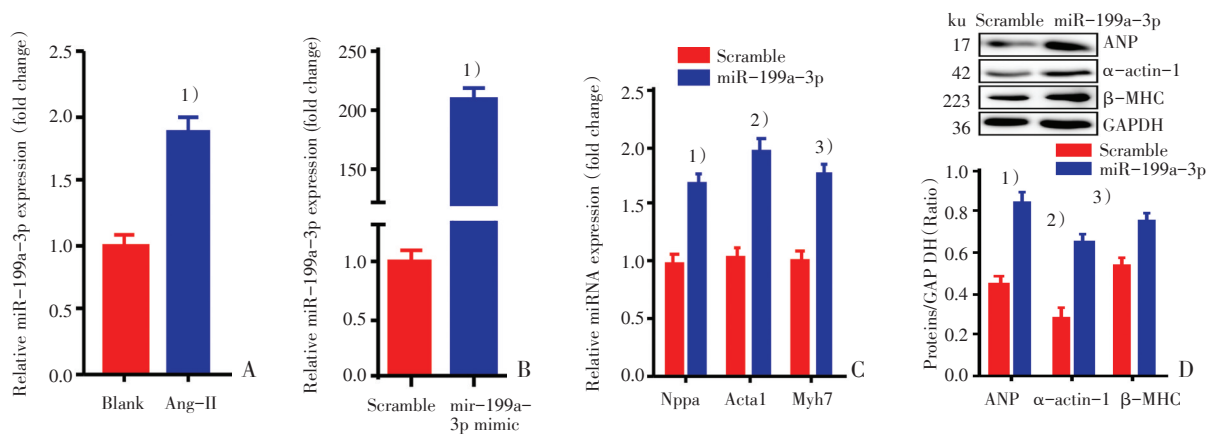
1.7 统计学分析

应用 SPSS 25.0 统计软件,数据均采用均数 \pm 标准误(mean \pm SEM)表示,两组间比较采用 *t* 检验;多组间比较先进行正态分布和方差齐性检验,方差齐性检验后采用单因素方差分析(one way ANOVA),并用 Bonferroni 校正的 *t* 检验进行组间两两比较。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 微小 RNA miR-199a-3p 促进心肌细胞肥大

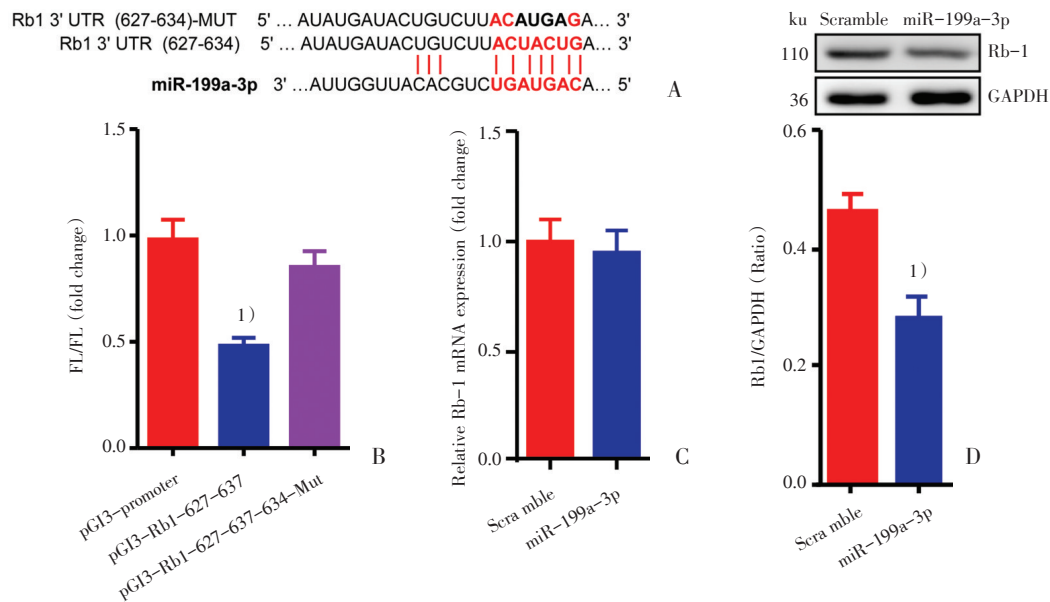
原代分离乳小鼠心肌细胞,分别进行 10 nmol/L Ang-II 处理 24 h 或转染 miR-199a-3p mimic。RT-qPCR 结果显示,10 nmol/L Ang-II 处理的 NMVC 中 miR-199a-3p 表达显著增加且差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$;图 1A);相对对照组 miR-199a-3p 在 NMVC 水平显著升高($P < 0.001$;图 1B),肥大相关基因 Nppa, Acta1, Myh7 表达显著增加($P < 0.01$;图 1C)。同样的,Western blot 结果显示,乳小鼠心肌细胞过表达 miR-199a-3p 后,相对对照组,肥大相关蛋白 ANP, α -actin-1, β -MHC 表达水平明显升高($P < 0.05$;图 1D)。



A and B: The expression of miR-199a-3p was upregulated in NMVC exposed to Ang-II (A) and in NMVC after transfection with miR-199a-3p mimic (B), respectively. A: $t=5.455$, (1) $P=0.0055$ vs. Blank. B: $t=12.43$, (1) $P=0.0002$ vs. Scramble. C: The expression of hypertrophy-related genes was upregulated in cardiomyocytes with overexpression of miR-199a-3p. Nppa: $t=6.083$, (1) $P=0.0037$ vs. Scramble; Acat1: $t=5.781$, (2) $P=0.0044$ vs. Scramble; Myh7: $t=6.454$, (3) $P=0.003$ vs. Scramble. D: The expression of hypertrophy-related protein was upregulated in cardiomyocytes with overexpression of miR-199a-3p. ANP: $t=6.856$, (1) $P=0.0024$ vs. Scramble; α -actin-1: $t=6.149$, (2) $P=0.0035$ vs. Scramble; β -MHC: $t=3.983$, (3) $P=0.0164$ vs. Scramble. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM, $n=3$.

图 1 过表达 miR-199a-3p 促进小鼠心肌细胞肥大

Fig.1 Overexpression of miR-199a-3p enhances cardiomyocyte hypertrophy



A. Predicted that miR-199a-3p could bind to the sequence in the 3' UTR of Rb-1 627-634 shown in red words. B. Identification of Rb-1 as a target gene of miR-199a-3p. The dual luciferase assay demonstrated that miR-199a-3p using dual luciferase reporter gene assay. $F=15.81, 1) P=0.005$ vs. pGL3-promoter vector control. C. The mRNA expression of Rb-1 had no difference after over-expression of miR-199a-3p. D. The protein expression of Rb-1 was down-regulated after over-expression of miR-199a-3p. $t=4.097, 1) P=0.0149$ vs. Scramble. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM, $n=3$.

图2 MiR-199a-3p在转录后水平抑制Rb-1的表达

Fig.2 MiR-199a-3p suppresses Rb-1 expression at the post-transcriptional level

2.2 双荧光素酶报告基因实验证实Rb-1与miR-199a-3p具有结合作用

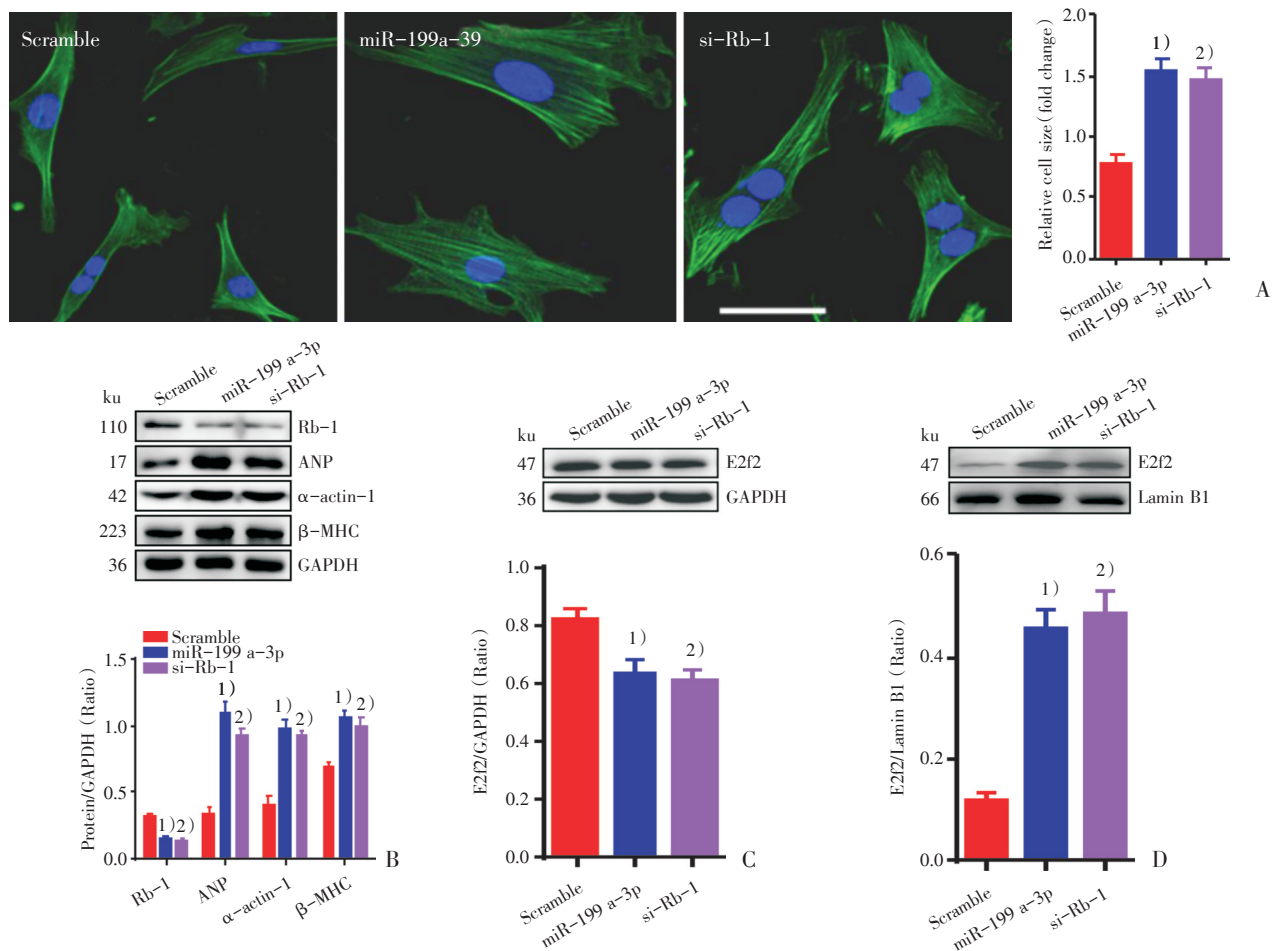
基于 Mirdb 数据库 (www.mirdb.org) 以及 TargetScan-Vert (www.targetscan.org) 的序列分析提示, Rb-1 3' UTR 的 627-634 碱基可能是 miR-199a-3p 潜在的结合位点(图 2A)。双荧光素酶报告基因实验结果显示, 与 pGL3-promoter 组相对比, 重组质粒 pGL3-Rb-1-627-634 与 miR-199a-3p mimic 共转染组 FL/RL 值显著降低, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.01$), 而重组质粒 pGL3-Rb-1-627-634-MUT 与 miR-199a-3p mimic 共转染组 FL/RL 值无显著性差异(图 2B)。RT-qPCR 结果显示, 增加乳小鼠心肌细胞中 miR-199a-3p 的水平后, 相对对照组 Rb-1 的 mRNA 水平无明显差异(图 2C)。Western blot 结果显示, 乳小鼠心肌细胞过表达 miR-199a-3p 后, Rb-1 在蛋白水平表达明显下调, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$; 图 2D)。这提示 miR-199a-3p 是在转录后水平抑制 Rb-1 的表达。

2.3 miR-199a-3p 靶向 Rb-1 增加心肌细胞肥大

鬼笔环肽染色显示, 乳小鼠心肌细胞过表达 miR-199a-3p 后, 心肌细胞表面积明显增大; 抑制 Rb-1 的表达, 同样可以增加心肌细胞表面积, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.01$; 图 3A)。在乳小鼠心肌细胞中过表达 miR-199a-3p 或者抑制 Rb-1 的表达, 肥大相关蛋白 ANP, α -actin-1, β -MHC 表达水平明显增高, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$; 图 3B)。乳小鼠心肌细胞过表达 miR-199a-3p 或者抑制 Rb-1 的表达, 在细胞胞质内 E2f2 蛋白水平分别显著降低, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$; 图 3C); 而细胞核内的 E2f2 蛋白水平分别明显升高 ($P < 0.01$; 图 3D)。这表明 miR-199a-3p 通过抑制 Rb-1 的表达, 促进了 E2f2 进入细胞核, 从而发挥调控心肌细胞肥大相关基因表达的作用。

3 讨论

miR-199 家族有三个成员, 包括 miR-199a1、



A: FITC-phalloidin staining showed that over-expression of miR-199a-3p or Rb-1 knockdown increased the cell size of NMVC. $F=16.636$, 1) $P=0.001$ vs. Scramble; 2) $P=0.001$ vs. Scramble. B: miR-199a-3p mimic and Rb-1 siRNA increased cardiomyocyte hypertrophy-related protein expression. Rb-1: $F=19.186$, 1) $P=0.007$ vs. Scramble; 2) $P=0.004$ vs. Scramble. ANP: $F=53.645$, 1) $P=0.001$ vs. Scramble; 2) $P=0.001$ vs. Scramble. α -actin-1: $F=28.261$, 1) $P=0.001$ vs. Scramble; 2) $P=0.003$ vs. Scramble. β -MHC: $F=14.539$, 1) $P=0.007$ vs. Scramble; 2) $P=0.018$ vs. Scramble. C: miR-199a-3p mimic and Rb-1 siRNA decreased E2f2 level in cytoplasm. $F=11.494$, 1) $P=0.025$ vs. Scramble; 2) $P=0.014$ vs. Scramble. D: miR-199a-3p mimic and Rb-1 siRNA increased E2f2 level in nucleus. $F=35.951$, 1) $P=0.001$ vs. Scramble; 2) $P=0.001$ vs. Scramble. Data are shown as mean \pm SEM, $n=3$.

图3 E2f2入核增加介导miR-199a-3p促进心肌细胞肥大

Fig.3 Increase of E2f2 transfer into nucleus mediates cardiomyocyte hypertrophy by miR-199a-3p

miR-199a2 和 miR-199b。miR-199a1 和 miR-199a2 分别位于 19 号和 1 号染色体上,具有相同的成熟序列^[19]。miR-199a 在压力超负荷的肥厚心脏中表达上调^[20-22]。研究显示 miR-199a 抑制 HIF- α 表达,增加心肌细胞肥大^[23]。MiR-199a 也可以通过激活雷帕霉素(mTOR)复合物信号传导的哺乳动物靶点以细胞自主方式抑制心肌细胞自噬来促进心肌细胞肥大;而过表达 Atg5 或 mTOR 处理激活自噬增加了心肌细胞自噬可减轻由

miR-199a 过表达引起的心脏肥大^[24]。

本文发现,在 NMVC 中过表达 miR-199a-3p 可以上调肥大相关基因表达,增加心肌细胞面积,与以往报道相符^[23-24]。已有研究确定 cyclin D2/pRb-1 通路对于心肌肥大的调节有重要作用^[25]。压力负荷诱发 Rb-1 基因敲除小鼠过度的心肌肥厚^[26]。我们通过双荧光素酶报告基因实验证实了 miR-199a-3p 可与 Rb-1 3' UTR 具有结合作用,并且 miR-199a-3p 是在转录后水平抑制 Rb-1 的表

达。抑制Rb-1表达能与miR-199a-3p一致性地促进心肌细胞面积增大和心肌细胞肥大相关的Anp、 α -actin-1、 β -MHC的表达增强。

已有研究表明,E2F2是一种广泛表达的转录因子,磷酸化的pRb导致E2F2的释放,从而促进细胞周期的进程^[16]。E2F2作为Rb-1下游的转录因子参与对心肌细胞表型的调控作用^[27-29]。在本文中,在NMVC过表达miR-199a-3p或者抑制Rb-1表达,E2f2在细胞内总蛋白水平表达一致性降低;但细胞核内的E2f2蛋白表达水平明显升

高。这表明miR-199a-3p通过抑制Rb-1的表达,促进了E2f2进入细胞核,从而发挥促进心肌细胞肥大相关基因表达的作用。

综上,本文通过双荧光素酶报告基因实验、靶基因表达和相应功能性实验证实Rb-1是miR-199a-3p的作用靶基因;miR-199a-3p通过抑制Rb-1的表达,促进了E2f2进入细胞核,从而发挥促进心肌细胞肥大作用。在后续研究中,我们将在整体动物水平,进一步明确miR-199a-3p对Rb-1表达和心肌肥厚的调控作用。

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