

# 人肿瘤细胞 ERCC2 基因表达与抗癌药耐药的相关性

陈忠平<sup>1</sup>, Anne MONKS<sup>2</sup>, Timothy G. MYERS<sup>3</sup>, Edward A. SAUSVILLE<sup>4</sup>,  
Dominic A. SCUDIERO<sup>2</sup>, Lawrence C. PANASCI<sup>5</sup>

(1. 中山医科大学肿瘤防治中心神经外科, 广东 广州 510060; 2. Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, Frederick, MD 21702, USA; 3. Information Technology Branch, National Cancer Institute, 6130 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852, USA; 4. Developmental Therapeutics Programme, National Cancer Institute, Executive Plaza North, Suite 843, 6130 Executive Blvd., Bethesda, MD 20892-7458 USA; 5. Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, McGill University, 3755 cote Ste Catherine, Montreal, Quebec H3T 1E2, Canada)

**摘要:**【目的】探讨切割修复交叉互补基因 2(excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency gene 2, ERCC2) 表达与人肿瘤对抗癌药耐药的关系。【方法】采用 Western blot 检测美国国家癌症研究所(National Cancer Institute, NCI)用于抗癌药筛选的 60 株人肿瘤细胞的 ERCC2 表达, 并与 170 种抗癌药物的细胞毒试验结果进行相关性分析。【结果】肿瘤细胞 ERCC2 的蛋白表达水平高低不一, 其中 6 株细胞的 ERCC2 蛋白水平在可测定范围以下。170 种抗癌药物中有 28 种化疗药物的耐药性与肿瘤细胞的 ERCC2 蛋白水平相关性显著或非常显著。根据药物作用机理分析, 肿瘤细胞 ERCC2 表达与其对烷化剂和抗有丝分裂剂类抗癌药耐药相关性显著。【结论】肿瘤细胞具有 DNA 修复能力, 如核苷酸切割修复, 更具有具有 ERCC2 基因表达将表现为对主要是烷化剂和抗有丝分裂剂类抗癌药的耐药。

关键词: DNA 修复; 切割修复交叉互补基因 2; 抗肿瘤药, 烷化剂; 耐药性, 肿瘤

中图分类号: R979.1 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1000-257X(2001)03-0170-04

## Correlation Between ERCC2 Gene Expression and Anticancer Drug Resistance in Human Tumor Cell Lines

CHEN Zhong-ping<sup>1</sup>, Anne MONKS<sup>2</sup>, Timothy G. MYERS<sup>3</sup>, Edward A. SAUSVILLE<sup>4</sup>,  
Dominic A. SCUDIERO<sup>2</sup>, Lawrence C. PANASCI<sup>5</sup>

(1. Cancer Center, Sun Yat-sen University of Medical Sciences Guangzhou 510060, China; 2. Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, Frederick, MD 21702, USA; 3. Information Technology Branch, National Cancer Institute, 6130 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852, USA; 4. Developmental Therapeutics Programme, National Cancer Institute, Executive Plaza North, Suite 843, 6130 Executive Blvd., Bethesda, MD 20892-7458 USA; 5. Lady Davis Institute for Medical Research, McGill University, 3755 cote Ste Catherine, Montreal, Quebec H3T 1E2, Canada)

**Abstract:**【Objective】To investigate whether excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency gene 2 (ERCC2) expression correlates with drug resistance in human tumor cell lines utilized by the anticancer drug screening program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI).【Methods】With Western blot analysis, ERCC2 protein levels of 60 human tumor cell lines were determined and compared with the patterns of cytotoxicity (determined by sulforhodamine-B assay) of 170 anticancer drugs.【Results】ERCC2 protein levels had a wide range of expression including undetectable levels in 6 cell lines. ERCC2 protein levels were found to be significantly correlated with resistance of the tumor cells to 28 out of 170 chemotherapeutic agents. Considering the mechanism of action, ERCC2 expression was significantly related to resistance of the tumor cells to alkylating

收稿日期: 2000-05-25

基金项目: 美国 National Cancer Institute grant R03CA 78205, private donation from Helen and Nicki Lang, 中山医科大学肿瘤防治中心启动基金 (433)

作者简介: 陈忠平 (1957-), 男, 江苏江阴人, 医学博士, 教授。

agents or tubulin-active antimitotic agents. 【Conclusion】 The present study suggests that ERCC2, and perhaps NER in general, is a contributing factor to alkylating agents and tubulin-active antimitotic agents resistance in human tumor cell lines.

**Key words:** DNA repair; Excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency gene 2; antineoplastic agent, alkylating; drug resistance, neoplasm

肿瘤对抗癌药耐药是导致临床化疗失败的主要原因。由于许多药物是通过损伤生物大分子(DNA)而达到抑制肿瘤生长,因此,如果肿瘤细胞有阻止DNA损伤的能力和/或能对损伤的DNA予以修复,则此肿瘤就可能表现不同程度的耐药。细胞内的DNA修复系统是保持细胞遗传物质稳定的重要系统。核苷酸切割修复(nucleotide excision repair, NER)是一个主要的DNA修复过程<sup>[1]</sup>,能修复包括由紫外线(UV)和多种化学物质导致的DNA损伤。我们对14株人肿瘤细胞的研究发现,核苷酸切割修复系统的重要因子切割修复交叉互补基因2(excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency gene 2, ERCC2)表达与肿瘤细胞对氯乙基亚硝脲抗癌药耐药相关<sup>[2~4]</sup>。我们检测了美国国家癌症研究所(National Cancer Institute, NCI)用于抗癌药筛选的60株人肿瘤细胞的ERCC2表达,并与170种抗癌药物的细胞毒试验结果进行相关性分析。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 ERCC2表达的测定

美国国家癌症研究所的60株人肿瘤细胞的ERCC2表达,采用我们先前应用的Western blot方法测定<sup>[3]</sup>。简述如下:提取各肿瘤细胞的总蛋白,每个标本取40 μg蛋白在120 g/L的SDS胶上电泳,然后转至硝纤膜上(Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA)。转有蛋白的硝纤膜先用50 g/L的脱脂牛奶在4℃孵育过夜以阻断非特异性结合。第一抗体在4℃孵育过夜。抗ERCC2一抗MER-2(Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA)由Dr. Larry Thompson提供,用1:5 000浓度。连接有辣根过氧化物酶的羊抗鼠IgG第二抗体(Amersham Life Science)1:1 000在4℃孵育1 h。采用电子化学显影试剂(electrochemiluminescence, ECL, Amersham Life Science)显示。蛋白加样量采用α-tubulin校准,ERCC2的吸光度A除以α-tubulin的A得到校准的ERCC2蛋白表

达。

### 1.2 NCI抗癌药数据库

NCI 60株人肿瘤细胞对170种抗癌药物的敏感性采用硫丹明(sulforhodamine B, SRB)抗癌药筛选法测定,以抑制50%肿瘤细胞生长的药物浓度代表药物敏感性,录入NCI抗癌药数据库<sup>[3]</sup>。

### 1.3 基因表达与药物敏感性相关性分析

采用模式识别软件(COMPARE)分析60株细胞的ERCC2表达与170种抗癌药物的敏感性之间的关系。泊松相关系数(Pearson correlation coefficients, PCC)负值越大则表示ERCC2蛋白水平越高,肿瘤对该药物越耐药。若PCC为正值则相反。我们还将170种抗癌药物按作用机制分为6类,再行作用机制分析<sup>[9]</sup>。如果95%信任上/下限经过“0”,则统计学上表示相关性无显著意义,但若95%信任上下限都>0.1或<-0.1,则表示这个作用机制的药物耐药与ERCC2蛋白水平的相关性具有显著性意义。

## 2 结果

60株不同类型的肿瘤细胞ERCC2的蛋白表达水平高低不一,其中6株细胞(MCF-7, T-47D, SF-539, COLO-205, CCRF-CEM, UACC-257)的ERCC2蛋白水平在可测定范围以下,在统计分析时作为0(表1)。

将ERCC2蛋白水平与NCI数据库170种抗癌药物敏感性结果进行统计学处理,泊松相关系数显示ERCC2蛋白水平与肿瘤细胞对化疗药物的敏感性在170种抗癌药物中有28种具有显著或非常显著的负相关(表2),提示ERCC2表达越高,肿瘤细胞对化疗药物敏感性越低,也即耐受。

根据药物作用机理分析,肿瘤细胞ERCC2表达与其对烷化剂和抗有丝分裂剂二类抗癌药耐药的相关性具有显著意义,与其它类型的抗癌药耐药无显著相关性(表3),也即ERCC2表达与上述二类抗癌药耐药有关,而在其它类型抗癌药耐药中的作用不明显。

表1 美国国家癌症研究所 60 株人肿瘤细胞的 ERCC2 表达

Table 1 ERCC2 expression in 60 human tumor cell lines of the National Cancer Institute

Cell line	ERCC2	Cell line	ERCC2	Cell line	ERCC2
Breast(8)		Leukemia(6)		Melanoma(8)	
BT-549	0.003	K-562	0.182	LOX IMVI	0.116
HS-578T	0.230	MOLT-4	0.005	M14	0.220
MCF-7	0.000	CCRF-CEM	0.000	MALME-3M	0.095
MCF-7/ADR-RES	0.475	RPMI-8226	0.049	SK-MEL-2	0.085
MDA-MB-231	0.020	HL-60(TB)	0.031	SK-MEL-5	0.005
MDA-MB-435	0.207	SR	0.168	SK-MEL-28	0.073
MDA-N	0.141	Lung(9)		UACC-62	0.073
T-47D	0.000	A549/ATCC	0.059	UACC-257	0.000
Central nervous system(6)		EKVX	0.385	Prostate(2)	
SF-268	0.054	HOP-62	0.388	DU-145	0.214
SF-295	0.104	HOP-92	0.368	PC-3	1.000
SF-539	0.000	NCI-H322M	0.013	Renal(8)	
SNB-19	0.044	NCI-H226	0.389	786-O	0.435
SNB-75	0.235	NCI-H23	0.029	A498	0.559
U251	0.031	NCI-H460	0.016	ACHN	0.250
Colon(7)		NCI-H522	0.028	CAKI-1	0.126
COLO-205	0.000	Ovarian(6)		RXF-393	0.263
HCC-2998	0.237	IGROV-1	0.218	SN12C	0.195
HCT-116	0.094	OVCA-R-3	0.077	TK-10	0.226
HCT-15	0.088	OVCA-R-4	0.356	UO-31	0.308
HT-29	0.144	OVCA-R-5	0.009		
KM-12	0.047	OVCA-R-8	0.217		
SW-620	0.064	SK-OV-3	0.017		

ERCC2 protein level determined by Western blot analysis was the mean of three separate experiments and PC-3 cell line was used as reference

表2 60 株人肿瘤细胞中 ERCC2 表达与抗癌药物敏感性显著相关的药物

Table 2 ERCC2 expression significantly correlated with cytotoxicity of antitumor agents in 60 cell lines

No	Antitumor agents	Pearson correlation coefficient	No	Antitumor agents	Pearson correlation coefficient
1	Chip	-0.438	15	Bactobolin	-0.281
2	Paclitaxel	-0.378	16	Didemnin B	-0.316
3	Pibenzimol HCL	-0.374	17	Vinblastine sulfate	-0.279
4	Mabecin II	-0.368	18	Echinomycin	-0.275
5	Homoharringtonine	-0.365	19	S-trityl-L-cysteine	-0.272
6	Bis-pyridocarbazolium DMS	-0.360	20	PCNU	-0.269
7	Largomycin	-0.310	21	Tetrocarcin A- Sodium SAL	-0.266
8	Actinomycin D	-0.309	22	Diglycoaldehyde	-0.266
9	Asaley	-0.303	23	Adriamycin	-0.265
10	Phyllanthoside	-0.296	24	CCNU	-0.264
11	Dihydro-5-azacytidine	-0.293	25	Mitomycin C	-0.262
12	Bruceantin	-0.290	26	VM-26	-0.259
13	Mitramycin	-0.284	27	Deoxydoxorubicin	-0.258
14	Chromomycin A3	-0.283	28	ICRF-187	-0.255

1~5,  $P < 0.01$ ; 6~28,  $P < 0.05$

表3 ERCC2 蛋白水平与6类作用机制抗癌药耐药性的可能相关性

Table 3 Possible correlation of the ERCC2 protein levels with antitumor drug resistance of 6 major clinical mechanisms of action

Mechanisms of action (MOA)	<i>n</i>	95% lower confidence limit	95% upper confidence limit
Anti-DNA agent	16	-0.124	0.027
Nucleotide synthesis inhibitor	19	-0.161	-0.023
Topoisomerase I inhibitor	23	-0.159	-0.033
Topoisomerase II inhibitor	16	-0.220	-0.069
Tublin-active antimetabolic agent	13	-0.276	-0.108
Alkylating agent	35	-0.196	-0.145

Both upper and lower 95% confidence limits  $< -0.1$  suggest that a significant correlation may exist between ERCC2 protein levels and clinical mechanisms of action of the agents

### 3 讨论

许多研究提示,肿瘤细胞的DNA修复与其对抗癌药耐药相关。六氧甲基鸟嘌呤DNA甲基转移酶( $O^6$ -methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase, MGMT)能修复被化疗药烷基化的鸟嘌呤,因而可阻止DNA交连形成而增加了肿瘤对这些化疗药的耐药性。我们采用肿瘤细胞株研究和临床研究都证实MGMT在肿瘤对某些抗癌药耐药中起重要作用<sup>[7]</sup>。然而在体外和临床研究发现,有些MGMT阴性的肿瘤也表现为耐药。近来的研究发现除了MGMT外,一个更重要的参与DNA修复的NER系统与肿瘤耐药也密切相关。MGMT只能修复被化疗药烷基化的鸟嘌呤,防止DNA交连形成,一旦DNA交连形成,则需由NER来修复。因此这两个DNA修复系统可起到互补作用。我们以前在14株人肿瘤细胞的研究发现NER系统的重要成员之一,ERCC2表达与肿瘤对亚硝胺类耐药密切相关<sup>[2-4]</sup>。在美国NCI用于抗癌药物筛选的60株人肿瘤细胞,我们对170种抗癌药物的作用分析,进一步证实了肿瘤细胞ERCC2表达与其对一些抗癌药物耐药的相关性,特别是对烷化剂和抗有丝分裂剂二类抗癌药耐药的相关性显著。文献还有报道,ERCC1,ERCC4,ERCC5和ERCC6表达也与某些肿瘤的耐药相关<sup>[8]</sup>。

NER是一个十分复杂的DNA修复系统,至少有20个基因产物参与其全过程。目前,NER被描述成五步模式:①损伤的DNA由多蛋白复合物识别;②在损伤部位的两端引入切割酶;③切下损伤的核苷酸片段;④以互补链为模板,合成一小片段

核苷酸;⑤封闭两端的缺口而完成修复全过程<sup>[4]</sup>。ERCC是纠正中国仓鼠卵巢细胞(CHO)NER缺陷的基因,其中ERCC2和ERCC3是解螺旋酶,对损伤段DNA解螺旋。ERCC1和ERCC5是核酸酶。Sitaram等<sup>[9]</sup>最近发现在修复由亚硝胺所致的DNA损伤过程中(从转录股DNA上清除乙酰嘌呤),需要有ERCC2参与。ERCC2是转录因子IIH(transcription factor IIH, TFIIH)中的主要成分之一。晚近的研究还提示,NER过程中需要p53参与,而p53介导的细胞凋亡也需要NER中的成分ERCC2和ERCC3的参与<sup>[10]</sup>。因此,NER和细胞凋亡之间也有着密切的联系,而细胞凋亡也与肿瘤对抗癌药物的敏感性密切相关。目前,ERCC2表达如何导致肿瘤细胞对抗癌药物耐药的确切机制还远不清楚,但推测,可能是通过影响包括NER在内的多种分子过程而实现的。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] Ma L, Hoeijmakers JH J, van der Eb A J. Mammalian nucleotide excision repair [J]. *Biochem Biophys Acta*, 1995, 1242(2): 137.
- [2] Chen Z P, Malapetsa A, Marcantonio D, *et al.* Correlation of chloroethylnitrosourea resistance with ERCC-2 expression in human tumor cell lines as determined by quantitative competitive polymerase chain reaction [J]. *Cancer Res*, 1996, 56(1): 2475.
- [3] Chen Z P, Malapetsa A, McQuillan A, *et al.* Evidence for nucleotide excision repair as a modifying factor of MGMT mediated innate chloroethylnitrosourea resistance in human tumor cell lines [J]. *Mol Pharmacol*, 1997, 52(5): 815.

(下转第191页)

本实验仅观察了去势 12 周后雌性大鼠骨密度、骨组织计量学和生物力学的变化,轻度承重活动对去势后其它时期的作用效果尚待进一步研究。

### 3.2 影响 PMO 发展的有关因素

引起 PMO 的主要原因是雌激素的缺乏,但影响它的发展是多因素的,包括营养状态(钙,维生素 D,微量元素等),内分泌状态(甲状旁腺素,糖皮质激素升高,胰岛素等),运动水平,有无影响骨代谢的疾病以及遗传因素等均影响着它的发展和预后。本研究表明,雌性大鼠切除卵巢后因为雌激素的缺乏会引起明显的骨丢失,但若同时存在缺乏承重活动这个因素时,骨的丢失会更加严重。因此,在 PMO 的防治中,必须考虑到影响其发展的多因素性,采取综合的防治措施,才能达到最佳的防治效果。

本研究亦表明,轻度承重活动补偿不了因性激素缺乏所造成的骨丢失,PMO 的防治需要配合药物以及需要更高强度的体力活动。

### 3.3 在 OP 防治中运动强度的评价指标

在 OP 的防治中,应该用什么指标来评价运动强度?本研究提示,单纯应用历来采用的代谢当量(METS)和最大氧耗量的百分比[percentage of maximum oxygen consumption, ( $V_{1, O_2} / V_{0, O_2, max}$ ) / (%)]作为指标是不合适的。因为在本实验中,由于各组大鼠均在同样大小的笼中喂养和活动,去势组和去势加制动组所消耗的代谢当量和最大氧耗量的百分比是基本相同的,而右后肢的负荷不同

却显著影响右侧股骨的代谢变化。日本已有学者提出应用“骨应激指数”(如在步行或跑步时,等于每一次运动中地面反作用力 $\times$ 步数)作为指标,这方面有待进一步的研究和规范。

(致谢:衷心感谢本校统计教研室骆福添副教授对本实验检测结果的统计学分析给予悉心的指导和帮助)

### 参考文献:

- [1] Rodriguez L P. Physical activity, bone remodeling and osteoporosis [J]. An R Acad Nac Med Nadr, 1999, 116(4): 855.
- [2] Layne J E, Nelson M E. The effects of progressive resistance training on bone density: a review [J]. Med Sci Sports Exerg, 1999, 31(1): 25.
- [3] Astrand P O, Rodahl K. 运动生理学 [M]. 杨锡让译. 北京:人民体育出版社, 1982. 322 ~ 325.
- [4] 闫景龙,戴克戎,裘世静. 卵巢切除固定对大鼠松质骨结构的影响 [J]. 中华骨科杂志, 1995, 15(5): 273.
- [5] Bedford T G, Tipton C M, Wilson N C, et al. Maximum oxygen consumption of rats and its changes with various experimental procedures [J]. J Appl Physiol, 1979, 47(6): 1278.
- [6] Pollock M L, Gaesser G A, Butcher J D, et al. The recommended quantity and quality of exercise for developing and maintaining cardiorespiratory and muscular fitness and flexibility in healthy adults [J]. Med Sci Sports Exerg, 1998, 30(6): 975.

(编辑 张敏瑞)

(上接第 173 页)

- [4] Chen Z P, McQuillan A, Mohr G, et al. Excision repair cross-complementing rodent repair deficiency gene 2 expression and chloroethylnitrosourea resistance in human glioma cell lines [J]. Neurosurgery, 1998, 42(5): 1112.
- [5] Monks A, Scudiero D, Skehan P, et al. Feasibility of a high-flux anticancer drug screen using a diverse panel of cultured human tumor cell lines [J]. J Natl Cancer Inst, 1991, 83(11): 757.
- [6] van Osdol W W, Myers T G, Paull K D, et al. Use of the Kohonen self-organizing map to study the mechanisms of action of chemotherapeutic agents [J]. J Natl Cancer Inst, 1994, 86(24): 1853.
- [7] Chen Z P, Yarosh D, Garcia Y, et al. Relationship between O<sup>6</sup>-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase levels and clinical response induced by chloroethylnitrosourea therapy in glioma patients [J]. Can J Neuro Sci, 1999, 26(2): 104.
- [8] Andersson B S, Sadeghi T, Siciliano M J, et al. Nucleotide excision repair genes as determinants of cellular sensitivity to cyclophosphamide analogs [J]. Cancer Chem Pharmacol, 1996, 38(5): 406.
- [9] Sitaram A, Plitas G, Wang W, et al. Functional nucleotide excision repair is required for the preferential removal of N-ethylpurines from the transcribed strand of the dihydrofolate reductase gene of Chinese hamster ovary cells [J]. Mol Cell Biol, 1997, 17(2): 564.
- [10] Leveillard T, Andera L, Bissonnette N, et al. Functional interaction between p53 and the TFIIH complex are affected by tumor-associated mutations [J]. EMBO J, 1996, 15(7): 1615.

(编辑 黄小延)