

• 论著 •

Delta 样蛋白 1 同源物与生长激素腺瘤临床表型的关系及其对生长激素的影响研究

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【摘要】 目的 分析Delta样蛋白1同源物(DLK1)在生长激素(GH)腺瘤中的表达情况及其临床意义。方法 本实验时间为2020年10月至2022年6月。肿瘤标本来自2016—2020年于首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经外科行手术切除的34例GH腺瘤患者。采用免疫组织化学检测肿瘤标本中DLK1、GH表达情况。取对数生长期的大鼠GH3细胞,将其随机分为A组、B组、C组、D组〔B组、C组、D组分别加入1、5、20 μg/ml抗DLK1抗体, A组加入等体积的二甲基亚砜(DMSO)〕,分别于培养0、24、48、72 h后采用细胞增殖实验检测各组细胞活力。取对数生长期的大鼠GH3细胞,将其随机分为E组、F组(F组加入5 μg/ml抗DLK1抗体, E组加入等体积的DMSO),分别于培养0、24、48、72 h后采用ELISA检测各组GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平。取对数生长期的大鼠GH3细胞,将其随机分为G组、H组、I组、J组(H组、I组、J组分别加入1、5、20 μg/ml抗DLK1抗体, G组加入等体积的DMSO),采用Western blot法检测各组GH3细胞中磷酸化p70核糖体蛋白S6激酶(p-p70S6K)、磷酸化起始因子4E结合蛋白1(p-4EBP1)、磷酸化雷帕霉素靶蛋白(p-mTOR)水平。**结果** DLK1主要位于稀疏颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞核及致密颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞质, GH主要位于疏松颗粒型、致密颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞质。Pearson相关分析结果显示,肿瘤标本的DLK1评分与GH评分呈正相关($r=0.550, P<0.001$)。根据DLK1评分中位数将肿瘤标本分为高DLK1评分组(≥ 110 分, $n=17$)和低DLK1评分组(< 110 分, $n=17$)。高DLK1评分组患者血清GH及肿瘤标本GH评分、临床表型为致密颗粒型者占比高于低DLK1评分组($P<0.05$)。B组培养48、72 h后细胞活力高于A组, C组、D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力高于A组($P<0.05$); C组培养48 h后细胞活力高于B组, D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力高于B组($P<0.05$); D组培养48、72 h后细胞活力高于C组($P<0.05$)。A组、B组、C组、D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养0 h后, 培养48、72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养24 h后, 培养72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养48 h后($P<0.05$)。F组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于E组($P<0.05$)。E组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平高于本组培养0 h后, F组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于本组培养0 h后($P<0.05$); E组培养72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平高于本组培养24 h后, F组培养72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于本组培养24 h后($P<0.05$)。H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K水平高于G组, J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K水平低于H组、I组($P<0.05$); I组、J组GH3细胞中p-4EBP1水平低于G组、H组($P<0.05$); H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于G组, I组、J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于H组, J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于I组($P<0.05$)。**结论** DLK1主要在致密颗粒型GH腺瘤中表达; DLK1可抑制GH3细胞增殖, 增加血清GH水平, 其机制可能与DLK1可抑制GH3细胞中p70核糖体蛋白S6激酶、雷帕霉素靶蛋白的磷酸化及促进起始因子4E结合蛋白1的磷酸化有关。

【关键词】 垂体肿瘤; 生长激素; Delta样蛋白1同源物; 细胞增殖; p70核糖体蛋白S6激酶; 起始因子4E结合蛋白1; 雷帕霉素靶蛋白

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Relationship between DLK1 and the Clinical Phenotype of Growth Hormone Adenoma and Its Effect on Growth Hormone JIA Huanzhen¹, CHEN Yiyuan^{2,3}, ZHAO Sida³, ZHENG Shurong³

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the expression and clinical significance of Delta-like homolog 1 (DLK1) in growth

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hormone (GH) adenomas. **Methods** This experiment was conducted from October 2020 to June 2022. Tumor specimens were obtained from 34 patients with GH adenomas who underwent surgical resection at Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University from 2016 to 2020. Immunohistochemical staining was used to detect the expression of DLK1 and GH in tumor specimens. Rat GH3 cells at logarithmic growth stage were randomly divided into groups A, B, C and D [groups B, C and D were added with 1, 5 and 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ anti-DLK1 antibody, respectively, and group A was added with equal volume of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)] . Cell proliferation assay was used to detect cell viability in each group after 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours of culture. Rat GH3 cells at logarithmic growth stage were randomly divided into groups E and F (group F was added with 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ anti-DLK1 antibody and group E was added with equal volume of DMSO) . After 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours of culture, the level of GH in the supernatant of GH3 cell culture in each group was detected by ELISA. Rat GH3 cells at logarithmic growth stage were randomly divided into groups G, H, I and J (groups H, I and J were added with 1, 5 and 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ anti-DLK1 antibody, respectively, and group G was added with equal volume of DMSO) . The levels of phosphorylated p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase (p-p70S6K) , phosphorylated eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein1 (p-4EBP1) and phosphorylated mechanistic target of rapamycin (p-mTOR) in GH3 cells of each group were detected by Western blot. **Results** DLK1 was mainly located in the nucleus of loose granular tumor specimens and in the cytoplasm of dense granular tumor specimens, while GH was mainly located in the cytoplasm of loose granular and dense granular tumor specimens. Pearson correlation analysis showed that the DLK1 score of tumor specimens was positively correlated with the GH score ($r=0.550$, $P < 0.001$) . According to the median DLK1 score, tumor specimens were divided into high DLK1 score group (≥ 110 points, $n=17$) and low DLK1 score group (< 110 points, $n=17$) . The serum GH of patients, GH score and proportion of dense granular phenotype of tumor specimen in the high DLK1 score group were higher than those in the low DLK1 score group ($P < 0.05$) . The cell viability of group B was higher than that of group A after 48 and 72 hours of culture, and that of groups C and D was higher than that of group A after 24, 48 and 72 hours of culture ($P < 0.05$) . The cell viability of group C after 48 hours of culture was higher than that of group B, and that of group D after 24, 48, and 72 hours of culture was higher than that of group B ($P < 0.05$) . After 48 and 72 hours of culture, the cell viability of group D was higher than that of group C ($P < 0.05$) . In groups A, B, C and D, the cell viability after 24, 48, and 72 hours of culture was higher than that after 0 hour of culture, the cell viability after 48 and 72 hours of culture was higher than that after 24 hours of culture, the cell viability after 72 hours of culture was higher than that after 48 hours of culture, respectively ($P < 0.05$) . After 48 and 72 hours of culture, the level of GH in the supernatant of GH3 cells in group F was lower than that in group E ($P < 0.05$) . The level of GH in the supernatant of GH3 cell culture in group E after 48 and 72 hours of culture was higher than that after 0 hour of culture, the level of GH in the supernatant of GH3 cell culture in group F after 48 and 72 hours of culture was lower than that after 0 hour of culture ($P < 0.05$) . The GH level in the supernatant of GH3 cell culture in group E after 72 hours of culture was higher than that after 24 hours of culture, the level of GH in the supernatant of GH3 cell culture in group F after 72 hours of culture was lower than that after 24 hours of culture ($P < 0.05$) . The level of p-p70S6K in GH3 cells in groups H, I, and J was higher than that in group G, while the level of p-p70S6K in GH3 cells in group J was lower than that in groups H and I ($P < 0.05$) . The level of p-4EBP1 in GH3 cells in groups I and J was lower than that in groups G and H ($P < 0.05$) . The level of p-mTOR in GH3 cells in groups H, I, and J was higher than that in group G, the level of p-mTOR in GH3 cells in groups I and J was higher than that in group H, the level of p-mTOR in GH3 cells in group J was higher than that in group I ($P < 0.05$) . **Conclusion** DLK1 is mainly expressed in dense granular GH adenoma. DLK1 can inhibit the proliferation of GH3 cells and increase the level of serum GH, and the mechanism may be related to DLK1 inhibiting the phosphorylation of p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase and mechanistic target of rapamycin in GH3 cells and promoting the phosphorylation of eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein1.

【Key words】 Pituitary neoplasms; Growth hormone; Delta-like homolog 1; Cell proliferation; p70S6k; 4EBP1; mTOR

垂体腺瘤是最常见的神经系统肿瘤之一，其中生长激素 (growth hormone, GH) 腺瘤约占所有垂体腺瘤的 15%~20%^[1]。GH腺瘤患者的临床表现为肿瘤分泌过量的GH而引起肢端肥大症，其可明显增加呼吸系统疾病、心血管系统疾病和恶性肿瘤的发生率，严重影响患者的生存质量^[2-3]。经鼻蝶内镜手术切除是GH腺瘤的首选治疗方法，但25%~40%患者的肿瘤侵袭海绵窦、颈内动脉、下丘脑等重要结构，属于难治性腺瘤，具体表现为手术全切率低、肿瘤复发率高、患者对现有药物

不敏感、患者术后GH水平控制不佳，是目前临床治疗的难点^[4]。因此，探寻GH腺瘤的发生发展机制对开发新的药物具有重要意义。

研究发现，印记基因失调与早期胚胎发育、癌变和肿瘤易感性密切相关，是目前肿瘤研究的热点之一^[5]。位于人类染色体14q32.2区的印记基因Delta样蛋白1同源物 (Delta-like homolog 1, DLK1) 在细胞分化和组织发育中起着至关重要的作用^[6-7]。DLK1在大部分人无功能性垂体腺瘤中沉默，而在功能性垂体腺瘤中表

达^[8-9]。DLK1在发育中的垂体表达，并主要局限于成年小鼠垂体中的生长滋养细胞；在DLK1缺失小鼠的整个生命周期中，DLK1缺失导致GH含量明显减少^[10]。本研究旨在分析DLK1在GH腺瘤中的表达情况及其临床意义，以期为GH腺瘤的临床治疗提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验时间 本实验时间为2020年10月至2022年6月。

1.2 实验材料

1.2.1 肿瘤标本来源 肿瘤标本来自2016—2020年于首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经外科行手术切除的34例GH腺瘤患者，其中男18例，女16例；年龄22~68岁，中位年龄44岁；肿瘤体积（ 7.7 ± 1.5 ）cm³；Knosp分级：I~II级20例，III~IV级14例；血清GH（ 5.1 ± 1.6 ）μg/L。本研究获得首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院伦理委员会批准（伦理批号：KY2016-035-01）。

1.2.2 主要实验试剂 [3-(4,5-二甲基噻唑-2-基)-5-(3-羧甲酯基)-2-(4-碘苯基)-2H-四唑（金翁），内盐；MTS] 购自Promega公司，胎牛血清购自Gibco公司，抗DLK1、GH、磷酸化p70核糖体蛋白S6激酶（phosphorylated p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase, p-p70S6K）、磷酸化起始因子4E结合蛋白1（phosphorylated eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein1, p-4EBP1）、磷酸化雷帕霉素靶蛋白（phosphorylated mechanistic target of rapamycin, p-mTOR）抗体购自Abcam公司，二抗购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司，RIPA裂解液和GH ELISA试剂盒购自北京普利莱基因技术有限公司，大鼠GH3细胞购自美国ATCC公司。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 免疫组织化学染色检测肿瘤标本中DLK1、GH表达情况 将肿瘤标本蜡块连续切片、厚度为4 μm，60 °C烤片1 h，采用二甲苯和乙醇溶液进行梯度脱蜡，采用枸橼酸钠缓冲溶液于95 °C修复抗原5 min，然后将组织切片置于0.3%过氧化氢中，室温孵育10 min，滴加羊血清，封闭30 min，加入DLK1一抗（1:500）或GH一抗（1:1 000），覆膜后于4 °C孵育过夜；采用PBS洗3次；加二抗，室温孵育1 h，PBS洗3次，然后以二氨基联苯胺显色；进行梯度脱水后封固。以细胞内有淡黄色、黄色或者褐色、棕褐色颗粒为阳性，按照阳性细胞占比将肿瘤标本的临床表型分为稀疏颗粒型（<25%）标本和致密颗粒型（≥25%）标本。在光学显微镜下计数阳性细胞，每张片子取3个低倍视野，进行免疫组化染色评分。评分范围为0~300分，评分标准：阳性细胞占比（0~100%）×染色强度（0：阴性，1：染色淡黄色，2：染色黄色，3：染色棕褐色）。实验独立重复3次。

1.3.2 细胞培养 将大鼠GH3细胞培养于F12-K培养基中（含2.5%胎牛血清和10%马血清），培养箱条件为5% CO₂，37 °C。每2 d更换一次培养基。当GH3细胞贴壁生长到90%时，用0.25%的胰酶消化，进行1:2传代。

1.3.3 细胞增殖实验检测细胞活力 取对数生长期的大鼠GH3细胞，调整至10⁵个/ml，96孔板中每孔加入100 μl细胞悬液，将其随机分为A组、B组、C组、D组，过夜后，B组、C组、D组分别加入1、5、20 μg/ml抗DLK1抗体，A组加入等体积的二甲基亚砜（dimethyl sulfoxide, DMSO）。分别于培养0、24、48、72 h后，每孔加入20 μl [3-(4,5-二甲基噻唑-2-基)-5-(3-羧甲酯基)-2-(4-碘苯基)-2H-四唑（金翁），内盐；MTS] 继续孵育3 h，采用酶标仪检测490 nm波长处吸光度值，即细胞活力。实验独立重复3次。

1.3.4 ELISA检测GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平 取对数生长期的大鼠GH3细胞，调整至10⁵个/ml，96孔板中每孔加入100 μl细胞悬液，将其随机分为E组、F组，过夜后，F组加入5 μg/ml抗DLK1抗体，E组加入等体积的DMSO。各组细胞培养0、24、48、72 h后，每孔取20 μl培养上清液，按照ELISA试剂盒说明书进行操作，检测GH水平。实验独立重复3次。

1.3.5 Western blot法检测GH3细胞中p-p70S6K、p-4EBP1、p-mTOR水平 取对数生长期的大鼠GH3细胞，调整至10⁵个/ml，96孔板中每孔加入100 μl细胞悬液，将其随机分为G组、H组、I组、J组，过夜后，H组、I组、J组分别加入1、5、20 μg/ml抗DLK1抗体，G组加入等体积的DMSO。各组细胞培养24 h后用胰酶消化，用冷PBS洗2遍，1 000 r/min离心5 min（离心半径13.5 cm），收集细胞，加入100 μl RIPA裂解液，冰上孵育2 h，参考文献[11]进行蛋白提取、电泳和转膜；加入抗p-p70S6K（1:1 000）、p-4EBP1（1:1 000）、p-mTOR（1:1 000）、β-actin（1:8 000）抗体，孵育过夜；用TBST洗膜3次，10 min/次；加入二抗（1:8 000），室温封闭30 min；用TBST洗膜3次，加入ECL发光剂，使用Amersham Image 600扫描条带并计算灰度值，即为目标蛋白水平。实验独立重复3次。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 13.0统计学软件进行数据分析。计量资料以（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）表示，多组间比较采用单因素方差分析，组间两两比较采用LSD-t检验，两组间比较采用独立样本t检验；计量资料以相对数表示，组间比较采用χ²检验；两变量间的相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

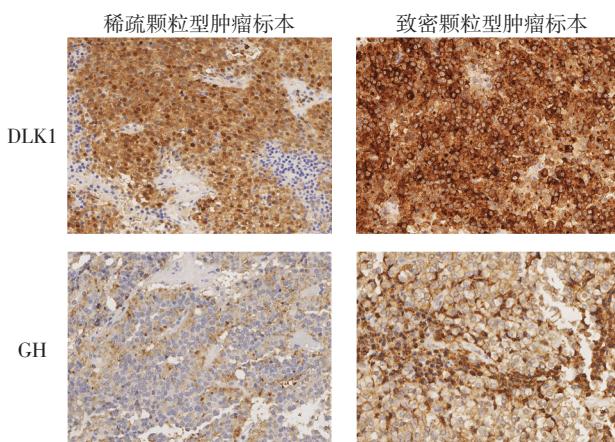
2.1 免疫组织化学染色结果 DLK1主要位于稀疏颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞核及致密颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞质，GH主要位于稀疏颗粒型、致密颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞质，见图1。肿瘤标本的DLK1评分为（112.3 ± 8.3）

分, GH评分为(173.5 ± 13.6)分。

2.2 DLK1评分与GH评分的相关性 Pearson相关分析结果显示, 肿瘤标本的DLK1评分与GH评分呈正相关($r=0.550$, $P<0.001$), 见图2。

2.3 高DLK1评分组与低DLK1评分组患者临床特征及肿瘤标本GH评分、临床表型比较 根据DLK1评分中位数将肿瘤标本分为高DLK1评分组(≥ 110 分, $n=17$)和低DLK1评分组(<110 分, $n=17$)。高DLK1评分组与低DLK1评分组患者性别、年龄、肿瘤体积、Knosp分级比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 高DLK1评分组患者血清GH及肿瘤标本GH评分、临床表型为致密颗粒型者占比高于低DLK1评分组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表1。

2.4 细胞活力 A组、B组、C组、D组培养0 h后细胞活力比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); A组、B组、C组、D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。B组培养48、72 h后细胞活力高于A组, C组、D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力高于A组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); C组培养48 h后细胞活力高于B组, D组培养24、48、72 h后



注: DLK1=Delta样蛋白1同源物, GH=生长激素

图1 肿瘤标本的免疫组织化学染色结果

Figure 1 Immunohistochemical staining results of tumor samples

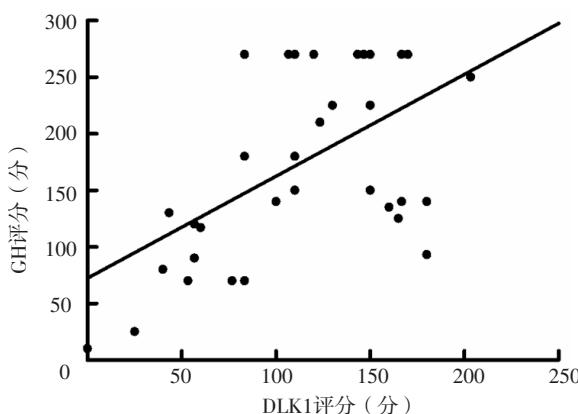


图2 肿瘤标本的DLK1评分与GH评分的相关性

Figure 2 Correlation between DLK1 score and GH score of tumor samples

表1 高DLK1评分组与低DLK1评分组患者临床特征及肿瘤标本GH评分、临床表型比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics of patients, GH score and clinical phenotype of tumor samples between high DLK1 score group and low DLK1 score group

项目	高DLK1评分组 (n=17)	低DLK1评分组 (n=17)	t(χ ²)值	P值
性别(男/女)	10/7	8/9	0.472 ^a	0.492
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	43.7 ± 2.8	40.7 ± 2.8	0.742	0.463
肿瘤体积($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm ³)	7.2 ± 2.2	7.9 ± 2.1	0.229	0.820
Knosp分级(n/N)			1.943 ^a	0.163
I ~ II级	12/17	8/17		
III ~ IV级	5/17	9/17		
血清GH($\bar{x} \pm s$, μg/L)	17.1 ± 3.4	7.0 ± 1.3	2.748	0.010
肿瘤标本GH评分($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	214.1 ± 15.2	132.9 ± 18.5	3.388	0.002
肿瘤标本临床表型(n/N)			6.103 ^a	0.013
稀疏颗粒型	7/17	14/17		
致密颗粒型	10/17	3/17		

注: DLK1=Delta样蛋白1同源物, GH=生长激素; ^a表示χ²值

细胞活力高于B组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); D组培养48、72 h后细胞活力高于C组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。A组、B组、C组、D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养0 h后, 培养48、72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养24 h后, 培养72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养48 h后, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表2。

表2 A组、B组、C组、D组不同时间细胞活力比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=3)

Table 2 Comparison of cell viability among group A, group B, group C and group D at different time

组别	培养0 h后	培养24 h后	培养48 h后	培养72 h后
A组	0.342 ± 0.015	0.435 ± 0.023^d	0.612 ± 0.023^{de}	0.831 ± 0.032^{def}
B组	0.342 ± 0.015	0.495 ± 0.026^d	0.735 ± 0.035^{ade}	1.040 ± 0.045^{adef}
C组	0.342 ± 0.015	0.543 ± 0.017^{ad}	0.867 ± 0.037^{abde}	1.186 ± 0.042^{adef}
D组	0.342 ± 0.015	0.586 ± 0.016^{abd}	0.943 ± 0.038^{abcde}	1.592 ± 0.072^{abcde}
F值	0	9.806	39.580	49.460
P值	1.000	0.005	<0.001	<0.001

注: ^a表示与A组比较, $P<0.05$; ^b表示与B组比较, $P<0.05$; ^c表示与C组比较, $P<0.05$; ^d表示与本组培养0 h后比较, $P<0.05$; ^e表示与本组培养24 h后比较, $P<0.05$; ^f表示与本组培养48 h后比较, $P<0.05$

2.5 GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平 E组与F组培养0、24 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); F组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于E组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。E组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平高于本组培养0 h后, F组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于本组培养0 h后, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); E组培养

72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平高于本组培养24 h后, F组培养72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于本组培养24 h后, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表3。

表3 E组与F组不同时间GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/ml, n=3)

Table 3 Comparison of GH levels in culture medium of GH3 cells between group E and group F at different time

组别	培养0 h后	培养24 h后	培养48 h后	培养72 h后
E组	7.20 ± 0.32	8.15 ± 0.57	10.33 ± 0.77 ^a	12.70 ± 0.95 ^{ab}
F组	7.20 ± 0.32	6.65 ± 0.52	5.41 ± 0.33 ^a	4.88 ± 0.33 ^{ab}
t值	0	1.947	5.882	7.819
P值	1.000	0.123	0.004	0.001

注: ^a表示与本组培养0 h后比较, $P<0.05$; ^b表示与本组培养24 h后比较, $P<0.05$

2.6 GH3细胞中p-p70S6K、p-4EBP1、p-mTOR水平G组、H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K、p-4EBP1、p-mTOR水平比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K水平高于G组, J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K水平低于H组、I组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); I组、J组GH3细胞中p-4EBP1水平低于G组、H组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于G组, I组、J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于H组, J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于I组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表4。

表4 G组、H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K、p-4EBP1、p-mTOR水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=3)

Table 4 Comparison of p-p70S6K, p-4EBP1, p-mTOR levels in GH3 cells among group G, group H, group I and group J

组别	p-p70S6K	p-4EBP1	p-mTOR
G组	0.82 ± 0.05	1.12 ± 0.07	0.32 ± 0.05
H组	3.49 ± 0.23 ^a	1.34 ± 0.12	0.71 ± 0.07 ^a
I组	2.76 ± 0.23 ^a	0.54 ± 0.08 ^{ab}	1.07 ± 0.05 ^{ab}
J组	1.54 ± 0.13 ^{abc}	0.35 ± 0.04 ^{ab}	1.56 ± 0.12 ^{abc}
F值	45.61	31.68	43.70
P值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: p-p70S6K=磷酸化p70核糖体蛋白S6激酶, p-4EBP1=磷酸化起始因子4E结合蛋白1, p-mTOR=磷酸化雷帕霉素靶蛋白; ^a表示与G组比较, $P<0.05$; ^b表示与H组比较, $P<0.05$; ^c表示与I组比较, $P<0.05$

3 讨论

基因组印迹是一种导致特定基因根据亲本来源进行单等位基因表达的表观遗传现象, 其与早期胚胎发育、癌变和肿瘤易感性密切相关, 是目前肿瘤研究的热点之一^[12]。研究显示, 印记基因表达失调可对胚胎生长和

发育产生明显影响, 其与人类代谢紊乱也有关^[13]。文献报道, 定位于人类染色体14q32.2区的DLK1/母系表达基因3 (maternally expressed gene 3, MEG3) 基因座在细胞分化和组织发育过程中发挥着重要作用, 其可参与机体多种生理和病理过程^[14]。DLK1/MEG3基因座内主要包含3个编码蛋白的父系印迹基因, 分别为DLK1、逆转录转座子样1 (retrotransposon-like 1, RTL1) 和碘甲腺原氨酸脱碘酶3 (type 3 iodothyronine deiodinase, DIO3), 另外, 其还包含MEG3、MEG8、MEG9等多个母系长链非编码RNA以及大量的miRNA^[15]。研究显示, DLK1缺失小鼠体质量、个头小于野生型同窝小鼠, 血清GH水平低于野生型同窝小鼠, 说明DLK1可控制GH的分泌与释放^[16]。DLK1/MEG3基因座的miRNA可降低结节性硬化复合物1 (tuberous sclerosis complex 1, TSC1) 基因敲除小鼠肝细胞的糖异生能力、空腹血糖水平及减少葡萄糖不耐受^[17]。上述研究表明, DLK1/MEG3基因座对肿瘤的临床表型和功能均存在一定影响, 具有很大的研究价值。本研究旨在分析DLK1在GH腺瘤中的表达情况及其临床意义。

本研究结果显示, DLK1主要位于稀疏颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞核及致密颗粒型肿瘤标本的细胞质, 且高DLK1评分组肿瘤标本临床表型为致密颗粒型者占比高于低DLK1评分组, 提示DLK1主要在致密颗粒型GH腺瘤中表达, 说明DLK1水平可能与GH腺瘤的临床表型有关。

本研究结果显示, 肿瘤标本的DLK1评分与GH评分呈正相关, 高DLK1评分组患者血清GH及肿瘤标本GH评分高于低DLK1评分组, 提示DLK1可促进GH的合成和分泌。本研究观察了不同浓度抗DLK1抗体对GH腺瘤来源的GH3细胞的增殖能力和激素分泌能力的影响, 结果显示: B组培养48、72 h后细胞活力高于A组, C组、D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力高于A组, C组培养48 h后细胞活力高于B组, D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力高于B组, D组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞活力高于C组; A组、B组、C组、D组培养24、48、72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养0 h后, 培养48、72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养24 h后, 培养72 h后细胞活力分别高于本组培养48 h后; 提示不同浓度抗DLK1抗体均可以时间依赖性方式促进GH3细胞增殖。F组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于E组; E组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平高于本组培养0 h后, F组培养48、72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于本组培养0 h后; E组培养72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平高于本组培养24 h后, F组培养72 h后GH3细胞培养上清液中GH水平低于本组培养24 h后; 提示抗DLK1抗体可抑制GH的分泌。上述研究结果证实, DLK1可抑制GH3细胞增殖, 增加血清GH水平。

此外,本研究结果显示,H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K水平高于G组,J组GH3细胞中p-p70S6K水平低于H组、I组;I组、J组GH3细胞中p-4EBP1水平低于G组、H组;H组、I组、J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于G组,I组、J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于H组,J组GH3细胞中p-mTOR水平高于I组;提示抗DLK1抗体可升高p-p70S6K、p-mTOR水平,降低p-4EBP1水平,说明DLK1可抑制GH3细胞中p70核糖体蛋白S6激酶(p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase, p70S6K)、雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mechanistic target of rapamycin, mTOR)的磷酸化,促进起始因子4E结合蛋白1(eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein1, 4EBP1)的磷酸化,这与既往研究结果^[18]相似。推测DLK1通过抑制GH3细胞中p70S6K、mTOR的磷酸化及促进4EBP1的磷酸化来调控GH的表达。ANSELL等^[19]研究结果还显示,DLK1可通过PIT1转录因子调控GH的表达。

综上所述,DLK1主要在致密颗粒型GH腺瘤中表达;DLK1可抑制GH3细胞增殖,增加血清GH水平,其机制可能与DLK1抑制GH3细胞中p70S6k、mTOR的磷酸化及促进4EBP1的磷酸化有关。然而,本研究标本量较小,且为细胞实验,所得结论仍需大样本量的临床研究进一步证实。

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