

# 臭牡丹苯乙醇苷类成分的鉴定及体外抗人肺腺癌 A549 细胞的机制研究

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**摘要:**臭牡丹提取物具有良好的抗肿瘤的作用,为了鉴定臭牡丹提取物的成分及探究其对 A549 细胞体外抑制的影响,采用超高效液相色谱-质谱联用技术、CCK-8、细胞划痕法、Transwell、Western blot、免疫荧光及流式细胞术等方法进行检测。鉴定了臭牡丹提取物中 34 个苯乙醇苷类化合物,其中类叶升麻苷含量为 32.95%,异类叶升麻苷 5.49%。体外实验表明,臭牡丹提取物能抑制 A549 细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭,且  $IC_{50}$  为 0.125 mg/mL,还能下调 A549 细胞中 EphA2、p-AKT、mTOR、p-mTOR、p-GSK-3β 和 β-catenin 的表达,上调 EphrinA1 的表达,减少 EphA2 在 A549 细胞膜与膜质上的表达,并将 A549 细胞周期阻滞于 G1/S 期。本研究证实臭牡丹地上部分富含苯乙醇苷类成分,尤以类叶升麻苷和异类叶升麻苷为多,且可通过调控 EphA2/Akt/mTOR 通路达到抗肺癌作用。

**关键词:**臭牡丹;苯乙醇苷;肺腺癌细胞;EphA2/AKT/mTOR 通路

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## Identification of phenylethanoid glycosides from *Clerodendrum bungei* and its mechanism of anti-human lung adenocarcinoma A549 cell *in vitro*

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**Abstract:** *Clerodendrum bungei* extract has a good anti-tumor effect. In order to identify the ingredients of the *C. bungei* extract and explore its impact on the A549 *in vitro*, the ultra-high-efficiency liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry technology, CCK-8, cell scratch, Transwell, Western blot, immunofluorescence and flow cytometry methods were used to detect. The 34 phenylethanoid glycosides compounds of the *C. bungei* extract were identified, of which the content of acteoside was 32.95%, and isoacteoside was 5.49%. The *C. bungei* extract can inhibit the proliferation, migration and invasion of A549 cells *in vitro*, and the  $IC_{50}$  is 0.125 mg/mL. In addition, the *C. bungei* extract can reduce the expression of EphA2, P-AKT, mTOR, P-mTOR, P-GSK-3β, and β-catenin in A549 cells, increase the expression of EphrinA1, reducing the expression of EphA2 in A549 cell membrane and membrane quality, and block the A549 cell cycle to the G1/S stage. This study has confirmed that the *C. bungei* is rich in phenylethanoid glycosides, especially acteoside and isoacteoside, and can achieve anti-lung cancer effect by regulating the EphA2/AKT/ mTOR pathway.

**Key words:** *Clerodendrum bungei*; phenylethanoid glycosides; A549; EphA2/AKT/mTOR pathway

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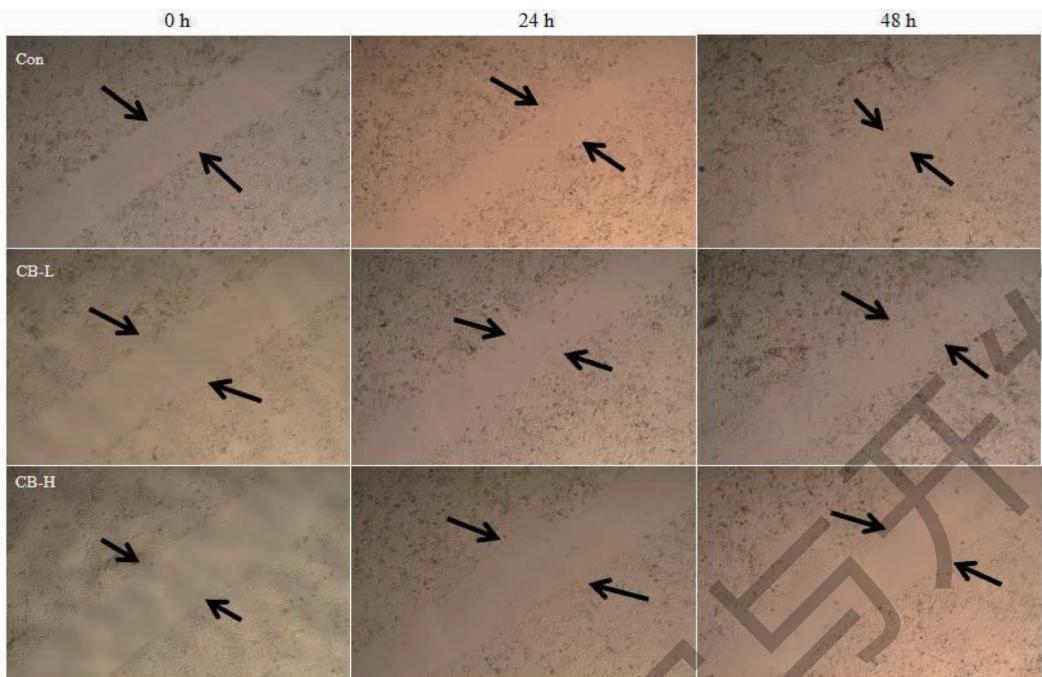
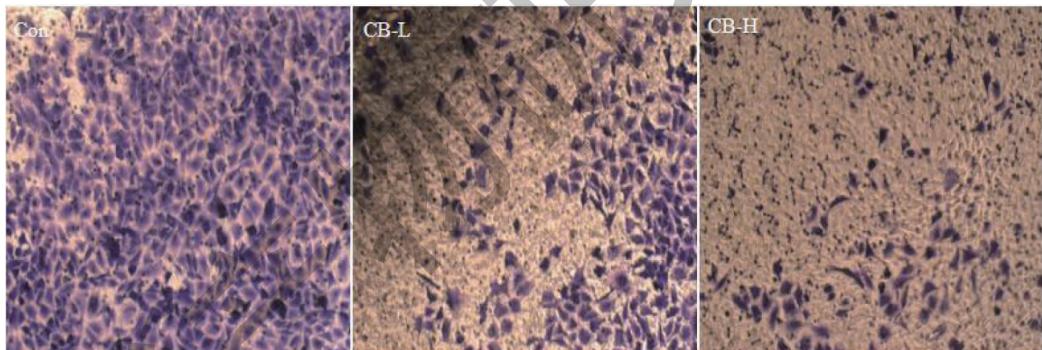
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图 3 细胞划痕中各组细胞在 0、24、48 h 后的迁移情况( $\times 4$ )Fig. 3 Migration of each group of cells after 0, 24 and 48 h in the cell scratch( $\times 4$ )图 4 各组 Transwell 实验中细胞染色情况( $\times 10$ )Fig. 4 Cell staining in Transwell experiments in each group( $\times 10$ )表 4 各组给药 48 h 后穿膜细胞数( $\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$ )Table 4 Number of membrane penetrating cells in each group 48 h after drug administration( $\bar{x} \pm s, n=3$ )

组别 Group	穿膜细胞数 Number of membrane cells
Con	50.38 $\pm$ 5.43
CB-L	329.12 $\pm$ 49.71 ***
CB-H	259.04 $\pm$ 32.72 **

## 2.4 臭牡丹苯乙醇苷类提取物对 A549 细胞周期的影响

与对照组比较,臭牡丹提取物组 A549 细胞 S

期细胞数减少( $P < 0.05$ ),而 G1 期细胞数增加( $P < 0.05$ ),结果见图 7。由此可知,臭牡丹提取物对 A549 细胞周期 G1/S 进程具有阻滞作用。

## 3 讨论与结论

肺癌是一种发生于支气管黏膜及腺体的恶性肿瘤,属于中医“肺积”“肺岩”等范畴。当代医家认为肺癌的不断增加是由于环境污染或长期吸烟导致毒邪蕴肺,肺的气机升降失常,毒与气血胶结日久发为肺积。最基本的病机是癌毒痰瘀胶结,虚实夹杂是主要病机变化<sup>[8]</sup>。借鉴著名中医学家、湖湘欧阳氏杂病流派传承人欧阳铸教授治疗肺癌及其术后预防

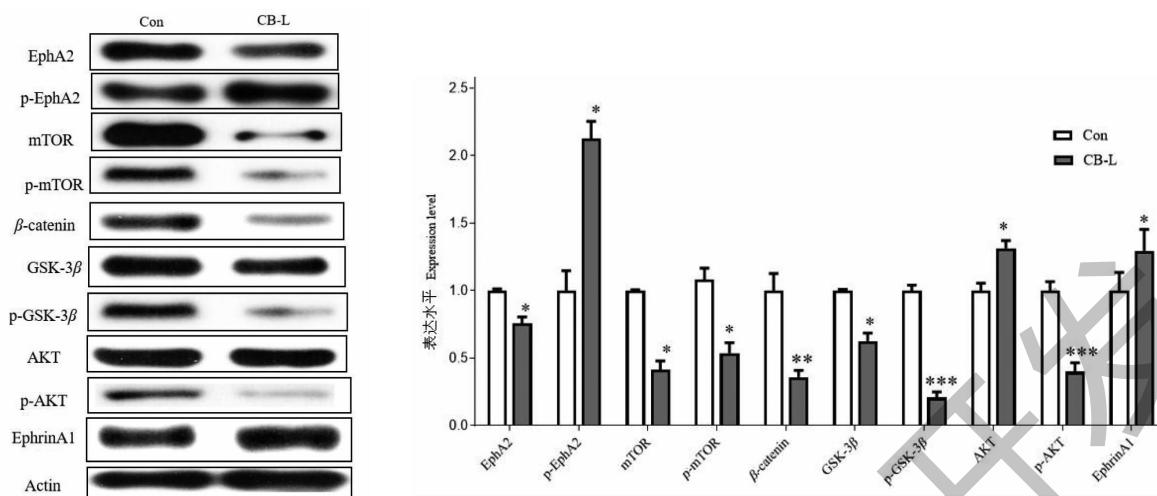


图 5 臭牡丹提取物对 A549 细胞中 EphA2/AKT/mTOR 通路相关蛋白的影响( $x \pm s, n = 3$ )

Fig. 5 Effect of CB on EphA2/AKT/mTOR pathway related proteins in A549 cells ( $x \pm s, n = 3$ )

注:与对照组比较, \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ , 下同。Note: Compared with control, \*  $P < 0.05$ , \*\*  $P < 0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P < 0.001$ , the same below.

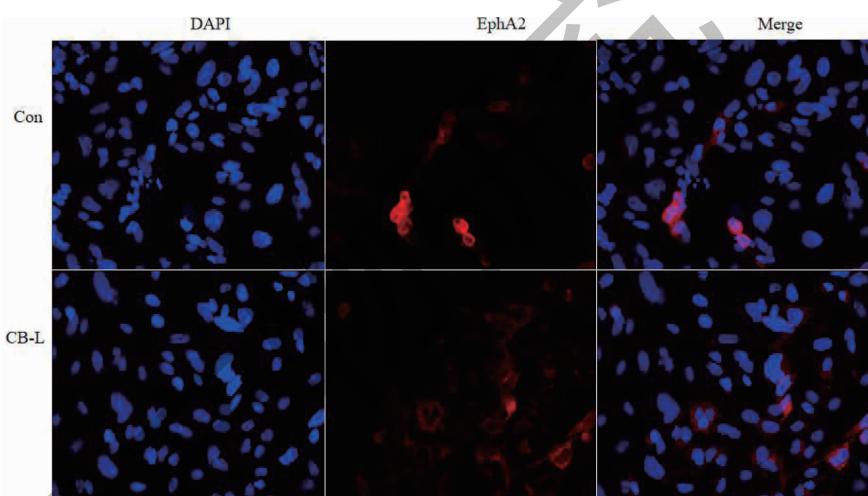


图 6 EphA2 在 A549 细胞中的定位表达

Fig. 6 Localized expression of EphA2 in A549 cells

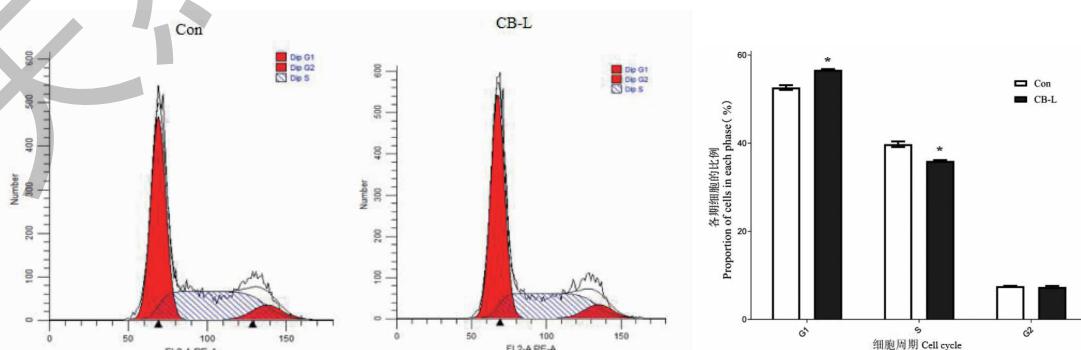


图 7 臭牡丹提取物对 A549 细胞周期分布的影响( $x \pm s, n = 3$ )

Fig. 7 Effect of CB on A549 cell cycle distribution ( $x \pm s, n = 3$ )

复发的经验,我们认为肺癌病因病机是由于邪毒侵袭,正气不足以致肺失宣降,痰饮聚滞,积聚日久以致机体气血阴阳两虚,最终导致肺部癌变的发生。“邪实痰凝毒聚、气滞血瘀”是肺癌的主要发病机制,其治疗原则为“解毒化瘀、消痰散结”。臭牡丹为马鞭草科植物臭牡丹 (*Clerodendrum bungei* Steud.) 的茎叶,在中国分布广泛,药物资源丰富。其性平,味辛、苦,古籍文献记载其有“祛风除湿、解毒散瘀、消肿止痛”之功,正符合肺癌“解毒化瘀、消痰散结”的治疗原则。研究显示,臭牡丹复方以及提取物均具有较好的抗肿瘤活性,尤以抗肺癌活性最佳<sup>[11-13]</sup>。前期研究中,课题组通过对臭牡丹水煎液及不同提取组分进行多次液质分析,发现臭牡丹的主要成分为苯乙醇苷类,其中类叶升麻苷与异类叶升麻苷为其主要成分,并且经过实验筛选论证发现臭牡丹苯乙醇苷部分具有较好的抗肿瘤作用<sup>[10]</sup>,因此推测以类叶升麻苷与异类叶升麻苷为主的苯乙醇苷类成分可能是臭牡丹抗肿瘤的主要成分。

EphA2 为受体酪氨酸激酶 (RKTs) 最大亚族 Eph 家族的主要成员,在多种恶性肿瘤中过表达,尤其在恶性程度高、侵袭转移能力强的肿瘤中其表达量更高,并参与肺癌的侵袭转移<sup>[14,15]</sup>。研究发现,EphA2 受体在肺癌患者以及肺癌细胞系中显著表达,且表达程度越高预示着患者预后越差<sup>[16,17]</sup>。在肺癌组织中,观察到表皮生长因子 (EGFR) 中的磷酸化 EphA2 S897 发生突变,并在细胞膜上发现外显子 19 缺失<sup>[18]</sup>。EphA2 发挥生物学效应存在配体依赖和配体非依赖两种形式。一方面,当配体 EphrinA1 与 EphA2 受体结合后,EphA2 发生内化,继而通过泛素化降解;同时,EphA2 被酪氨酸激酶激活发生磷酸化,而 EphA2 S897 位点去磷酸化,继而抑制 PI3K/AKT、Ras/MAPK 等信号通路,发挥配体依赖性的抑瘤作用<sup>[19]</sup>。另一方面,当配体 EphrinA1 低表达,EphA2 高表达时,EphA2 通过 S897 位点磷酸化激活,同时其酪氨酸磷酸化水平下降,继而激活 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 和 Pyk2/c-Src 信号通路,发挥配体非依赖性的促瘤作用<sup>[20,21]</sup>。非配体依赖性 EphA2 信号可促进肿瘤增殖和转移,促进肿瘤的耐药并维持肿瘤干细胞样特性<sup>[22,23]</sup>。可见 EphA2 具有配体活化的抑癌与非配体活化的促癌双重活性,而 EphA2 S897 位点的去磷酸化或磷酸化是控制两种相反生物学效应的开关。EphA2 S897 的去磷酸化与配体 EphrinA1 有关,而 EphA2 S897 上的磷酸化

与 AKT 有关,AKT 是最早也是公认的重要因素。AKT 磷酸化是 EphA2 因子可促进细胞迁移和侵袭的重要因素<sup>[24,25]</sup>,而 Ephrin-A1 配体与 EphA2 结合则抑制 AKT 的激活,抑制肿瘤细胞的迁移。有报道称,EphA2 既是 AKT 的上游负调控因子,也是其下游效应因子<sup>[26,27]</sup>。PI3K/Akt/mTOR 通路的激活,加上配体 Ephrin-As 的缺失,使 EphA2 从肿瘤抑制因子转变为受 AKT 磷酸化而促进肿瘤恶性发展的促瘤因子。据报道,在胃癌细胞中,EphA2 通过 Wnt-β-catenin 通路促进 EMT 的进展<sup>[28,29]</sup>。

课题组前期研究显示,臭牡丹提取物可显著降低肺癌中 EMT 相关因子 Vimentin、Slug、Snail、Twist、C-myc 的表达,并通过调控 Wnt/β-catenin 通路抑制肺癌 EMT 进程<sup>[10]</sup>。在本研究中,我们发现臭牡丹苯乙醇苷类提取物能显著抑制 A549 细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭,并抑制 EphA2、mTOR、p-mTOR、β-catenin、GSK-3β、p-GSK-3β 和 p-AKT 蛋白的表达,其中下调 p-AKT 的作用尤为显著,且下调 EphA2 蛋白的同时还可上调 EphrinA1 的表达。臭牡丹苯乙醇苷类提取物可诱导 EphA2 与配体 EphrinA1 的结合,促进配体 EphrinA1 依赖的抑癌通路,并通过抑制 EphA2、p-AKT、mTOR 等因子,阻断 EphA2/AKT/mTOR 信号通路而发挥抑瘤作用。而 p-EphA2 的上升是由于在配体依赖中,虽然 EphA2 上的 S897 位点发生去磷酸化,但 EphA2 酪氨酸激酶会被磷酸化激活,因此总的 p-EphA2 有可能是上调的。但抗肿瘤的机制是非常复杂的,肿瘤细胞的命运并不是由一条途径决定的。本研究为确定臭牡丹的抗肿瘤分子机制,开发针对 EphA2 靶点的高效低毒的中药提取物提供一定的实验依据。

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