



NFATc1-ERK5通路介导流体剪切力促进成骨细胞BMP7表达

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【摘要】目的:探讨成骨细胞中NFATc1与ERK5调控关系,并研究流体剪切力(FSS)调节BMP7表达的信号通路。方法:实验分为6组,即空白组、FSS组、CsA(Cyclosporin, NFATc1抑制剂)组、XMD8-92(ERK5抑制剂)组、FSS+CsA组、FSS+XMD8-92组。用Western Blot方法检测不同干预条件下NFATc1、ERK5、p-ERK5以及BMP7蛋白表达水平并进行比较。结果:12 dyn/cm² FSS作用45 min能够显著提高NFATc1、p-ERK5在成骨细胞内水平,400 nmol/L CsA干预30 min能够有效抑制NFATc1表达量升高以及ERK5磷酸化,但5 μmol/L XMD8-92作用1 h仅能够抑制ERK5磷酸化,而对NFATc1没有作用。此外,FSS促进MC3T3-E1细胞中BMP7表达量升高,CsA和XMD8-92任何一种抑制剂均能显著阻止BMP7表达。结论:FSS在成骨细胞中通过NFATc1来调控ERK5磷酸化,BMP7为ERK5下游靶点受NFATc1-ERK5通路调控。

【关键词】NFATc1;ERK5;BMP7;流体剪切力;成骨细胞

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Increased expression of BMP7 by fluid shear stress mediated through NFATc1-ERK5 pathway

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Abstract: Objective To discuss the interrelation between nuclear factor of activated T cells c1 (NFATc1) and extracellular-regulated protein kinase 5 (ERK5), and explore the fluid shear stress (FSS)-induced signal pathway that regulates the expression of bone morphogenetic protein 7 (BMP7). Methods The experiment was divided into 6 groups, namely control group, FSS group, CsA (Cyclosporin, NFATc1 inhibitor) group, XMD8-92 (ERK5 inhibitor) group, FSS+CsA group, and FSS+XMD8-92 group. Western Blot was applied to access the expression level of NFATc1, ERK5, p-ERK5 and BMP7. Results 12 dyn/cm² FSS for 45 min well promoted the level of NFATc1 and p-ERK5 in osteoblasts. 400 nmol/L CsA for 30 min effectively inhibited the expression of NFATc1 and the phosphorylation of ERK5, but 5 μmol/L XMD8-92 for 1 h only blocked the phosphorylation of ERK5, without causing effects on NFATc1. The expression level of BMP7 in MC3T3-E1 cell was promoted by FSS, and either CsA or XMD8-92 significantly inhibited the expression of BMP7. Conclusion FSS mediates the phosphorylation of ERK5 in osteoblasts by NFATc1, and BMP7 regarded as downstream target of ERK5 was regulated by NFATc1-ERK5 pathway.

Keywords: nuclear factor of activated T cells c1; extracellular-regulated protein kinase 5; bone morphogenetic protein 7; fluid shear stress; osteoblast

前言

流体剪切力(Fluid Shear Stress, FSS)作为一种骨组织内普遍存在的机械刺激,时刻影响着骨组织微环境内信号传导及代谢水平^[1]。多篇研究已经证实,对成骨

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细胞加载FSS能够通过调控ERK5(Extracellular-Regulated Protein Kinase 5)磷酸化以促进成骨细胞增殖^[2-3]。ERK5是MAPK(Mitogen- Activated Protein Kinase)家族中的一员,被发现在多种细胞中参与调控细胞功能^[4-6]。我们课题组前期研究表明,成骨细胞中ERK5介导FSS通过调节细胞周期蛋白cyclin B1、CDK1促进增殖^[3],同时ERK5在FSS作用下,抑制AKT-FoxO3a-Bim/FasL通路,最终通过抑制caspase通路抑制成骨细胞凋亡^[7]。显然ERK5接受FSS信号对成骨细胞产生正性调控作用。NFATc1(Nuclear Factor of Activated T



Cells c1)是一种转录因子^[8],在肿瘤细胞^[9-10]、内皮细胞^[11]等中被证实具有显著促进增殖和分化作用。Atp6v0d2、DC-STAMP^[12]、V-ATPase d2^[13]、Cathepsin K^[14]、TRAP^[15]、ITGB3^[16]以及TLR通路^[17]等均能被NFATc1调控。实验表明NFATc1能够促进肿瘤细胞增殖,并且与ERK1/2和p38等MAPK家族其他成员具有调节关系^[10]。目前对于NFATc1的研究大多在成骨细胞外的其他细胞中,而且NFATc1和ERK5关系更不清楚。而Ayse等^[18]发现NFATc1在成骨细胞中能够感受细胞外FSS的刺激,这表明NFATc1和ERK5一样能够参与细胞外机械信号传导。BMP7是骨形态发生蛋白(Bone Morphogenetic Protein, BMP)家族中的一员,属于TGF-β超家族^[19],包括BMP7在内的BMP2和BMP4为目前研究较多的成员^[20]。BMP7能有效诱导成骨细胞矿化以及软骨细胞分化,起到强化骨质的作用^[20]。但对于成骨细胞中BMP7如何被调控的研究很少。根据上述研究现状,我们的实验将研究讨论FSS作用下,NFATc1和ERK5之间调控关系,以及FSS作用下BMP7在成骨细胞中的调控机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂

α-MEM培养基(Hyclone,美国),胎牛血清(四季青,中国),青霉素-链霉素双抗(碧云天,中国),XMD8-92(TOCRIS bioscience,美国),CsA(美仑生物,中国),PMSF和RIPA(碧云天,中国)。BMP7抗体(bioworld,美国),p-ERK5抗体(Cell Signaling Technology,美国),NFATc1、ERK5抗体(abcam,美国),β-actin抗体、山羊抗兔抗体、山羊抗小鼠抗体(中山金桥,中国)。

1.2 细胞培养

MC3T3-E1细胞购自中国医学科学院细胞库。用含有10%胎牛血清、100 U/mL青霉素和100 U/mL链霉素的α-MEM培养基中在37℃、5% CO₂条件下进行培养和传代。

1.3 FSS加载

将细胞消化为悬液后,按照1×10⁶个细胞密度接种于20 mm×50 mm无菌盖玻片上,待细胞贴壁后加入培养基培养。用无血清饥饿处理玻片上的细胞6 h后给予5 μmol/L XMD8-82 1 h、不同浓度CsA 30 min以及不加任何抑制剂等措施干预后,将玻片放入FSS加载系统小室内,给予12 dyn/cm² FSS 45 min。

1.4 Western Blot

加载FSS结束后,用预冷PBS冲洗后用还有1 mmol/L PMSF的RIPA裂解液裂解玻片上的细胞并

收集,4℃ 14 000 r/min离心20 min后收集上清液,按照比例加入蛋白上样缓冲液煮沸备用。在聚丙烯酰胺凝胶上样孔中加入不同干预组蛋白样品,电泳结束后,贴覆PVDF膜于胶面进行转膜,结束后取出PVDF膜用脱脂奶粉进行封闭,随后一抗孵育过夜,二抗孵育,TBST清洗后滴加显影液进行曝光显影。影像结果用Image Pro Plus 6.0软件量化处理。

1.5 统计学方法

用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计学分析,每组均至少进行3次独立实验收集数据,所有数据用均数±标准差表示,各组间统计使用One-way ANOVA方法,P<0.05为统计学有显著意义。

2 结果

2.1 FSS活化ERK5

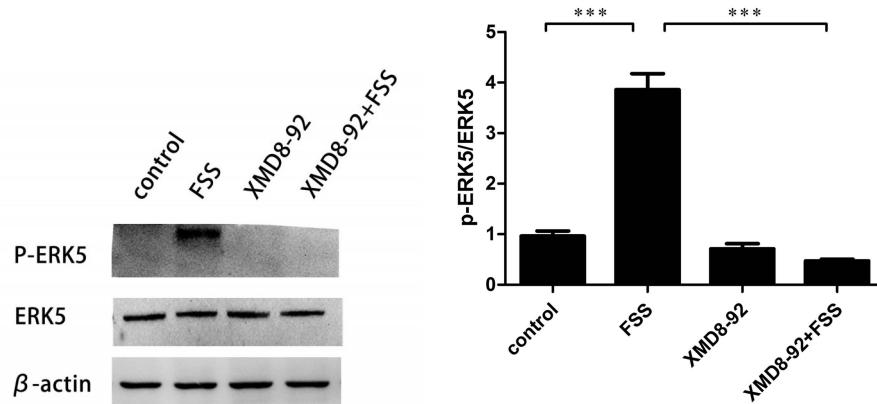
本课题组前期实验结果发现成骨细胞中加载12 dyn/cm² FSS 45 min时,ERK5磷酸化水平会达到高峰^[2],因此本实验同样给予MC3T3-E1细胞12 dyn/cm² FSS 45 min干预。如图1所示,成骨细胞中ERK5与对照组相比被显著磷酸化(P<0.001),当细胞在加载FSS前预处理5 μmol/L XMD8-92作用1 h时^[3],ERK5磷酸化水平与单纯加载FSS组相比明显减低(P<0.001),并与对照组无差异。显然FSS能够有效活化ERK5为p-ERK5,XMD8-92作为ERK5抑制剂能有效阻断FSS对ERK5的调控作用。

2.2 FSS促进NFATc1表达

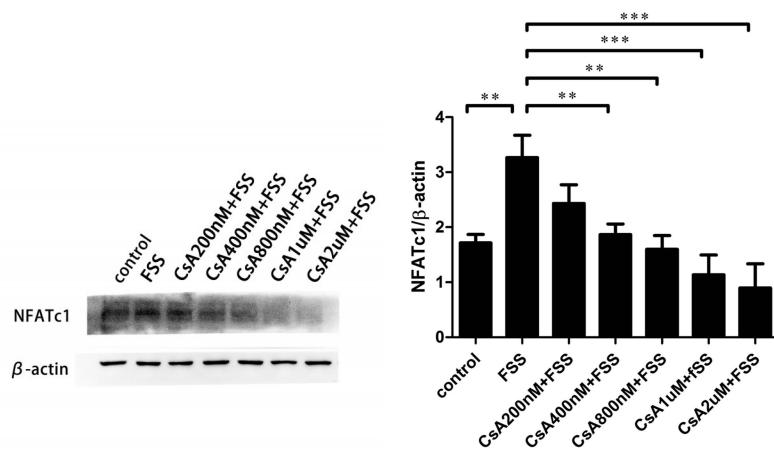
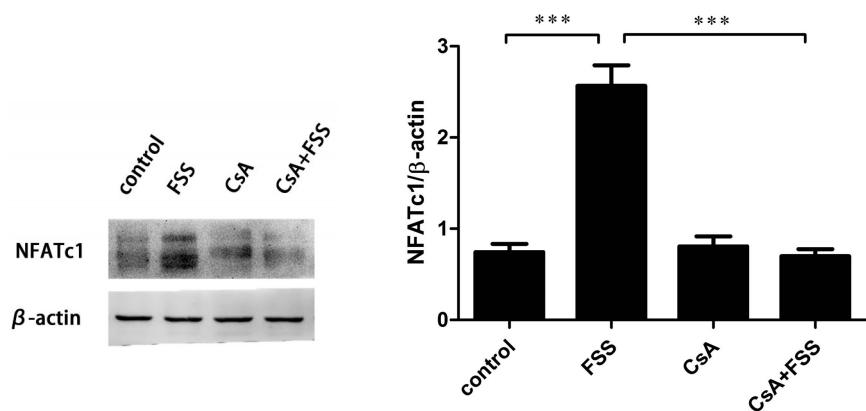
给予不同浓度CsA,即200、400、800 nmol/L和1、2 μmol/L后给予FSS,NFATc1表达量随CsA浓度增加逐渐降低(图2),CsA 400 nmol/L 30 min干预对NFATc1的表达有明显抑制(图2,P<0.01),因此本实验给予CsA 400 nmol/L浓度进行干预。如图2和图3所示,用12 dyn/cm² FSS处理成骨细胞后,发现NFATc1表达量同样能有明显升高(P<0.001),而CsA能显著阻止FSS对NFATc1表达的促进作用(P<0.001)。因此可以确定FSS能够提升成骨细胞中NFATc1表达量,而CsA能够很好抑制细胞外FSS的信号传递给NFATc1。

2.3 NFATc1介导FSS活化ERK5

为进一步研究NFATc1和ERK5在FSS信号传导通路中的相互关系,对MC3T3-E1细胞在加载FSS前分别给予XMD8-92和CsA抑制,检测NFATc1和p-ERK5在不同条件下量的变化差异。上述实验已经证实,FSS能提高NFATc1表达以及p-ERK5水平(图1~3,P<0.001)。给予CsA后,不仅NFATc1表达量显著降低(图4,P<0.001),ERK5磷酸化水平也随之降低(图4,P<0.001)。相比之

图1 Western Blot检测FSS伴或不伴XMD8-92干预的p-ERK5和ERK5表达($***P<0.001$)Fig. 1 Expression of p-ERK5 and ERK5 intervened by FSS with or without XMD8-92 detected by Western Blot ($***P<0.001$)

ERK5: Extracellular-regulated protein kinase 5; FSS: Fluid shear stress

图2 Western Blot检测不同剂量CsA干预的NFATc1表达($**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$)Fig.2 Expression of NFATc1 intervened by different dose of CsA detected by Western Blot ($**P<0.01$, $***P<0.001$)图3 Western Blot检测FSS伴或不伴CsA干预的NFATc1表达($***P<0.001$)Fig.3 Expression of NFATc1 intervened by FSS with or without CsA detected by Western Blot ($***P<0.001$)

下,给予XMD8-92干预,仅有p-ERK5水平降低(图4, $P<0.001$),而NFATc1表达量并没有被XMD8-92影响。上述结果显示,抑制NFATc1表达的同时能够抑制ERK5

活化,但对于ERK5的抑制却对NFATc1的表达没有影响。这样可以得出NFATc1在FSS作用成骨细胞信号通路中是ERK5上游因子,NFATc1介导FSS活化ERK5。

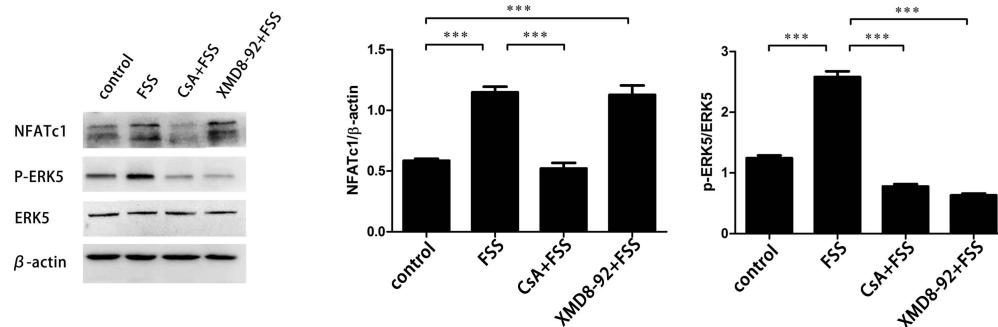


图4 Western Blot 检测FSS伴或不伴CsA或XMD8-92干预的NFATc1、p-ERK5和ERK5表达(** P<0.001)

Fig.4 Expression of NFATc1, p-ERK5 and ERK5 intervened by FSS with or without CsA or XMD8-92 detected by Western Blot (** P<0.001)

2.4 FSS通过NFATc1-ERK5调控BMP7表达

为进一步研究成骨细胞中BMP7表达的调控通路,对成骨细胞进行FSS处理后发现BMP7蛋白表达量与对照组相比显著提升(图5,P<0.001),这与之前实验结果相符合。而在加载FSS前分别给予CsA和XMD8-92干预的两组中,BMP7表达量均与FSS组相

比明显降低(图5,P<0.001),而与对照组水平近似。显然,BMP7能被FSS促进表达,抑制NFATc1和ERK5任何一个均能使BMP7的表达量减低,则BMP7为NFATc1和ERK5共同的下游效应因子,因此BMP7接受FSS的正性调节过程受NFATc1-ERK5信号通路调控。

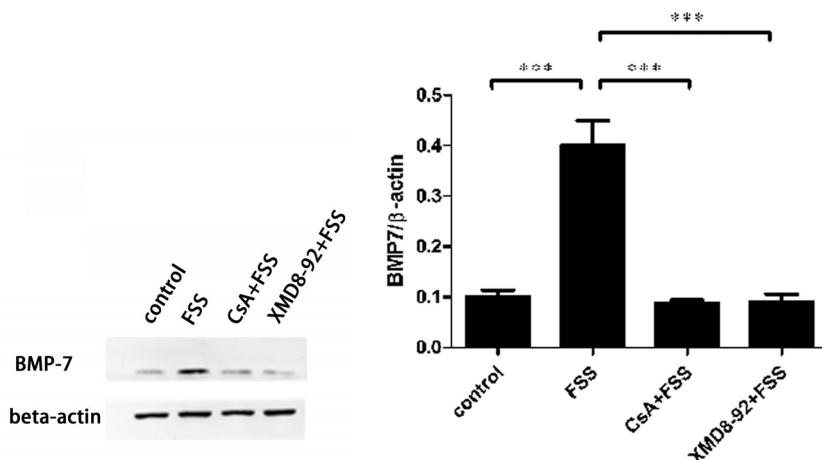


图5 Western Blot 检测FSS伴或不伴CsA或XMD8-92干预的BMP7表达(** P<0.001)

Fig.5 Expression of BMP7 intervened by FSS with or without CsA or XMD8-92 detected by Western Blot (** P<0.001)

BMP7: Bone morphogenetic protein 7

3 讨论

ERK5是介导FSS刺激成骨细胞增殖过程中的关键因子^[21],同时NFATc1能够在肿瘤细胞^[10]、平滑肌细胞^[22]及破骨细胞^[12]等中起到促进增殖、分化以及功能发挥的作用,但对NFATc1和ERK5相互关系以及成骨细胞中的作用目前没有研究。而且BMP7是影响成骨功能的重要因子,然而对于其在成骨细胞中受调控机制报道很少^[19]。本实验证实,FSS作为一种影响骨组织关键性的机械性因素,能够促进成骨细胞中NFATc1表达,并首次提出FSS通过NFATc1调节ERK5磷酸化活化,而BMP7的表达受FSS作用

升高可接受NFATc1-ERK5通路调控。

骨组织内微孔中的液体在压力形变驱动下流动,产生对骨组织面的剪切应力,研究表明生理剂量FSS强度为0.8~3.0 Pa(N/m²),12 dyn/cm²的FSS为中等大小^[23],前期研究结果显示12 dyn/cm²对成骨细胞中ERK5具有明显激活作用^[2, 21],这也符合生理条件下FSS的效应。

ERK5是MAPK家族中的一员,在细胞中普遍存在,参与细胞周期进程、增殖以及凋亡过程。研究表明,ERK5参与细胞周期G1向S期转化,同时参与调控cyclin D1等与细胞周期相关的蛋白表达^[24]。研究发现,ERK5能够促进COX-2在成骨细胞中表达,而



抑制ERK5后,CREB和NF- κ B活化同样受到抑制^[25],显然ERK5对于成骨细胞正性调控具有十分重要的意义。NFATc1是NFAT转录因子家族中的一员,包括NFATc1、NFATc2、NFATc3、NFATc4和NFAT5,能够参与信号转导通路或直接与DNA结合转录多种因子,存在于多种细胞中并对其增殖、分化以及功能发挥起着重要作用^[11,16],但对成骨细胞少有涉及,而且探究NFATc1与机械外力刺激的报道也很少。本研究证实成骨细胞中NFATc1能够接受细胞外FSS传导的信号,而且在FSS作用下NFATc1表达升高,这与之前的报道相符合。而NFATc1与ERK5关系的研究目前还没有,仅少数几篇文章探讨NFATc1与MAPK家族其他成员间的关系。2016年,Xu等^[10]实验证实NFATc1促进卵巢癌细胞增殖是通过活化ERK1/2和p38实现的,显然NFATc1调控ERK1/2和p38,NFATc1是ERK1/2和p38的上游因子。但也有研究发现破骨细胞中NFATc1能被p38调控^[26],而且ERK1/2抑制剂PD98059能阻碍NFATc1表达^[27],这表明NFATc1为p38和ERK1/2因子的下游。目前对于NFATc1与ERK1/2和p38之间的调控关系存在矛盾,可能是由于细胞种类或者实验条件等因素引起。本实验对于NFATc1和ERK5之间关系的研究是一种很好的补充,首次提出成骨细胞中FSS作用下ERK5受NFATc1调控。

BMP7是成骨细胞功能发挥的关键效应因子,能够反应成骨细胞功能状态,对骨和软骨形成和再生有重要作用^[20]。之前的实验发现ERK5可以参与调控BMP7mRNA表达升高^[28],本实验也进一步证实在蛋白水平,ERK5接受FSS刺激能够提高BMP7表达水平。同时也发现BMP7能够接受NFATc1调节,进一步提出BMP7的表达受NFATc1调控的ERK5调节,通过NFATc1-ERK5信号通路在细胞外FSS作用下表达升高。本实验丰富了成骨作用分子机制,为预防及对抗骨质疏松提供理论基础。此外,如前所述NFATc1是一种转录因子,能参与转录调节多种蛋白,是否存在NFATc1调控的其他通路影响BMP7表达还有待进一步研究。

综上所述,本实验表明NFATc1接受FSS刺激并使其表达量升高,同时NFATc1介导FSS对ERK5活化,FSS通过NFATc1调控ERK5。另外BMP7在成骨细胞中可通过NFATc1-ERK5信号通路接受FSS刺激从而表达升高。

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