

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.24.001

· 基础研究 ·

ALDH1A1 诱导肺腺癌细胞发生上皮-间质转化及化疗耐药*

王聪慧 张可人 马春爽 朱亮[△] 雷绘敏[△]

(上海交通大学医学院药理学与化学生物学系 上海 200025)

摘要 目的:探索醛脱氢酶 1A1(aldehyde dehydrogenase 1A1,ALDH1A1)在肺腺癌细胞(lung adenocarcinoma cell,LAC)化疗耐药中的作用及机制,为肺癌临床治疗和新型药物的研发提供实验依据。**方法:**采用慢病毒载体构建 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞模型,并通过流式细胞术和 western blot 技术对该细胞模型进行验证。通过 CCK8 法检测 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞对肺癌治疗药物顺铂(cisplatin,DDP)、紫杉醇(paclitaxel)、厄洛替尼(erlotinib)和吉非替尼(gefitinib)的耐药性。通过检测肿瘤干细胞(cancer stem cell,CSC)分子标志物、上皮-间质转化(Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition,EMT)分子标志物及细胞迁移能力探讨 ALDH1A1 高表达对肺腺癌细胞的干性和 EMT 特征的影响。双硫仑(disulfiram,DSF)是 ALDH 的抑制剂,我们通过 CCK8 法和 transwell 细胞迁移实验探究 DSF 对肺腺癌细胞体外生长和迁移能力的影响,体内实验探究 DSF 和厄洛替尼联合用药对 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞皮下异种移植瘤生长的影响。**结果:**ALDH1A1 高表达诱导肺腺癌细胞对厄洛替尼、吉非替尼、紫杉醇和顺铂产生不同程度的耐药,干细胞标志物 CD44、CD133 蛋白表达上调,EMT 间充质标志物 vimentin 蛋白表达上调,transwell 实验结果显示 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞的迁移能力增强,使用 ALDH 靶向抑制剂 DSF 能选择性抑制 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞所增高的迁移能力并克服 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞皮下异种移植瘤的生长,延缓体内耐药。**结论:**ALDH1A1 能诱导肺腺癌细胞对多种抗肺癌药物产生耐药并发生干细胞样转化,靶向抑制 ALDH 酶活性可克服由 ALDH1A1 高表达所产生的耐药,为肺癌的临床治疗提供新的思路。

关键词:耐药;肿瘤干细胞;上皮-间质转化;醛脱氢酶 1A1;双硫仑

中图分类号:R-33;Q78;R730.5;R734.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)24-4601-06

ALDH1A1 Induces the Epithelial-mesenchymal Transition and Drug Resistance in LAC*

WANG Cong-hui, ZHANG Ke-ren, MA Chun-shuang, ZHU Liang[△], LEI Hui-min[△]

(Department of Pharmacology and Chemical Biology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200025, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the role and mechanism of ALDH1A1 in the chemotherapy resistance of lung adenocarcinoma cells, and provide experimental basis for clinical treatment of lung cancer and development of new drugs. **Methods:** Lentivirus was used to establish a lung adenocarcinoma cell model with ALDH1A1 overexpression, which was verified by flow cytometry and western blot. CCK8 was then used to detect the resistance of ALDH1A1 overexpressed lung adenocarcinoma cells to common anti-lung cancer drugs such as cisplatin (DDP), paclitaxel, erlotinib and gefitinib. The effect of ALDH1A1 overexpression on the stemness and EMT characteristics of lung adenocarcinoma cells were investigated by detecting the CSC and EMT markers and cell migration. Disulfiram (DSF) is an inhibitor of ALDH. We investigated the effects of DSF on the growth and migration of LACs in vitro by CCK8 cell viability assay and transwell migration assay. Inhibitory effect of DSF combined with erlotinib was detected on the subcutaneous xenografts of HCC827-ALDH1A1 cells in vivo. **Results:** Overexpression of ALDH1A1 induced different degrees of resistance in lung adenocarcinoma cells to erlotinib, gefitinib, paclitaxel and cisplatin. Stem cell markers CD44, CD133 and EMT mesenchymal marker vimentin were up-regulated. Transwell results showed that the migration of lung adenocarcinoma cells with ALDH1A1 overexpression was enhanced. DSF, a targeting inhibitor of ALDH, selectively inhibits the increased migration of lung adenocarcinoma cells overexpressing ALDH1A1, overcomes the growth of subcutaneous xenografts of HCC827-ALDH1A1 cells and delays drug resistance in vivo. **Conclusions:** ALDH1A1 can induce lung adenocarcinoma cells to develop resistance to various anti-lung cancer drugs and endue cells with stemness. Targeted inhibition of ALDH enzyme activity can overcome the drug resistance caused by the overexpression of ALDH1A1, providing a new idea

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81573018,81872822)

作者简介:王聪慧(1991-),硕士研究生,主要研究方向:肿瘤药理学,E-mail: evacino@163.com

[△] 通讯作者:朱亮(1974-),博士,教授,主要研究方向:肿瘤药理学,E-mail: zhuliang17@126.com;

雷绘敏(1992-),硕士,助理实验师,主要研究方向:肿瘤药理学,E-mail: leiheimin@shsmu.edu.cn,电话:021-63846590-776939

(收稿日期:2018-09-05 接受日期:2018-09-30)

for clinical treatment of lung cancer.

Key words: Drug resistance; CSC; EMT; ALDH1A1; DSF

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; Q78; R730.5; R734.2 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)24-4601-06

前言

肺癌(Lung Cancer)是世界上致死率最高的恶性肿瘤之一^[1]。对表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)药物敏感性突变的非小细胞肺癌患者常用EGFR酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine-kinase-inhibitor, TKI)作为一线治疗方案,这些抑制剂虽然能在短期内有效抑制肿瘤的生长,但随着治疗时间的延长最终均不可避免地出现耐药,导致治疗失败,药物诱发的干细胞化和EMT是重要原因^[2]。研究证实肿瘤干细胞(cancer stem cell, CSC)的存在给癌症的治疗带来了不容忽视的阻力^[3-11],近年来也有研究表明ALDH1A1是特异性较高的肺癌干细胞相关标志物^[12,13],但目前国内外对肺腺癌干细胞的研究尚处于初级阶段,因此探究肺腺癌耐药的机制,寻找克服耐药的靶点具有重要意义。

本实验室前期研究发现耐厄洛替尼的肺腺癌细胞中ALDH1A1表达上调,因此本研究通过构建ALDH1A1高表达细胞模型以及构建裸鼠皮下异种移植瘤模型进一步探究了ALDH1A1对肺腺癌细胞发生上皮-间质转化及耐药的影响,以寻找克服肺腺癌细胞耐药的新靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

人非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)细胞HCC827、HCC827ER5由上海交通大学医学院庄光磊教授惠赠。BALB/c裸鼠,4周龄,雌鼠,由上海交通大学医学院实验动物中心采购提供。胎牛血清购自Gemini公司;RPMI-1640培养基购自Gibco公司;Gluta-Max和双抗(青霉素/链霉素)均购自上海源培生物科技有限公司;0.25%胰蛋白酶购自美国Invitrogen公司;蛋白酶抑制剂(PMSF)、细胞裂解液(RIPA)和一抗稀释液均购自江苏碧云天生物技术有限公司;双硫仑(disulfiram, DSF)和顺铂(cisplatin, DDP)购自美国Sigma公司;紫杉醇(paclitaxel)购自阿拉丁公司,厄洛替尼(erlotinib)和吉非替尼(gefitinib)购自美国LC Labs公司;CCK8检测试剂盒购自日本东仁公司;ALDEFLUOR™试剂盒购自STEMCELL公司;ALDH1A1、CD44、CD133、E-cadherin和vimentin蛋白一抗均购自美国Cell signaling technology公司;β-actin蛋白抗体购自美国SantaCruz公司;Lentivirus购于上海吉玛公司。光学显微镜、垂直蛋白电泳仪、全自动酶标仪(BIO-RAD550)均购自美国bio-rad公司;C6流式细胞仪购自美国BD公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞培养 本实验中的非小细胞肺癌细胞使用RPMI-1640完全培养基(含10% FBS, 2 mmol/L L-GlutaMax, 1%青霉素/链霉素)于37℃, 5% CO₂培养箱中贴壁过夜培养, 2-3天后按1:3比例传代。

1.2.2 ALDH活性检测实验 按照ALDEFLUOR™试剂盒使

用说明操作,将细胞制成单细胞悬液接种于培养板过夜培养,次日待细胞长满后使用PBS清洗细胞,使用0.25%胰蛋白酶消化细胞,制备成单细胞悬液,800 rpm,离心3 min,用1 mL ALDEFLOUR buffer重悬后加入到标记为“test”的离心管中,并向标记为“control”的EP管中加入5 μL DEAB,在“test”管中加入5 μL ALDEFLOUR,混匀后吸取500 μL到“control”管中,混匀。37℃水浴孵育15 min,1000 rpm,离心3 min,用500 μL buffer重悬,置于冰上,使用BD C6流式细胞仪检测。

1.2.3 Western blot 检测 配制浓缩胶和10%的分离胶,将事先准备好的蛋白样品加入到加样孔中,进行SDS-PAGE蛋白凝胶电泳,之后将凝胶上的蛋白转膜至PVDF膜,5% milk-TBST封闭1 h,将一抗按1:1000稀释,均匀覆盖在膜的表面,4度孵育24 h,洗膜后使用相应的二抗按1:5000稀释后室温孵育PVDF膜1 h。显色试剂盒中的A液和B液按1:1比例混匀,均匀地滴到PVDF膜上,用Odyssey双色红外成像系统在相应波长下显影成像。

1.2.4 Transwell 细胞迁移实验 使用0.25%的胰蛋白酶消化细胞后制备成无血清的单细胞悬液,向24孔细胞培养板中加入600 μL的RPMI-1640完全培养基(含10% FBS, 2 mmol/L L-GlutaMax, 1%青霉素/链霉素),上方小室中加入200 μL的细胞悬液,调整浓度,使细胞数目为8000个/孔,将培养板置于37℃, 5% CO₂恒温培养箱中孵育12 h,弃去小室中原培养基,使用4%多聚甲醛固定30 min后加入0.1%的结晶紫染色1 h。使用PBS清洗2次,再用棉签将小室内滤膜上层细胞擦干净,在4倍物镜下观察拍照,之后使用冰醋酸(10%)萃取,在600 nm波长下检测吸光值,用以计算细胞迁移, $\text{Inhibition of migration} = (\text{OD}_{\text{control}} - \text{OD}_{\text{treated}}) / \text{OD}_{\text{control}} \times 100\%$ 。

1.2.5 CCK8 细胞活力检测 将细胞用RPMI-1640完全培养基制备成单细胞悬液,以5000个/孔的密度接种于96孔细胞培养板,100 μL/孔,放置于37℃, 5% CO₂恒温培养箱中培养过夜,次日按浓度梯度加入待测药物,100 μL/孔,继续培养72 h后,弃去原培养基,每孔加入配置好的CCK8工作液(1:10)100 μL。将培养板置于37℃, 5% CO₂恒温培养箱中孵育1 h,用酶标仪在450 nm处测定OD值, $\text{Inhibition} = (1 - \text{OD}_{\text{treated}} / \text{OD}_{\text{control}}) \times 100\%$ 。

1.2.6 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞皮下异种移植瘤模型 将HCC827-ALDH1A1细胞用PBS制备成单细胞悬液,细胞浓度调整至 2×10^6 个/mL,在裸鼠上腋窝两侧皮下注射HCC827-ALDH1A1细胞悬液100 μL,15天之后,肿瘤长到体积约为250 mm³,将4周龄的BALB/c裸雌鼠随机分为四组,分别是对照组(溶剂对照),DSF(60 mg/kg/day)单加药组,厄洛替尼单加药组(30 mg/kg/day)和联合加药组(DSF 60 mg/kg/day + erlotinib 30 mg/kg/day),每组5只裸鼠。待对照组肿瘤长到1500 mm³,对裸鼠进行安乐死,取出皮下移植肿瘤,拍照并称瘤重。

1.3 统计学分析

所有数据以“均数± 标准差”表示,使用 GraphPad Prism7.0 统计学软件进行统计学分析并制作图表。多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用 Dunnett's 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差别有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 ALDH1A1 诱导肺腺癌细胞发生多药耐药

首先我们使用慢病毒表达系统在肺腺癌细胞 HCC827 细胞株中高表达 ALDH1A1。通过流式细胞术检测细胞中 ALDH 的酶活性水平,发现 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞的 ALDH 酶活性显著高于对照组 EV 细胞和亲本细胞 (图 1A、1B),且 Western Blot 实验结果显示 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞的 ALDH1A1 蛋白表达水平显著增高 (图 1C),表明高表达 ALDH1A1 细胞模型构建成功。接下来,我们对其进行药效学实验,旨在探讨 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞对一些常见的肺癌治疗药物如顺铂(DDP),紫杉醇(Paclitaxel),厄洛替尼(Erlotinib)和吉非替尼(Gefitinib)的耐药性。我们将以上这 4 种药物按梯度稀释法从最高浓度开始,3 倍稀释得到八个浓度梯度对亲本细胞和 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞进行加药实验,当药物作用 72 小时后,用 CCK8 法检测细胞的活力。实验结果显示 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞对厄洛替尼、吉非替尼和紫杉醇均产生了不同程度的耐药(图 1D-1G)。

2.2 ALDH1A1 诱导肺腺癌细胞干细胞化及 EMT

前面的实验结果表明高表达 ALDH1A1 会使肺腺癌细胞对多种化疗药物产生耐药,结合已有的研究和文献,我们猜测这一现象很可能和肿瘤干细胞(CSC)相关,并极可能存在肿瘤细胞的上皮-间充质转化(EMT)。因此,接下来我们探究了高表达 ALDH1A1 细胞干性标记蛋白和 EMT 标志物的蛋白表达。结果显示:与对照组细胞相比,HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞的干性标志蛋白 ALDH1A1、CD133 和 CD44 均表达上调,提示干性增强。EMT 间质样标志物 vimentin 表达增加,提示细胞发生了 EMT(图 2A)。EMT 的发生常伴随着侵袭、迁移等过程,因此我们进一步检测了细胞的迁移能力,发现高表达 ALDH1A1 后 HCC827 细胞的迁移能力显著增强(图 2B、2C)。

2.3 ALDH 抑制剂选择性抑制肺腺癌细胞生长和迁移

我们发现 HCC827 细胞高表达 ALDH1A1 后对厄洛替尼,紫杉醇和吉非替尼均产生了不同程度的耐药,因此我们进一步采用 ALDH 抑制剂 DSF 和 DEAB 单独作用探讨其对细胞活力的影响。CCK8 细胞活力检测实验显示:ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞对 ALDH 抑制剂更为敏感,HCC827ER5 为 ALDH 上调的耐厄洛替尼肺腺癌细胞,DSF 和 DEAB 可克服 ALDH 上调的肺腺癌耐药细胞对厄洛替尼耐药 (图 3A、3B)。为了研究抑制 ALDH 酶活性对肺腺癌细胞迁移的影响,我们通过 transwell 细胞迁移实验对其迁移能力进行检测,结果提示 DSF 能选择性逆转 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞增高的迁移能力(图 3C、3D)。

2.4 DSF 抑制皮下肺腺癌移植瘤的生长及耐药性的产生

为了进一步探究 DSF 对 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞生存的影响,我们通过构建 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞皮下异种移植瘤模型,探究了 DSF 和厄洛替尼单独作用以及联合给药对 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞异种移植瘤生长的影响。结果显示:

DSF 单独给药(60 mg/kg/day)与对照组相比虽然没有统计学差异,但表现出抑制趋势。随着时间的延长,厄洛替尼单加药组(30 mg/kg/day)中肿瘤体积并不能得到有效地缩减,相比之下,联合加药组可以显著抑制肿瘤生长,甚至有缩小肿瘤的作用,并且可以逆转厄洛替尼造成的体重减轻(图 4)。

3 讨论

分子靶向治疗虽然能在短期内为患者带来良好的治疗效果,但由于耐药现象的出现,患者的总生存期并没有得到显著延长^[14,15]。化疗药物在杀死非肿瘤干细胞时会使细胞产生 EMT 现象,表现出 CSC 的特征^[16],而 CSC 是影响肿瘤发生、转移以及癌症耐药和复发的重要因素^[17],其存在为癌症的治疗带来了不容忽视的阻力。随着肿瘤精准化治疗的发展,人们发现有效地清除 CSC 可能会提高当前抗癌药物的有效性和安全性,延长患者总体生存期^[18,19]。

目前,靶向 CSC 的相关标志物如 CD44^[20]、CD133^[21]、ALDH^[22-24]等是实现 CSC 靶向治疗的常用手段。Walser TC 等人发现 ALDH 高表达的肺癌患者往往表现出不良预后和较短的总生存期^[25],证实 ALDH 和肺癌耐药密切相关,但目前关于 ALDH 家族成员 ALDH1A1 与肺腺癌耐药性的研究尚少。我们前期实验结果显示耐厄洛替尼的肺腺癌细胞中 ALDH1A1 表达显著增高,由此我们推测 ALDH1A1 很可能参与调控肺腺癌耐药。因此,我们在肺腺癌细胞 HCC827 中高表达 ALDH1A1,发现细胞表现出多药耐药现象,干性标志物 CD44 和 CD133 表达上调,EMT 间充质标志物 vimentin 表达增加,细胞迁移能力显著增强,产生了干细胞样特征,表明肺腺癌细胞 HCC827-ALDH1A1 对化疗药物产生耐药的原因很可能和 ALDH1A1 所诱导的干细胞化相关。

双硫仑(disulfiram, DSF),临床上又被称作戒酒硫,作为醛脱氢酶的抑制剂在临床上用作抗酗酒药物已有 60 多年历史,目前在癌症治疗领域也被逐渐关注。Mac Donagh L 等发现使用 DSF 或 DEAB 抑制 ALDH1 可以克服耐顺铂非小细胞肺癌的耐药^[26]。本实验中,使用 ALDH 抑制剂 DSF 和 DEAB 可以一定程度克服耐厄洛替尼的肺腺癌细胞 HCC827ER5 的耐药性,同时对 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞有选择致敏性,DSF 还可以选择性抑制 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞增高的迁移能力,进一步证明 ALDH1A1 高表达肺腺癌细胞的干细胞样特征依赖于 ALDH。此外,我们通过构建裸鼠皮下异种移植瘤模型探究 DSF 对 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞生长的影响,发现使用厄洛替尼单独加药虽然能抑制肿瘤生长,但随着时间的延长,生长趋势仍有上升,而 DSF 和 erlotinib 联合加药后可以显著抑制肿瘤的生长,同时缩小肿瘤体积,延缓了肿瘤耐药和复发。

综上所述,本研究结果表明干性标志物 ALDH1A1 能诱导肺腺癌细胞对化疗药物产生耐药,使用 ALDH 抑制剂能逆转该细胞的干细胞化特征,克服耐药。但我们对 ALDH1A1 调控肺腺癌耐药的具体机制研究较浅。目前,ALDH 作为醛脱氢酶是公认的“醛类清除剂”,在脂质过氧化过程中扮演着重要的角色,ALDH1A1 活性受到抑制会增强醛类对细胞的损害^[27]。我们推测 ALDH1A1 诱导肺腺癌细胞产生耐药的原因可能和其参与的活性氧代谢通路相关,这将有待于我们进一步的研究证实。

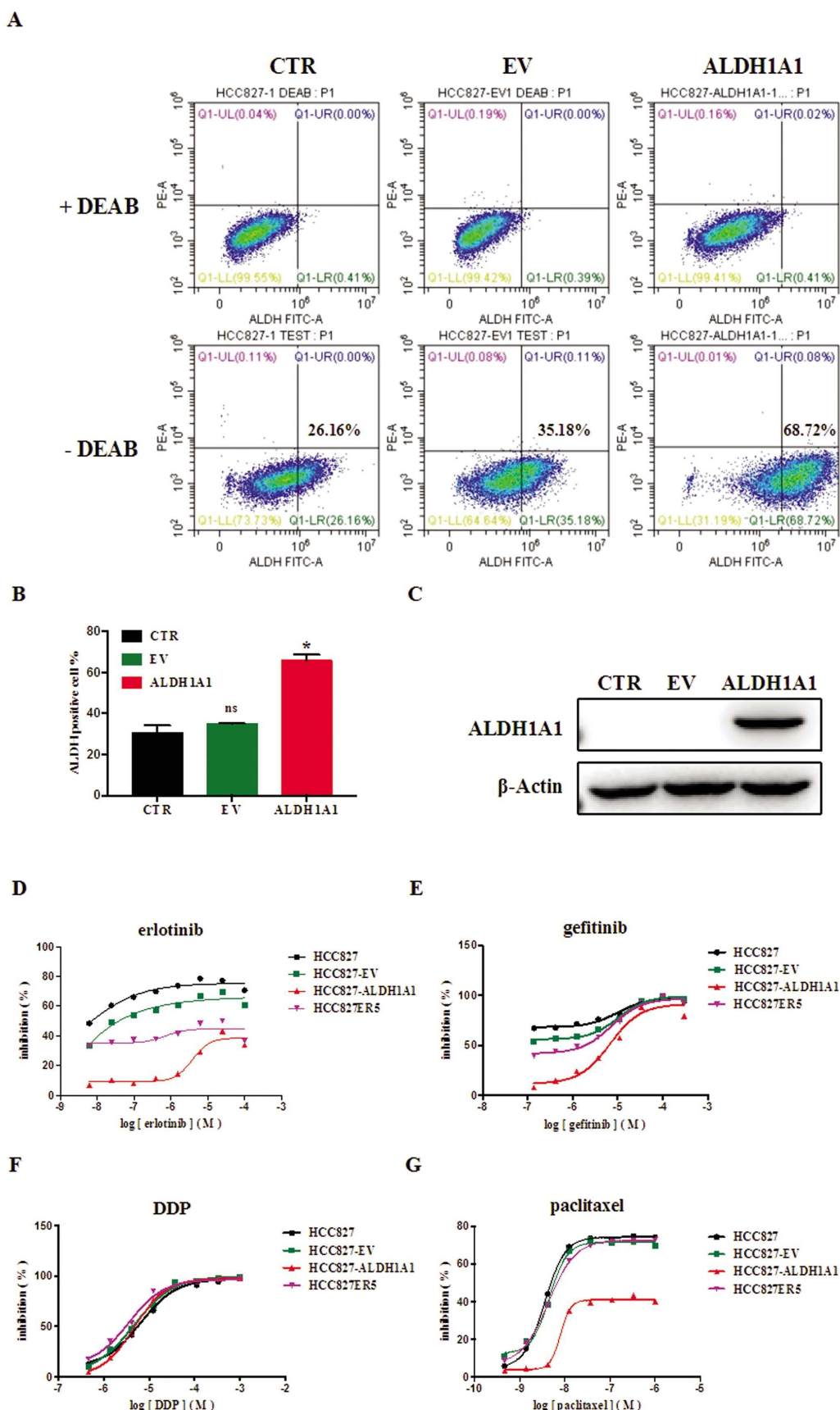


图1 ALDH1A1 对肺腺癌细胞耐药性的影响

Fig.1 Effect of ALDH1A1 on drug resistance of lung adenocarcinoma cells

A and B, Flow cytometry analyze the activity of ALDH in HCC827, HCC827-EV and HCC827-ALDH1A1 cells. C, Western blot detection of ALDH1A1.

D-G, Detection of drug resistance in lung adenocarcinoma cells. DDP, paclitaxel, gefitinib and erlotinib were diluted into 8 concentrations then treated cells for 72 h.

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm \text{SEM}$, $n=3$. * $P<0.05$, compared with group control.

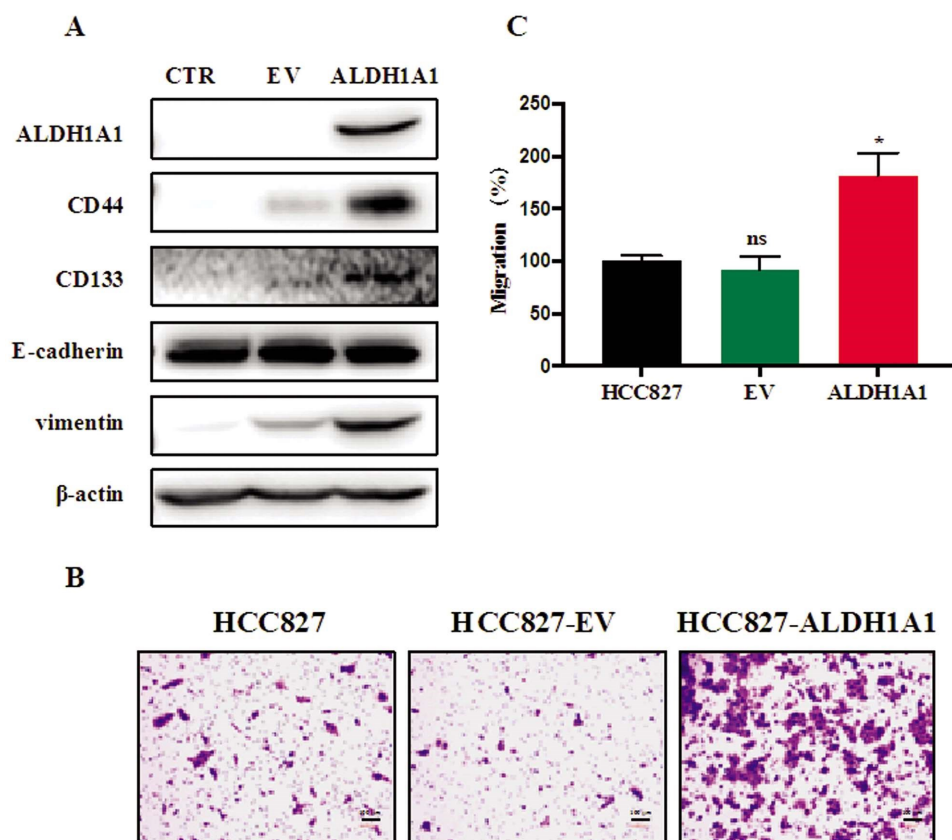


图2 ALDH1A1 促使 HCC827 细胞干细胞化

Fig.2 HCC827 cells are induced with stemness by ALDH1A1 overexpression

A, Western blot analysis for the expression of stemness and EMT associated proteins in HCC827-ALDH1A1 cells. B and C, Enhanced ability of migration in ALDH1A1 overexpressing lung adenocarcinoma. The photographs of HCC827-ALDH1A1 and control cells were stained by crystal violet. Scale bar, 100 μ m.

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm$ SEM, n=3. *P<0.05, compared with group control.

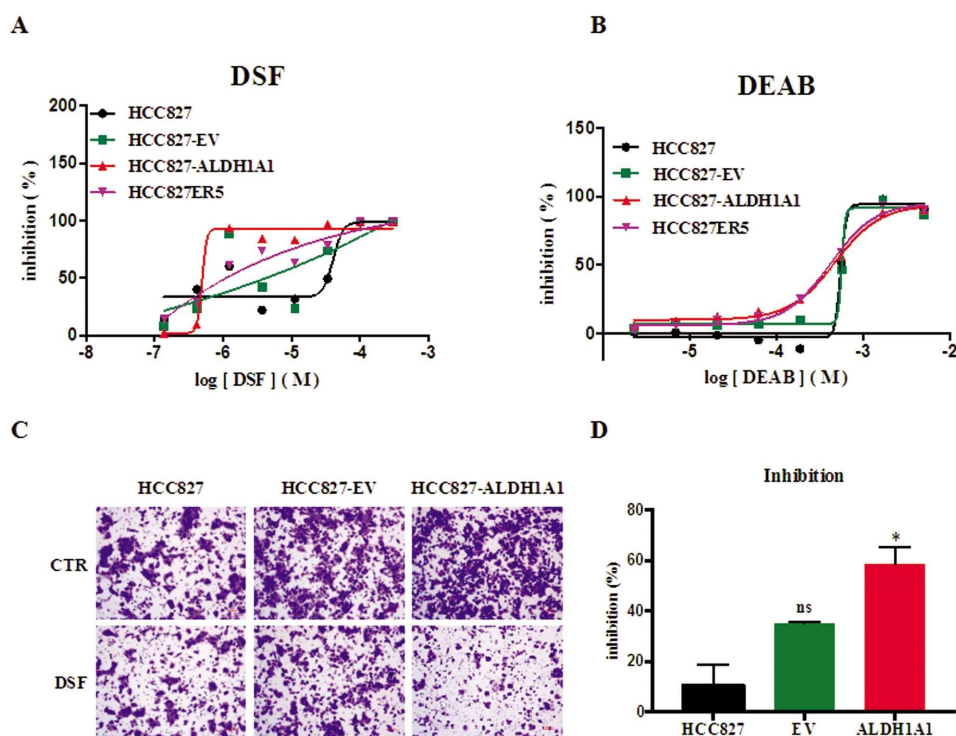


图3 ALDH 抑制剂对肺腺癌细胞活力和迁移的影响

Fig.3 Effects of ALDH inhibitors on viability and migration of lung adenocarcinoma cells

A and B, Comparison of drug resistance in four lung adenocarcinoma cells. Cells were treated with increasing concentrations of DSF and DEAB for 72 h. The inhibition was calculated by CCK8. C and D, Cells migration was detected by transwell. Scale bar, 100 μ m.

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm$ SEM, n=3. *P<0.05, compared with group control.

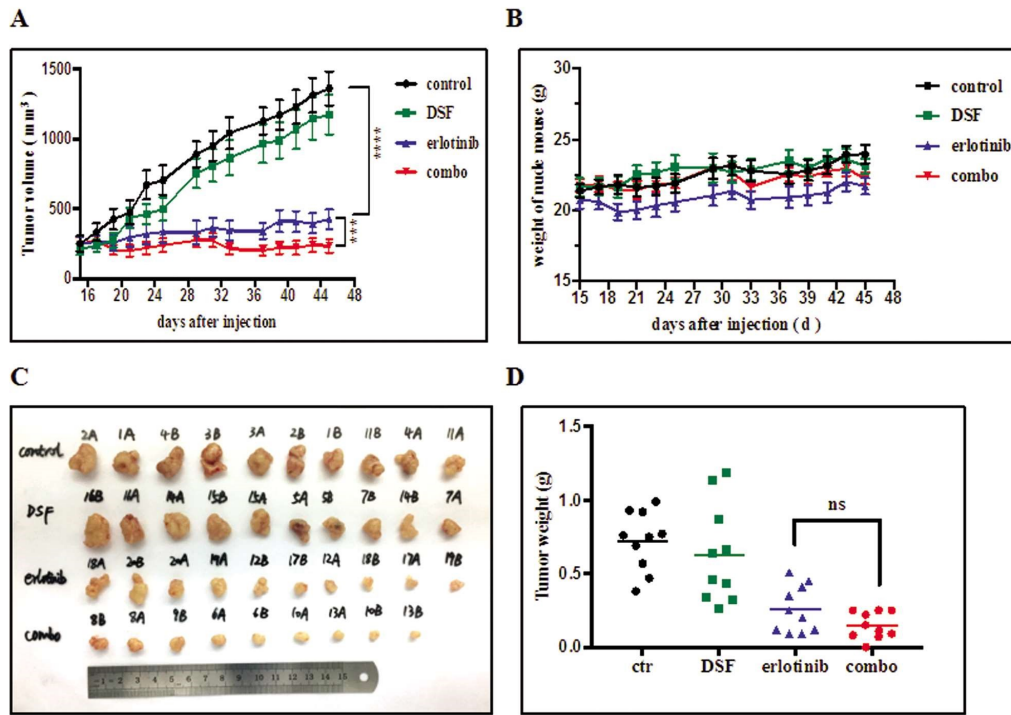


图 4 DSF 对 HCC827-ALDH1A1 细胞异种移植瘤生长的影响

Fig.4 Effect of DSF on HCC827-ALDH1A1 xenograft tumor growth

Tumor tissue were implanted subcutaneously into female athymic nude mice (4 weeks old). Treatment with erlotinib and DSF after implant when average tumor volume reached approximately 200 mm³. Animals were administered once daily with erlotinib and DSF for the duration of the study. Tumor volume was measured using calipers and calculated as (length× width× width)/2. At the end of the study, tumor tissues were excised.

Note: Data are expressed as $\bar{x} \pm \text{SEM}$, n=10. ****P<0.0001, compared with group control.

参考文献(References)

- [1] Siegel RL, Miller KD, Jemal A, et al. Cancer statistics, 2017 [J]. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2017, 67(1): 7-30
- [2] Eberlein CA, Stetson D, Markovets AA, et al. Acquired Resistance to the Mutant-Selective EGFR Inhibitor AZD9291 Is Associated with Increased Dependence on RAS Signaling in Preclinical Models [J]. Cancer Res, 2015, 75(12): 2489-2500
- [3] Chen D, Wu M, Li Y, et al. Targeting BMI1+ Cancer Stem Cells Overcomes Chemoresistance and Inhibits Metastases in Squamous Cell Carcinoma [J]. Cell Stem Cell, 2017, 20(5): 621-634
- [4] Gasch C, French B, O'Leary JJ, et al. Catching moving targets: cancer stem cell hierarchies, therapy-resistance & considerations for clinical intervention [J]. Mol Cancer, 2017, 16(1): p43
- [5] Kulsum S, Sudheendra HV, Pandian R, et al. Cancer stem cell mediated acquired chemoresistance in head and neck cancer can be abrogated by aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 A1 inhibition [J]. Mol Carcinog, 2017, 56(2): 694-711
- [6] Ruan D, He J, Li CF, et al. Skp2 deficiency restricts the progression and stem cell features of castration-resistant prostate cancer by destabilizing Twist [J]. Oncogene, 2017, 36(30): 4299-4310
- [7] Witt AE, Lee CW, Lee TI, et al. Identification of a cancer stem cell-specific function for the histone deacetylases, HDAC1 and HDAC7, in breast and ovarian cancer [J]. Oncogene, 2017, 36(12): 1707-1720
- [8] Kramer K, Wu J, Crowe DL, et al. Tumor suppressor control of the cancer stem cell niche [J]. Oncogene, 2016, 35(32): 4165-4178
- [9] Schultz MJ, Holdbrooks AT, Chakraborty A, et al. The Tumor-Associated Glycosyltransferase ST6Gal-I Regulates Stem Cell Transcription Factors and Confers a Cancer Stem Cell Phenotype [J]. Cancer Res, 2016, 76(13): 3978-3988
- [10] Werner B, Scott JG, Sottoriva A, et al. The Cancer Stem Cell Fraction in Hierarchically Organized Tumors Can Be Estimated Using Mathematical Modeling and Patient-Specific Treatment Trajectories [J]. Cancer Res, 2016, 76(7): 1705-1713
- [11] Zheng F, Yue C, Li G, et al. Nuclear AURKA acquires kinase-independent transactivating function to enhance breast cancer stem cell phenotype [J]. Nat Commun, 2016, 7 p10180
- [12] Parmar K, D'Andrea AD. Stressed out: endogenous aldehydes damage hematopoietic stem cells [J]. Cell Stem Cell, 2012, 11(5): 583-584
- [13] Roudi R, Korourian A, Sharifabrizi A, et al. Differential Expression of Cancer Stem Cell Markers ALDH1 and CD133 in Various Lung Cancer Subtypes [J]. Cancer Invest, 2015, 33(7): 294-302
- [14] Dempke WC. Gefitinib in non-small-cell lung cancer-an old lesson new re-visited [J]. Transl Lung Cancer Res, 2013, 2(6): 435-438
- [15] Camidge DR, Pao W, Sequist LV, et al. Acquired resistance to TKIs in solid tumours: learning from lung cancer [J]. Nat Rev Clin Oncol, 2014, 11(8): 473-481
- [16] Chaffer CL, Marjanovic ND, Lee T, et al. Poised chromatin at the ZEB1 promoter enables breast cancer cell plasticity and enhances tumorigenicity [J]. Cell, 2013, 154(1): 61-74
- [17] Reya T, Morrison SJ, Clarke MF, et al. Stem cells, cancer, and cancer stem cells [J]. Nature, 2001, 414(6859): p. 105-111 (下转第 4613 页)

- breast cancer: a case control study from North India[J]. *Tumour Biol*, 2014, 35(5): 4517-4527
- [16] Doherty JA, Rossing MA, Cushing-Haugen KL, et al. Polymorphism and invasive epithelial ovarian cancer risk an ovarian cancer association consortium study [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol, Biomarkers Prev*, 2010, 19: 245-250
- [17] Feng Y, Lin X, Zhou S, et al. The associations between the polymorphisms of the ER-alpha gene and the risk of uterine leiomyoma (ULM)[J]. *Tumour Biol*, 2013, 34(5): 3077-3082
- [18] Slattery ML, Sweeney C, Murtaugh M, et al. Associations between ERalpha, ERbeta, and AR genotypes and colon and rectal cancer[J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2005, 14(12): 2936-2942
- [19] Hishida M, Nomoto S, Inokawa Y, et al. Estrogen receptor 1 gene as a tumor suppressor gene in hepatocellular carcinoma detected by triple-combination array analysis[J]. *Int J Oncol*, 2013, 43: 88-94
- [20] 中华医学会肝病学会与感染学分会. 慢性乙型肝炎诊断标准 (2015 年版)[J]. *中西医结合肝病杂志*, 2015, 25(6): 384-384
- Association of Hepatology and infectious diseases, Chinese Medical Association. Diagnostic criteria for chronic hepatitis B (2015) [J]. *Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine on Liver Diseases*, 2015, 25(6): 384-384
- [21] Perissi V, Rosenfeld MG. Controlling nuclear receptors: the circular logic of cofactor cycles [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2005, 6 (7): 542-554
- [22] Deng G, Zhou G, Zhai Y, et al. Association of estrogen receptor alpha polymorphisms with susceptibility to chronic hepatitis B virus infection[J]. *Hepatology*, 2004, 40(2): 318-326
- [23] Yanqiong Liu, Yan Liu, Xiamei Huang, et al. Association of PvuII and XbaI polymorphisms in estrogen receptor alpha gene with the risk of hepatitis B virus infection in the Guangxi Zhuang population[J]. *Elsevier*, 2014, (27): 69-76
- [24] Herrington DM, Howard TD, Brosnihan KB, et al. Common estrogen receptor polymorphism augments effects of hormone replacement therapy on E-selectin but not C-reactive protein[J]. *Circulation*, 2002, 105(16): 1879-1882
- [25] Thurszm. Genetic susceptibility in chronic viral hepatitis[J]. *Antiviral Res*, 2001, (2): 113-116

(上接第 4606 页)

- [18] Boelens MC, Wu TJ, Nabet BY, et al. Exosome transfer from stromal to breast cancer cells regulates therapy resistance pathways [J]. *Cell*, 2014, 159(3): 499-513
- [19] Chen J, Li Y, Yu TS, et al. A restricted cell population propagates glioblastoma growth after chemotherapy [J]. *Nature*, 2012, 488 (7412): 522-526
- [20] Ahmed M, Sottnik JL, Dancik GM, et al. An Osteopontin/CD44 Axis in RhoGDI2-Mediated Metastasis Suppression [J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2016, 30(3): 432-443
- [21] Lubanska D, Market-Velker BA, deCarvalho AC, et al. The cyclin-like protein Spy1 regulates growth and division characteristics of the CD133+ population in human glioma [J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2014, 25(1): 64-76
- [22] Kim IG, Kim SY, Choi SI, et al. Fibulin-3-mediated inhibition of epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and self-renewal of ALDH+ lung cancer stem cells through IGF1R signaling [J]. *Oncogene*, 2014, 33 (30): 3908-3917
- [23] Raha D, Wilson TR, Peng J, et al. The cancer stem cell marker aldehyde dehydrogenase is required to maintain a drug-tolerant tumor cell subpopulation[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2014, 74(13): 3579-3590
- [24] Cojoc M, Peitzsch C, Kurth I, et al. Aldehyde Dehydrogenase Is Regulated by beta-Catenin/TCF and Promotes Radioresistance in Prostate Cancer Progenitor Cells[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2015, 75(7): 1482-1494
- [25] Walser TC, Jing Z, Tran LM, et al. Silencing the Snail-dependent RNA splice regulator ESRP1 drives malignant transformation of human pulmonary epithelial cells[J]. *Cancer Res*, 2018, 78(8): 1986-1999
- [26] Mac Donagh L, Gallagher MF, French B2, et al. Targeting the cancer stem cell marker, aldehyde dehydrogenase 1, to circumvent cisplatin resistance in NSCLC[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(42): 72544-72563
- [27] Park JW, Jung KH, Lee JH, et al. Inhibition of aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 enhances the cytotoxic effect of retinaldehyde on A549 cancer cells[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(59): 99382-99393