

研究简报

P53, Rb 和 c-myc 基因在人脑原发性肿瘤中的转录表达*

谭德勇** 林 晞 孙芝琳

(华西医科大学基础医学院生物化学教研室, 成都 610041)

摘要 采用 RNA 斑点杂交分析, 对 21 例人脑原发性胶质瘤和 11 例人脑膜瘤中 p53, Rb 和 c-myc 基因转录水平的表达进行研究. 发现 48.4% 的肿瘤中 p53 基因表达减弱, 21.9% 的肿瘤中 Rb 基因表达减弱; 71.9% 的肿瘤中 c-myc 基因表达增强. 在 p53 基因表达减弱的 15 例病例中有 13 例(80%)c-myc 基因表达增强. 结果表明, p53 基因表达减弱和 c-myc 基因表达增强与人脑原发性肿瘤的发生有关.

关键词 人脑原发性肿瘤, p53, Rb, c-myc, 转录表达

p53 基因的野生型是抗癌基因, 而突变型则是癌基因. 在许多研究过的肿瘤中, 都发现 p53 基因异常, 包括点突变, 整个或部分基因的丢失^[1,2]. 但关于 p53 基因在人脑肿瘤中的表达研究的报导还不多, 本文通过 RNA 斑点杂交分析对人脑原发性肿瘤中 p53 基因的表达进行了研究. 为探讨抗癌基因的失活和癌基因的活化与人脑原发性肿瘤发生的关系, 同时对抗癌基因 Rb 和癌基因 c-myc 的表达进行了研究.

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 组织: 人脑原发性肿瘤组织由本校附一院脑外科手术提供, 切除的肿瘤组织迅速放入液氮中冷冻, 然后于 -70℃ 保存, 病理诊断确定肿瘤类型. 正常人脑组织取自脑外伤手术切除脑组织, 按上述方法冻存备用.

1.1.2 质粒: 野生型 p53 基因质粒 pc53-SN₃ 由美国 B. Vogelstein 教授赠送, 经 BamH I 消化后得 1.8kb cDNA 片段. Rb 基因质粒 p4.7R 由美国 P. Dryja 教授赠送, 经 EcoR I 消化后得包括全长 cDNA 的 3.8kb 和 0.9kb

片段. c-myc 基因质粒 PG1-5' -c-myc 和 Actin 基因质粒 γ -Actin 900 均由美国 Dr. Bekbor 赠送, 分别用 Sac I 和 Hind III /pst I 消化后得 1.6kb 和 0.9kb 的 cDNA 片段.

1.1.3 试剂: α -³²P-dCTP 购于北京福瑞公司. 限制性内切酶购于中国医学科学院基础所和华美生物工程公司. 硝酸纤维素膜由黄岩试剂厂生产. 其余试剂均为分析纯.

1.2 方法

1.2.1 探针制备: 按 Sambrook 等^[3]介绍的方法扩增质粒, 碱溶法制备, 聚乙二醇法纯化, 限制性内切酶消化后, 低熔点琼脂糖法回收 cDNA 片段, 缺口平移法标记同位素后作探针.

1.2.2 总 RNA 制备: 采用胍盐-酚、氯仿一步法制备^[3].

1.2.3 RNA 斑点杂交分析: 按本室孙宁等的方法^[5]变性, 点样, 杂交. 每个样品点样梯度为 20 μ g, 10 μ g, 5 μ g, 和 2.5 μ g. 放射自显影底片用 SC-910 双波长薄层扫描仪扫描, 其参考波

*国家自然科学基金资助项目.

**云南大学生物系.

收稿日期: 1992-12-21, 修回日期: 1993-04-15

长为 400nm, 测定波长为 610nm. p53, Rb 和 c-myc 基因杂交斑点扫描强度分别除以同一斑点的内标基因 Actin 的杂交斑点扫描强度, 所得比值为各基因的表达强度. 计算正常人脑组织中基因的表达强度的算术平均值 \bar{x} 和标准差 s , 并以 $P < 0.01$ 的显著水平确定可信区间, 以此作为判断肿瘤组织中基因表达高于还是低于正常人脑组织的标准.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 总 RNA 的制备

本研究中所制备的总 RNA 的电泳谱见图 1, 样品无染色体 DNA, 28S 和 18S rRNA 带清楚, 适合于进行斑点杂交分析.

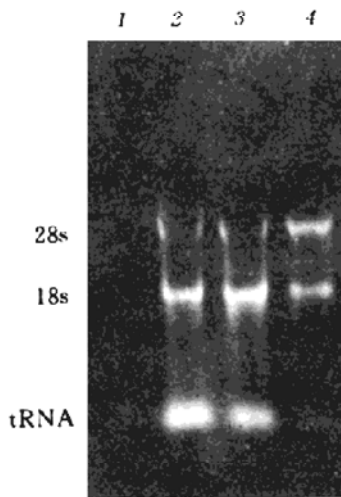


图 1 人脑总 RNA 电泳图谱

1: 酵母 tRNA; 2—4: 肿瘤组织总 RNA.

2.2 RNA 斑点杂交分析

2.2.1 同一组织中不同基因的表达差异 比较图 2 中各基因的部分杂交图谱, p53 基因的表达强度低于 Rb 和 c-myc 基因.

2.2.2 肿瘤组织与正常组织间的基因表达差异 从表 1 可见, 31 例肿瘤中有 15 例 (48.4%) p53 基因表达明显低于正常人脑组织, 减弱强度为 30%—50%, 胶质瘤较脑膜瘤减弱得多, 只有 3 例表达较正常人脑组织明显增强; 在研究的 32 例肿瘤中有 7 例 (21.9%) Rb 基因表达低于正常人脑组织, 有 9 例

(28.1%) 高于正常人脑组织; 在 32 例肿瘤中, 有 24 例 (75.0%) c-myc 基因表达高于正常人脑组织, 其强度为 70%—400%, 尤其是脑膜瘤, 100% 的肿瘤组织都比正常人脑组织强. 这些结果表明, 人脑原发性肿瘤的发生可能与 p53 基因表达减弱和 c-myc 基因表达增强有关, 而与 Rb 基因的表达强弱之间的联系还待进一步确定.

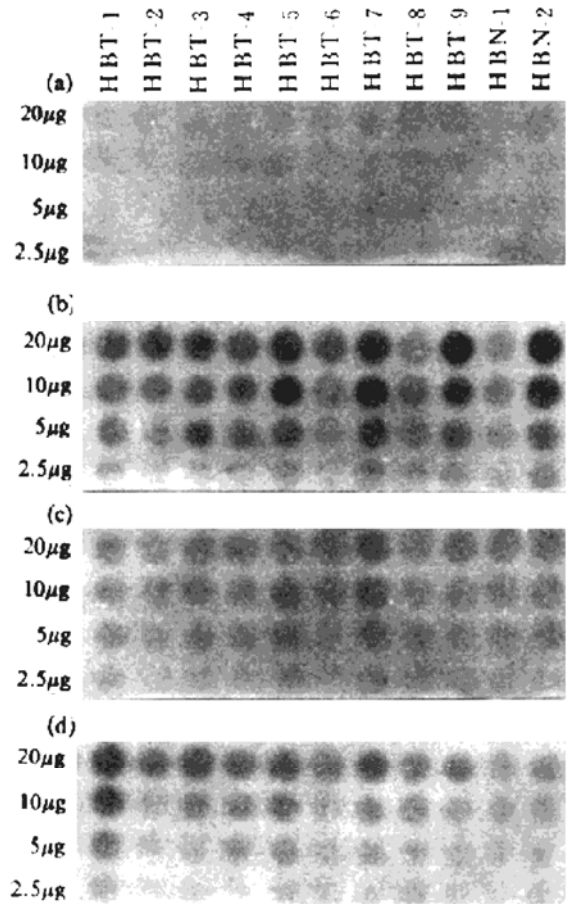


图 2 部分 RNA 斑点杂交图谱

基因探针: (a) 野生型 p53; (b) Rb; (c) c-myc; (d) Actin HBT- 1—HBT- 9 为肿瘤组织; HBN- 1 和 HBN- 2 为正常人脑组织.

2.2.3 同一肿瘤中不同基因表达分析 Rb 基因的表达与另两种基因的表达之间无明显的联系, 而在 15 例 p53 基因表达减弱的肿瘤中有 12 例 (80%) c-myc 基因表达增强 (见表 1), 表明这两种基因的表达可能有某种联系. 也可能 p53 基因表达减弱和 c-myc 基因表达增强的共同效应使人脑原发性肿瘤发生的可能性更大.

表1 p53, Rb 和 c-myc 基因在人脑原发性肿瘤中的表达¹⁾

标本 编号	病理诊断	p53	Rb	c-myc	标本 编号	病理诊断	p53	Rb	c-myc
HBT-1	星形胶质细胞瘤	0.22 ⁻	1.31	0.86 ⁺	HBT-20	星形胶质细胞瘤	0.67 ⁺	0.50 ⁻	0.28
HBT-2	星形胶质细胞瘤	0.22 ⁻	1.00	0.95 ⁺	HBT-21	少突胶质细胞瘤	0.39	0.65	0.38
HBT-3	间变型星形胶质细胞瘤	0.21 ⁻	1.31	1.10 ⁺	HBT-22	脑膜瘤	1.22 ⁺	1.64 ⁺	2.49 ⁻
HBT-4	星形胶质细胞瘤	0.24 ⁻	0.92 ⁻	1.04 ⁺	HBT-23	脑膜瘤	0.96 ⁺	1.24	1.36 ⁻
HBT-5	间变型星形胶质细胞瘤	0.36	1.06	0.95 ⁺	HBT-24	脑膜瘤	0.26 ⁻	0.98	1.16 ⁺
HBT-6	星形胶质细胞瘤	0.34 ⁻	1.07	0.92 ⁺	HBT-25	脑膜瘤	0.35	0.68 ⁻	1.08 ⁻
HBT-7	多形性胶质细胞瘤	0.21 ⁻	1.36 ⁺	0.88 ⁺	HBT-26	脑膜瘤	0.30 ⁻	1.09	2.12 ⁺
HBT-8	少突胶质细胞瘤	0.34 ⁻	1.20	0.94 ⁺	HBT-27	脑膜瘤	0.47	1.37 ⁺	1.46 ⁺
HBT-9	间变型星形胶质细胞瘤	0.27 ⁻	0.76 ⁻	0.71	HBT-28	脑膜瘤	0.34 ⁻	1.04	1.87 ⁺
HBT-10	多形性胶质细胞瘤	0.46	1.50 ⁺	0.95 ⁺	HBT-29	脑膜瘤	0.23 ⁻	1.06	1.43 ⁺
HBT-11	间变型胶质细胞瘤	0.40	1.22	0.76	HBT-30	脑膜瘤	0.29 ⁻	1.97 ⁺	2.52 ⁺
HBT-12	多形性胶质细胞瘤	0.29 ⁻	1.04	0.47	HBT-31	脑膜瘤	0.36	0.92 ⁻	1.94 ⁺
HBT-13	多形性胶质细胞瘤	0.37	2.00 ⁺	1.12 ⁺	HBT-32	脑膜瘤	0.39	1.03	2.16 ⁺
HBT-14	多形性胶质细胞瘤	0.36	1.95 ⁺	1.14 ⁺	HBN-1	正常人脑组织	0.42	—	0.66
HBT-15	多形性胶质细胞瘤	0.34 ⁻	1.42 ⁺	0.76	HBN-2	正常人脑组织	0.45	1.09	0.46
HBT-16	星形胶质母细胞瘤	—	1.05	0.68	HBN-3	正常人脑组织	0.39	1.21	0.50
HBT-17	星形胶质母细胞瘤	0.35	1.12	0.57		正常表达平均值 (\bar{x})	0.42	1.15	0.52
HBT-18	星形胶质细胞瘤	0.40	1.50 ⁺	0.90 ⁺		正常表达标准差 (s)	0.03	0.084	0.106
HBT-19	少突胶质细胞瘤	0.42	0.78 ⁻	0.81 ⁺		可信区间	0.34	0.93	0.25
							-0.49	-1.36	-0.79

1) “-”表示低于正常表达; “+”表示高于正常表达

参 考 文 献

- Munroe D G, Peacock J W, Benchimol S. Mol cell Biol, 1990; **10**: 3307
- Weinberg R A. Science, 1991; **254**: 1138
- Sambrook J, Fritsch E F, Maniatis T. *Molecular cloning*. Second edition, New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory press, 1989; 1.38—1.40
- Chomczynski P, Sacchi N. Anal Biochem, 1987; **162**: 156
- 孙 宁, 孙芝林. 华西医科大学学报, 1992; **23**: 9

suppressor gene p53 mutation in human esophageal cancer. It was found that there were point mutation, insertion and deletion frameshift mutation of p53 gene in human esophageal cancer. Intron 5 and 8 sequences of p53 gene in human and Rhesus monkey were sequenced and in monkey they are 81 and 92 nucleotides respectively.

Key words PCR, tumor suppressor gene, tumor

Quantum Calculation for the Coordination Modes of Substrates Binding on Nitrogenase Active-Center. Liu Aimin, Zhou Taijin, Zhang Hongtu, Wan Huilin, Cai Qirui (Tasi Khirui). (*Department of Chemistry and Institute of Physical Chemistry, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361005*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*, 1994; **21** (2): 171

EHMO studies of N_2 and C_2H_2 coordination-activation led to the conclusion that the iron-molybdenum cofactor of nitrogenase might be able to give a special treat to its special substrate, i. e. $N\equiv N$. The exogenous substrates except N_2 are apparently not to get into the cage of the active-center and/or to manoeuvre as freely as $N\equiv N$ inside the cage with the proposed structural settings.

Key words nitrogenase, FeMo-cofactor, EHMO approach, coordination

Measurement of Surface Charge Numbers of Purple Membrane. Wang Guangyu, Hu Kunsheng, Zhang Hengtao. (*Institute of Biophysics, Academia Sinica, Beijing 100101*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*, 1994; **21** (2): 173

The pH-dependent surface charge densities of the acetylated and the native purple membrane were determined by the ESR spin lable

method. The spin probe is CAT_{12} . The number of surface charges shielded by acetylation was adapted as a criterion to calculate the surface charge numbers on both sides of the purple membrane from surface pH 4—11. The result shows that the total surface negative charge numbers are 9 per bacteriorhodopsin at surface pH 5—9 but increases both above surface pH 9 and below surface pH 5. It supports strongly the model based on five divalent cation binding sites on the surface of purple membrane.

Key words purple membrane, bacteriorhodopsin, acetylation, ESR, surface charge number

The Expression of p53, Rb and c-myc Gene mRNA in Human Primary Brain Tumor. Tan Deyong, Lin Xi, Sun Zhilin. (*Department of Biochemistry West China University of Medical Science, Chengdu 610041*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys. (China)*, 1994; **21** (2): 175

21 human primary brain gliomas and 11 human meningiomas were examined with RNA dot blot hybridization for the expression of p53, Rb and c-myc gene. It was found that the level of p53 gene expression is lower in 48.4% (15/31) of the tumors tested than that of normal brain tissues; the level of Rb gene expression is lower in 21.9% (7/32) for the tumors tested than that of normal tissues; and the level of c-myc gene expression is higher in 71.9% (23/32) for the tumors tested than that of normal tissues. Interestingly, in 13 of the tumors tested, the level of p53 gene expression is lower and the level of c-myc gene expression is higher. These results suggested that the expressive decrease of p53 gene and the expressive increase of c-myc gene are relative to the generation of human primary brain tumor.

Key words human primary brain tumor. p53 gene. Rb gene. c-myc gene. expression

Antisense RNA Network—A New Hypothesis. Fang Dexing. (*Laboratory of Biomedicine, Huadong Research Institute for Medical Biotechnics, Nanjing 210002*). *Prog. Biochem. Biophys.* (China), 1994; 21 (2): 178

On the basis of the nature of nucleic acids and recent research achievements or findings about the macromolecules, such as DNA-replication-repressor RNA, transcription-factor RNA, extracellular "communicator RNA", ribozyme, gene shears, RNA editing, anti-virus and anti-tumor activities of antisense RNA, a new hypothesis, antisense RNA network, is advanced. i. e. There are many kinds of small

antisense RNAs and their complementary anti-antisense RNAs from genomic DNA within the organism. Because of self-modification (or other mechanism), the antisense RNAs and the anti-antisense RNAs base-pair, but do not reanneal or hybridize with each other. This antisense RNA network, on the one hand, participates in regulating the expression of certain genes in particular tissues at particular time, keeps relative balance of various functional activities. On the other hand, the network plays an important role in specifically recognizing and eliminating the nucleic acids mutated within the body or invaded into the body from the outside.

Key words RNA, antisense RNA, network

Brief Introduction to

PROGRESS IN BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS

ISSN 1000-3282 CN 11-2161/Q Code number BM 408

(Period of periodical; bimonthly; Date of issue; the 20th of every other month beginning February; Number of pages;96)

Sponsored by the Institute of Biophysics, Academia Sinica and Biophysical Society of China, published by Science Press, *Progress in Biochemistry and Biophysics*, a academic periodical, started publication in 1974. It mainly reports on the latest developments of biochemistry, molecular biology, biophysics and neuroscience both in China and abroad; and it contains reviews and monographs, research papers, techniques and methods, rapid and short communications, exchange experiences, academic discussions, scientific informations, informations and services, and advertisements.

This periodical may serve as a good reference for the scientific research workers, college teachers and students, medical personnels, industrial and agricultural scientists in the fields mentioned above.

Foreign Distribution: China International Book Trading Corporation (P. O. BOX 399, Beijing 100044, China).

Address of the Editorial Staff: 15 Datun Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100101, China.