

Cyclin E与结直肠癌的研究进展

秦光明, 黄晓俊, 魏义胜

秦光明, 黄晓俊, 兰州大学第二临床医学院消化内科 甘肃省兰州市 730050

魏义胜, 咸阳市第一人民医院消化内科 陕西省咸阳市 712000

秦光明, 兰州大学第二临床医学院消化内科在职研究生.

作者贡献分布: 秦光明负责文献检索及论文撰写; 黄晓俊与魏义胜负责论文审阅及修改.

通讯作者: 黄晓俊, 主任医师, 硕士研究生导师, 730050, 甘肃省兰州市, 兰州大学第二临床医学院消化内科.

letmefly456@yahoo.com.cn

收稿日期: 2011-10-30 修回日期: 2011-11-15

接受日期: 2011-11-24 在线出版日期: 2012-01-18

子. 研究表明, Cyclin E在结直肠癌的发生、发展中起作用, 可能具有评估结直肠癌预后的能力.

关键词: 细胞周期蛋白E; 结直肠癌; 预后

秦光明, 黄晓俊, 魏义胜. Cyclin E与结直肠癌的研究进展. 世界华人消化杂志 2012; 20(2): 131-134

<http://www.wjgnet.com/1009-3079/20/131.asp>

■背景资料

多项研究已经证实Cyclin E的异常表达与多种恶性肿瘤的形成有关, 表现为Cyclin E基因明显扩增并且在细胞周期各个时相呈高表达, 有可能成为一项独立的预后指标.

Advances in understanding the relationship between cyclin E and human colorectal cancer

Guang-Min Qin, Xiao-Jun Huang, Yi-Sheng Wei

Guang-Min Qin, Xiao-Jun Huang, Department of Gastroenterology, the Second Affiliated Medical College of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730050, Gansu Province, China
Yi-Sheng Wei, the First People's Hospital of Xianyang, Xianyang 712000, Shaanxi Province, China

Correspondence to: Xiao-Jun Huang, Chief Physician, Department of Gastroenterology, the Second Affiliated Medical College of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730050, Gansu Province, China. letmefly456@yahoo.com.cn

Received: 2011-10-30 Revised: 2011-11-15

Accepted: 2011-11-24 Published online: 2012-01-18

Abstract

Cell cycle deregulation is one of important mechanisms leading to human colorectal cancer. It has been revealed that cyclin E is the most important regulatory factor for cell cycle control and plays an important role in the occurrence and development of human colorectal cancer. Detection of cyclin E expression can be used to assess the prognosis of colorectal cancer.

Key Words: Cyclin E; Colorectal cancer; Prognosis

Qin GM, Huang XJ, Wei YS. Advances in understanding the relationship between cyclin E and human colorectal cancer. Shijie Huaren Xiaohua Zazhi 2012; 20(2): 131-134

摘要

细胞周期调控紊乱是结直肠癌重要发病机制之一, 而Cyclin E是细胞周期最重要的调节因

0 引言

Cyclin E是主要的细胞周期限速调节因子之一, 1991年由美国2个蛋白基因研究组在筛选人cDNA文库时发现了Cyclin E^[1]. Cyclin E的表达在细胞周期不同时相差异较大, 在G₁晚期和临近S期表达达到高峰, 当细胞进入分裂期后, Cyclin E被迅速降解. 因此, Cyclin E的关键功能是调节细胞周期从G₁期进入S期, 也就是DNA合成期^[2]. 多项研究已经证实Cyclin E的异常表达与多种恶性肿瘤的形成有关, 表现为Cyclin E基因明显扩增并且在细胞周期各个时相呈高表达, 有可能成为一项独立的预后指标^[3-5]. 相对于其他肿瘤而言, Cyclin E与结直肠癌的关系日前研究尚有不一致的地方. 我们就Cyclin E的结构、功能、致癌机制、结直肠癌的关系作一综述.

1 Cyclin E的结构与功能

Cyclin E位于人类染色体19q12-q13^[6], 有4个外显子及3个内含子^[1,7], 编码分子量为39-52 kDa的多肽. 和其他细胞周期素相似有1个周期蛋白盒(Cyclin box), 位于氨基酸序列的129-215. Cyclin E蛋白的C端存在一个富含脯氨酸(P)、谷氨酸(E)、天冬氨酸(S)、苏氨酸(T)残基序列, 称为PEST序列, 该序列在蛋白质的降解中有重要作用, Cyclin E能被SCF(skpl cullin F box protein)中的SKP2(F box protein)经泛素途径降解^[8].

Cyclin E为G₁期细胞周期蛋白, 其在G₁中期升高, 至G₁晚期的G₁-S交界处时达高峰, 后随细胞进入S期, Cyclin E开始下降, 到G₂/M期降为零. 细胞周期依赖激酶(cyclin-dependent kinase,

■同行评议者

刘宝林, 教授, 中国医科大学附属盛京医院普通外科

■研究前沿

与其他肿瘤不同, Cyclin E与结直肠癌的关系目前研究各家报道不一, 特别是在Cyclin E与结直肠癌的发生发展过程中所起的作用, 还有是否可以作为一项预后指标, 目前的研究尚有不一致的地方。

CDK)是一类蛋白激酶家族, 最初发现于酵母菌: P34cdc2。在哺乳动物中, 目前已经发现的CDK至少有7种, 分别命名为CDC2(CDK1), CDK 2-7。CDK 2作为其中成员之一, CDK 2可与Cyclin E形成功能性复合物, Cyclin E是CDK2的调节亚基, 调节着CDK2的活性, 其对细胞周期的影响通过与CDK2形成复合物体现。Cyclin E与CDK2结合构成Cyclin E-CDK2复合体, 并激活DNA复制所必需的蛋白质, 促进细胞周期由G₁进入S期^[9]。

研究人员发现Cyclin E可分为全长型和低分子量型(low molecular weight cyclin E, LMW cyclin E), LMW Cyclin E缺乏全长型Cyclin E中的氨基酸末端。形成LMW Cyclin E的机制: 一是肿瘤组织产生细胞外弹性蛋白酶可以将全长型的Cyclin E剪切成为LMW Cyclin E^[10]; 二是钙蛋白酶2(calpain 2)可能参与了将全长型Cyclin E剪切为LMW Cyclin E的过程^[11]。

2 Cyclin E引起肿瘤的机制

研究表明Cyclin E高表达可以缩短G₁期, 导致中心体过增殖, 干扰有丝分裂, 形成不稳定的染色体, 从而诱发肿瘤^[12]。但是更多的研究表明在恶性肿瘤中, 经常表现为Cyclin E的失调, 且这种失调常常与肿瘤的侵袭性及不良预后有相关性^[12]。Cyclin E由Cyclin E基因表达合成, 而其降解则是通过泛素-蛋白酶体(ubiquitin-proteasome)途径来实现^[13]。因此, Cyclin E在胞内的高表达大部分情况下是由于基因的扩增引起合成的增加^[14], 通过蛋白酶体降解途径减少也能引起Cyclin E的高表达^[15]。另外一种可能的原因是转运机制的错误^[16]。

除过上述原因, 还有研究证实Cyclin E与目前发现的一些致癌病毒有关联, 人类乳头瘤病毒(human papilloma virus, HPV), 特别是与HPV-E7蛋白, 通过与P21(是一种细胞周期依赖性激酶抑制剂)的相互作用, 可提高Cyclin E相关激酶的活性, 而HPV E7蛋白与宫颈癌的发生有密切关联^[17]。而人类巨细胞病毒(human Cytomegalovirus, CMV)对Cyclin E有双重作用机制, 一方面可直接诱导Cyclin E的生成, 另一方面使CDKi(cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors)失活^[18]。而人类结直肠癌的发生主要是通过2种不同的方式, 都与基因的不稳定性(genetic instability)有关。约12%-15%的肿瘤表现为MIN型(microsatellite instability)而大部分结直肠癌表现为CIN型(chromosomal instability)^[19]。MIN型指微卫星不

稳定, 主要是指在核苷酸序列水平表现出来的不稳定性是由于错配修复(mismatch repair deficiency, MMR)缺陷导致, MMR功能失活使细胞基因组易于突变, 特别是那些简单重复序列^[20,21]。CIN型主要是指染色体数目的异常, 是大多数散发实体肿瘤的优势机制^[22]。主要与Cyclin E的高表达和hCDC4的失活有关^[23,24]。即使是在MIN型结直肠癌中, 大多数也存在着Cyclin E的失调^[25]。更为重要的是逐渐升高的Cyclin E蛋白水平预示着结直肠腺瘤到腺癌的转变^[26]。在结直肠癌中Cyclin E蛋白高表达主要有以下机制可以解释。一方面通过基因扩增, 提高转录效率和上调E2F转录因子^[27,28]。另一方面通过减少Cyclin E蛋白的降解, 例如使hCDC4失活^[24], 或者是选择剪切型Parkin基因在结直肠癌组织中的表达, 使Cyclin E通过泛素-蛋白酶体(ubiquitin-proteasome)途径降解减少^[29]。在正常的上皮细胞中, DNA损伤检测点(DNA-damage checkpoint)在防止基因不稳定性方面起决定性作用, 主要是通过几个蛋白, 包括转录因子P53来调节细胞周期和DNA修复。P53一旦被激活, 就会启动一系列目标基因的表达, 如P21和hCDC4^[30,31], 这2个蛋白主要是Cyclin E和P53之间的功能连接。当Cyclin E高表达时引起一个P53依赖性反应抑制CDK2活性, 机制主要是通过诱导P21的表达。当P53或者是P21失活后就会引起Cyclin E的高表达, 导致细胞周期中S期缺陷, 引起中心体增殖, 形成CIN型结直肠癌^[32,33]。

3 Cyclin E在结直肠癌中表达的意义

1995年学者Kitahara等^[27]研究了53例原发性结直肠癌组织中Cyclin A, D1, E及CDK2的基因表达情况, 结果发现5例有Cyclin E基因扩增, 在这5例肿瘤中有3例同时发现CDK2的基因扩增, 因此他们认为 Cyclin E和CDK2基因扩增可能在结直肠黏膜癌变中起重要作用。1996年Yasui等^[26]应用免疫组织化学方法检验了358例结直肠腺瘤和267例结直肠癌患者组织中的Cyclin E及P53, 结果显示25%的腺瘤与56%的腺癌中Cyclin E呈高表达, 同时发现Cyclin E表达与不典型增生的分级相关, 研究结果显示Cyclin E高表达更多见结直肠癌1级-2级中, 与细胞的增殖活性指标Ki-67显著关联, 认为, Cyclin E蛋白表达可以作为早期或进展期结直肠癌的一个标志。2001年Cam等^[34]应用Western blot和免疫组织化学方法, 检测了27例结直肠癌和10例结直肠腺瘤中Cyclin E和Cy-

clin E依赖蛋白激酶(cyclin E-dependant kinase)的活性,发现虽然Cyclin E蛋白表达在结直肠癌和腺瘤中的表达相似,但Cyclin E蛋白依赖激酶活性在结直肠癌中显著高于腺瘤中,他们认为,Cyclin E及其依赖激酶在结直肠癌的发生发展中具有重要作用. Li等^[35]研究了203例原发结直肠癌及正常结直肠黏膜、息肉、腺瘤及腺瘤恶变病例的Cyclin E和CDK2的表达发现: Cyclin E表达与肿瘤大小、病理分期及浸润程度、淋巴结转移具有相关性,认为Cyclin E和CDK2可以作为结直肠癌预后的判断指标. 2004年Lim等^[36]研究了41例按照美国癌症分期联合委员会(AJCC)分级标准处于II期的结直肠癌患者肿瘤组织中Cyclin E、P27和变异的P53的表达情况后认为,Cyclin E、27和变异的P53并不能成为AJCC分期中II期预后的指标. 2006年Corin等^[37]研究了20例没有发生转移的单个结肠癌组织及其相邻的正常组织中及结直肠癌细胞系中Cyclin E与LMW Cyclin E表达情况后发现,与Cyclin E相比,LMW Cyclin E有肿瘤特异性,只表现于结直肠癌组织中,且MIN与CIN型结直肠癌细胞系均可检测到LMW Cyclin E,而Cyclin E既可出现在正常组织中,也可出现在肿瘤组织中,相对于Cyclin E而言,更有可能成为预测结直肠癌预后的指标. 2010年Corin等^[38]进一步研究了114例早期结肠癌行根治手术且没有转移患者的肿瘤组织及相邻黏膜中Cyclin E与LMW Cyclin E的表达情况,经统计学分析后认为Cyclin E与性别、年龄、肿瘤位置及病理类型并无相关性. 而高表达的LMW Cyclin E或者是总的Cyclin E(Cyclin E+LMW Cyclin E)明显升高时有更高的复发风险和更差的预后.

4 结论

Cyclin E目前研究已经证实与多种肿瘤的发生发展有关,但是各种研究文章之间还有不一致的地方,如Cyclin E究竟是参与肿瘤发生的早期事件之一,还是与肿瘤的侵袭和转移有关,目前报道还不一致需要有更多的研究进行证实,另外也有文章指出结肠癌与直肠癌在肿瘤的发生过程中可能有不同的分子机制参与^[39]. 目前Cyclin E与直肠癌的关系的研究文章还相对较少. Zhou等^[40]研究了360例分期为I-III期的直肠癌患者手术标本中Cyclin E与LMW Cyclin E的表达情况后认为高表达的LMW Cyclin E与总的Cyclin E升高时生存期缩短. 预后较差. 而对Cyclin E的

进一步研究会指导我们选择合适的治疗方案.

5 参考文献

- 1 Koff A, Cross F, Fisher A, Schumacher J, Leguellec K, Philippe M, Roberts JM. Human cyclin E, a new cyclin that interacts with two members of the CDC2 gene family. *Cell* 1991; 66: 1217-1228
- 2 Hwang HC, Clurman BE. Cyclin E in normal and neoplastic cell cycles. *Oncogene* 2005; 24: 2776-2786
- 3 Nanos-Webb A, Jabbour NA, Multani AS, Wingate H, Oumata N, Galons H, Joseph B, Meijer L, Hunt KK, Keyomarsi K. Targeting low molecular weight cyclin E (LMW-E) in breast cancer. *Breast Cancer Res Treat* 2011 Jun 22. [Epub ahead of print]
- 4 Risch HA. Cyclin E overexpression relates to ovarian cancer histology but not to risk factors. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2008; 17: 1841; author reply 1841-1842
- 5 Bales ES, Dietrich C, Bandyopadhyay D, Schwahn DJ, Xu W, Didenko V, Leiss P, Conrad N, Pereira-Smith O, Orengo I, Medrano EE. High levels of expression of p27KIP1 and cyclin E in invasive primary malignant melanomas. *J Invest Dermatol* 1999; 113: 1039-1046
- 6 Demetrick DJ, Matsumoto S, Hannon GJ, Okamoto K, Xiong Y, Zhang H, Beach DH. Chromosomal mapping of the genes for the human cell cycle proteins cyclin C (CCNC), cyclin E (CCNE), p21 (CDKN1) and KAP (CDKN3). *Cytogenet Cell Genet* 1995; 69: 190-192
- 7 Koff A, Giordano A, Desai D, Yamashita K, Harper JW, Elledge S, Nishimoto T, Morgan DO, Franza BR, Roberts JM. Formation and activation of a cyclin E-cdk2 complex during the G1 phase of the human cell cycle. *Science* 1992; 257: 1689-1694
- 8 Nakayama K, Nagahama H, Minamishima YA, Matsumoto M, Nakamichi I, Kitagawa K, Shirane M, Tsunematsu R, Tsukiyama T, Ishida N, Kitagawa M, Nakayama K, Hatakeyama S. Targeted disruption of Skp2 results in accumulation of cyclin E and p27(Kip1), polyploidy and centrosome overduplication. *EMBO J* 2000; 19: 2069-2081
- 9 Ohtsubo M, Theodoras AM, Schumacher J, Roberts JM, Pagano M. Human cyclin E, a nuclear protein essential for the G1-to-S phase transition. *Mol Cell Biol* 1995; 15: 2612-2624
- 10 Porter DC, Zhang N, Danes C, McGahren MJ, Harwell RM, Faruki S, Keyomarsi K. Tumor-specific proteolytic processing of cyclin E generates hyperactive lower-molecular-weight forms. *Mol Cell Biol* 2001; 21: 6254-6269
- 11 Wingate H, Bedrosian I, Akli S, Keyomarsi K. The low molecular weight (LMW) isoforms of cyclin E deregulate the cell cycle of mammary epithelial cells. *Cell Cycle* 2003; 2: 461-466
- 12 Mussman JG, Horn HF, Carroll PE, Okuda M, Tarapore P, Donehower LA, Fukasawa K. Synergistic induction of centrosome hyperamplification by loss of p53 and cyclin E overexpression. *Oncogene* 2000; 19: 1635-1646
- 13 Winston JT, Chu C, Harper JW. Culprits in the degradation of cyclin E apprehended. *Genes Dev* 1999; 13: 2751-2757
- 14 Geisen C, Moroy T. The oncogenic activity of cyclin E is not confined to Cdk2 activation alone but relies on several other, distinct functions of the protein. *J*

■ 相关报道

周永健等研究了360例分期为I-III期的直肠癌患者手术标本中Cyclin E与LMW Cyclin E的表达情况后认为高表达的LMW Cyclin E与总的Cyclin E升高时生存期缩短.

■同行评价

综述选题得当,文献较全面,数据可靠,结论客观可信,研究内容对未来结直肠癌的治疗及研究有潜在指导意义。

- 15 Buckley MF, Sweeney KJ, Hamilton JA, Sini RL, Manning DL, Nicholson RI, deFazio A, Watts CK, Musgrove EA, Sutherland RL. Expression and amplification of cyclin genes in human breast cancer. *Oncogene* 1993; 8: 2127-2133
- 16 Donnellan R, Chetty R. Cyclin E in human cancers. *FASEB J* 1999; 13: 773-780
- 17 Ruesch MN, Laimins LA. Initiation of DNA synthesis by human papillomavirus E7 oncoproteins is resistant to p21-mediated inhibition of cyclin E-cdk2 activity. *J Virol* 1997; 71: 5570-5578
- 18 Bresnahan WA, Boldogh I, Thompson EA, Albrecht T. Human cytomegalovirus inhibits cellular DNA synthesis and arrests productively infected cells in late G1. *Virology* 1996; 224: 150-160
- 19 Lengauer C, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B. Genetic instability in colorectal cancers. *Nature* 1997; 386: 623-627
- 20 Shaw IM, Rees M, Welsh FK, Bygrave S, John TG. Repeat hepatic resection for recurrent colorectal liver metastases is associated with favourable long-term survival. *Br J Surg* 2006; 93: 457-464
- 21 Oda S, Maehara Y, Ikeda Y, Oki E, Egashira A, Okamura Y, Takahashi I, Kakeji Y, Sumiyoshi Y, Miyashita K, Yamada Y, Zhao Y, Hattori H, Taguchi K, Ikeuchi T, Tsuzuki T, Sekiguchi M, Karran P, Yoshida MA. Two modes of microsatellite instability in human cancer: differential connection of defective DNA mismatch repair to dinucleotide repeat instability. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005; 33: 1628-1636
- 22 Dunican DS, McWilliam P, Tighe O, Parle-McDermott A, Croke DT. Gene expression differences between the microsatellite instability (MIN) and chromosomal instability (CIN) phenotypes in colorectal cancer revealed by high-density cDNA array hybridization. *Oncogene* 2002; 21: 3253-3257
- 23 Simone C, Resta N, Bagella L, Giordano A, Guanti G. Cyclin E and chromosome instability in colorectal cancer cell lines. *Mol Pathol* 2002; 55: 200-203
- 24 Rajagopalan H, Jallepalli PV, Rago C, Velculescu VE, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B, Lengauer C. Inactivation of hCDC4 can cause chromosomal instability. *Nature* 2004; 428: 77-81
- 25 Sutter T, Dansranjavin T, Lubinski J, Debniak T, Giannakudis J, Hoang-Vu C, Dralle H. Overexpression of cyclin E protein is closely related to the mutator phenotype of colorectal carcinoma. *Int J Colorectal Dis* 2002; 17: 374-380
- 26 Yasui W, Kuniyasu H, Yokozaki H, Semba S, Shimamoto F, Tahara E. Expression of cyclin E in colorectal adenomas and adenocarcinomas: correlation with expression of Ki-67 antigen and p53 protein. *Virchows Arch* 1996; 429: 13-19
- 27 Kitahara K, Yasui W, Kuniyasu H, Yokozaki H, Akama Y, Yunotani S, Hisatsugu T, Tahara E. Concurrent amplification of cyclin E and CDK2 genes in colorectal carcinomas. *Int J Cancer* 1995; 62: 25-28
- 28 Yasui W, Naka K, Suzuki T, Fujimoto J, Hayashi K, Matsutani N, Yokozaki H, Tahara E. Expression of p27Kip1, cyclin E and E2F-1 in primary and metastatic tumors of gastric carcinoma. *Oncol Rep* 1999; 6: 983-987
- 29 Ikeuchi K, Marusawa H, Fujiwara M, Matsumoto Y, Endo Y, Watanabe T, Iwai A, Sakai Y, Takahashi R, Chiba T. Attenuation of proteolysis-mediated cyclin E regulation by alternatively spliced Parkin in human colorectal cancers. *Int J Cancer* 2009; 125: 2029-2035
- 30 el-Deiry WS, Tokino T, Velculescu VE, Levy DB, Parsons R, Trent JM, Lin D, Mercer WE, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B. WAF1, a potential mediator of p53 tumor suppression. *Cell* 1993; 75: 817-825
- 31 Kimura T, Gotoh M, Nakamura Y, Arakawa H. hCDC4b, a regulator of cyclin E, as a direct transcriptional target of p53. *Cancer Sci* 2003; 94: 431-436
- 32 Minella AC, Swanger J, Bryant E, Welcker M, Hwang H, Clurman BE. p53 and p21 form an inducible barrier that protects cells against cyclin E-cdk2 deregulation. *Curr Biol* 2002; 12: 1817-1827
- 33 Kawamura K, Izumi H, Ma Z, Ikeda R, Moriyama M, Tanaka T, Nojima T, Levin LS, Fujikawa-Yamamoto K, Suzuki K, Fukasawa K. Induction of centrosome amplification and chromosome instability in human bladder cancer cells by p53 mutation and cyclin E overexpression. *Cancer Res* 2004; 64: 4800-4809
- 34 Cam WR, Masaki T, Shiratori TY, Kato N, Okamoto M, Yamaji Y, Igarashi K, Sano T, Omata M. Activation of cyclin E-dependent kinase activity in colorectal cancer. *Dig Dis Sci* 2001; 46: 2187-2198
- 35 Li JQ, Miki H, Ohmori M, Wu F, Funamoto Y. Expression of cyclin E and cyclin-dependent kinase 2 correlates with metastasis and prognosis in colorectal carcinoma. *Hum Pathol* 2001; 32: 945-953
- 36 Lim YJ, Kim YH, Ahn GH, Chun HK, Jang WY, Lee JH, Son HJ, Rhee PL, Kim JJ, Paik SW, Yoo BC, Rhee JC. Cyclin E, p27 and mutant p53 do not predict the prognosis in AJCC stage II colorectal carcinomas. *Korean J Gastroenterol* 2004; 44: 314-320
- 37 Corin I, Di Giacomo MC, Lastella P, Bagnulo R, Guanti G, Simone C. Tumor-specific hyperactive low-molecular-weight cyclin E isoforms detection and characterization in non-metastatic colorectal tumors. *Cancer Biol Ther* 2006; 5: 198-203
- 38 Corin I, Larsson L, Bergström J, Gustavsson B, Derwinger K. A study of the expression of Cyclin E and its isoforms in tumor and adjacent mucosa, correlated to patient outcome in early colon cancer. *Acta Oncol* 2010; 49: 63-69
- 39 Aamodt R, Jonsdottir K, Andersen SN, Bondi J, Bukholm G, Bukholm IR. Differences in protein expression and gene amplification of cyclins between colon and rectal adenocarcinomas. *Gastroenterol Res Pract* 2009; 2009: 285830
- 40 Zhou YJ, Xie YT, Gu J, Yan L, Guan GX, Liu X. Overexpression of cyclin E isoforms correlates with poor prognosis in rectal cancer. *Eur J Surg Oncol* 2011; 37: 1078-1084

编辑 曹丽鸥 电编 何基才