Thy-1 在血管內皮細胞遷移所扮演的角色

The roles of Thy-1 in the migration of endothelial cells

中文摘要

本篇論文的主旨是在探討 Thy-1 在血管增生過程中所扮演的角色。在過去的文獻 中指出,血管增生現象在許多生理及病理現象中都扮演相當重要的角色。例如當 腫瘤形成時,爲了從活體中得到大量養分以及進行物質交換,腫瘤會釋放出血管 增生因子與周邊血管上的接受器結合,促使血管內皮細胞向腫瘤的方向移動,並 且逐漸形成新生之血管。而針對控制癌症的血管增生現象,成爲目前治療癌症的 很重要的方向。由於內皮細胞在產生發炎反應、癌症、或是懷孕時期,新增生的 血管會有 Thy-1 大量表現,本實驗室利用人類臍帶靜脈內皮細胞(human umbilical vein endothelial cell, HUVEC)來探討 Thy-1 對血管增生的影響。我們首先利用基 因轉殖的方法將 Thy-1 送入內皮細胞中,使其過度表現後,再利用西方點墨法以 及反轉錄-聚合酶連鎖反應實驗證實在蛋白質或是在 RNA 層級都會有過度表現 的現象發生。而在Thy-1 過度表現時,我們進行了細胞增生及遷移實驗,並且發 現到 Thy-1 過度表現之後,內皮細胞的增生並未受影響,而遷移之內皮細胞數則 有顯著的減少現象。因爲細胞貼附能力也會影響到細胞的遷移現象,接著我們進 行了細胞貼附及存活實驗,結果發現到,Thy-1的過量表現對於細胞貼附及細胞 的存活率並沒有明顯的影響,所以推測 Thy-1 可能不是藉由改變細胞貼附的能力 來調控細胞遷移。此外,在血管構造形成的實驗中也發現,若 Thy-1 過度表現時, 內皮細胞形成管狀的能力會明顯的受到抑制。接著我們針對細胞遷移相關蛋白質 進行西方點墨法實驗,發現到 Rho family 之 Rho A、Rho B、Rho C 等細胞遷移 相關蛋白質表現都受到了明顯的抑制。Rho 蛋白質會因爲其在細胞內之表現聚 集位置不同而產生不同的效應,所以我們接著進行質膜分離的實驗,我們將細胞 質與細胞膜分開萃取,並且進行西方點墨法的實驗,分別偵測其分布位置上的差 異,我們發現到分布於細胞質的 Rho A,其表現量在 Thy-1 過量表現的組別中, 有明顯上升的情況。此外,我們藉由 Rho AV14 以及 ROCK 抑制劑的作用,利用 細胞遷移分析實驗證實, Thy-1 過度表現所造成的內皮細胞遷移及管腔形成的抑 制現象,主要是藉由 Rho-mediated pathway 所造成。綜合以上實驗結果我們可以 發現,Thy-1 的過度表現會抑制 Rho 蛋白質的表現,並且藉由 Rho-mediated pathway 達到抑制細胞遷移的現象,也藉由未知的分子路徑抑制血管內皮細胞之 血管構造形成。

英文摘要

It has been recognized that angiogenesis is required in many physiological and pathological conditions. For instance, in the development of tumor, in order to get more nutrients, tumor cells promote vessel formation through the expression of

angiogenic molecules in the microenvironment. The understanding that the growth of tumors depends on the acquisition of a blood supply has led to the development of new therapies strategy for cancer based on inhibition of angiogenesis. Previously, our laboratory has demonstrated that Thy-1 molecule was expressed in microvascular endothelial cells during angiogenesis and served as a marker for angiogenesis. The aim of this thesis study is to examine the roles of Thy-1 molecule during angiogenesis. To gain this purpose, we over-expressed Thy-1 protein by transfection of Thy-1 cDNA into HUVEC. Our data demonstrated that over-expression of Thy-1 did not affect the proliferation of endothelial cells, but inhibited the HUVEC migration, capillary-like tube formation, and down-regulated the Rho protein. Over-expression of Thy-1 did not affect the adhesion and viability of HUVEC, suggesting that Thy-1-induced inhibition of endothelial cell migration was not through altering the cell adhesion or the occurrence cell death. Moreover, we found that over-expression of RhoA V14 dramatically reversed the Thy-1-induced inhibition of cell migration and tube formation. However, pretreatment of the cells with ROCK inhibitor abolished the prevention effect of RhoA V14 on Thy-1-induced migration inhibition and tube formation. Taken together, these data suggest that Rho family might play an important role in the Thy-1-induced migration inhibition of HUVEC.