

DOI: 10.16210/j.cnki.1007-7561.2021.01.018

张丽明, 马雅鸽, 张希, 等. 基于网络药理学的葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤功能成分及机制研究[J]. 粮油食品科技, 2021, 29(1): 131-140.
ZHANG L M, MA Y G, ZHANG X, et al. Research on anti-cancer and anti-tumor functional components and mechanism of grape seed oil based on Network Pharmacology[J]. Science and Technology of Cereals, Oils and Foods, 2021, 29(1): 131-140.

基于网络药理学的葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤功能成分及机制研究

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摘要: 通过文献检索和 TCMSP 数据库获取葡萄籽油主要活性成分信息及相应的靶蛋白, 通过 Genecards、OMIM 数据库筛选出癌症和肿瘤相关靶点, 借助 Venn 在线平台获取药物与疾病的共同靶点, 运用 Cytoscape 3.7.2 软件构建“活性成分-疾病靶点”网络图。使用 String 数据库绘制蛋白互作 (PPI) 网络, 利用 David 数据库对关键靶点进行基因本体 (Gene Ontology, GO) 功能富集及 KEGG 信号通路分析。研究基于网络药理学方法探讨葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤的功能成分及作用机制。结果显示, 共筛选出葡萄籽油活性成分 15 种, 获得靶点 236 个, 从疾病数据库获得癌症和肿瘤相关靶点 686 个, 通过 Venn 图获得药物与疾病共同靶点 93 个, PPI 网络分析表明葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤的关键靶点依次为信号转导子、转录激活子 3、丝裂原激活的蛋白激酶 1、丝裂原激活的蛋白激酶 3、细胞肿瘤抗原 p53 等。GO 功能分析获得 $P < 0.05$ 的生物学过程 477 条, 主要参与调控酶结合、蛋白质结合、转录因子结合、蛋白质异二聚活性、转录调控区 DNA 结合等生物学功能。KEGG 通路富集分析获得 $P < 0.05$ 的通路 113 条, 涉及 NOD 样受体信号通路、MAPK 信号通路、p53 信号通路、ErbB 信号通路、mTOR 信号通路、VEGF 信号通路、Wnt 信号通路等经典信号通路。研究预测葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤的功能成分及作用靶点、生物学过程与富集通路, 揭示其作用机制, 为葡萄籽油抗癌作用的进一步研究提供参考。

关键词: 葡萄籽油; 网络药理学; 抗癌; 抗肿瘤; 作用机制; GO; KEGG

中图分类号: TS 201.4; R285.5 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1007-7561(2021)01-0131-10

网络首发时间: 2020-12-28 16:40:00

网络首发地址: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.3863.TS.20201228.1504.008.html>

Research on Anti-cancer and Anti-tumor Functional Components and Mechanism of Grape Seed Oil based on Network Pharmacology

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收稿日期: 2020-09-10

基金项目: 云南省科技厅-云南中医药大学联合专项重点项目 (2019FF002-006); 云南省重大生物医药科技专项 (2018ZF013)

Supported by: Yunnan Provincial Department of Science and Technology-Yunnan University of Traditional Chinese Medicine Joint Special Key Project (No. 2019FF002-006); Major Biomedical Technology Special Project of Yunnan Province (No. 2018ZF013)

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Abstract: In this paper, information of the main active ingredients in grape seed oil and corresponding target proteins were obtained through literature search and TCMSP database, cancer and tumor-related targets were screened out from Genecards and OMIM databases and common targets for drugs and diseases were gained by the Venn online platform, “active ingredient-disease target” network diagram were constructed with Cytoscape 3.7.2 software, protein interaction (PPI) network were drawn by String database, GO (Gene Ontology) function enrichment and KEGG signal pathway analysis for key targets were performed by David database. Furthermore, the anti-cancer and anti-tumor functional components and mechanism of grape seed oil were further explored based on the method of network pharmacology. The results showed that a total of 15 active ingredients in grape seed oil were screened, 236 targets were obtained, 686 cancer and tumor-related targets were obtained from the disease database, and 93 common targets for drugs and diseases were obtained through the Venn diagram. PPI network analysis showed the key anti-cancer and anti-tumor targets of grape seed oil were signal transducer, transcription activator 3, mitogen-activated protein kinase 1, mitogen-activated protein kinase 3, and cell tumor antigen p53. GO functional analysis obtained 477 biological processes with $P < 0.05$, which were mainly involved in regulating biological functions such as enzyme binding, protein binding, transcription factor binding, protein heterodimerization activity, and DNA binding in the transcription regulatory region. KEGG pathway enrichment analysis obtained 113 pathways with $P < 0.05$, involving NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, MAPK signaling pathway, p53 signaling pathway, ErbB signaling pathway, mTOR signaling pathway, VEGF signaling pathway, Wnt signaling pathway and other classic signaling pathways. The research predicted the anti-cancer and anti-tumor functional components, targets, biological processes and enrichment pathways of grape seed oil, revealed its mechanism of action, and provided references for further research on the anti-cancer effects of grape seed oil.

Key words: grape seed oil; network pharmacology; anticancer; antitumor; mechanism of action; GO; KEGG

癌症是严重危害人类身体健康的常见疾病。据全球肿瘤流行病学统计数据 GLOBOCAN 2018 估计, 世界癌症新发病例约有 1 808 万例, 而死亡病例约 956 万例, 其中中国分别约占 23.7% 和 30%。在地域发病情况方面, 亚洲的癌症死亡数占全球 57.3%, 且预后差、死亡率高的癌症类型在这些地区发生率较高^[1]。癌症的发病形势日益严峻, 使得肿瘤预防和治疗的社会压力和医疗压力与日俱增。现代医学对癌症的治疗主要以手术、化疗、放疗及靶向药物为主, 由于其较大的副作用及肿瘤自身的消耗性, 患者正气虚弱、气血亏损, 治疗效果不尽人意, 甚至出现“一边治疗, 一边转移”的现象^[2]。近几年来, 中药由于其药源广泛, 副作用小等特点备受关注, 成为抗肿瘤药物研究的热点^[3]。

葡萄籽是葡萄科葡萄属植物葡萄 (*Vitis vinifera* L.) 的种子。葡萄籽油是葡萄籽活性部位之一,

含有丰富的亚油酸^[4]、维生素 E^[5-6]、植物甾醇^[7-8]、多酚^[9-10]、角鲨烯^[11]和类胡萝卜素^[12]等活性成分, 具有延缓衰老、抑制肥胖、抗癌、抗肿瘤、抗炎、降血脂等生物功能^[13]。网络药理学主要通过文献挖掘等方法构建生物信息网络, 通过分析网络拓扑结构以及选取特定信号节点进行药物作用多靶点预测, 其研究思路与中医药整体观念相一致, 可应用于解决中药及复方研究中多成分、多靶点、协同作用特点带来的难题^[14]。本研究基于网络药理学的方法挖掘葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤的活性成分及作用靶点, 揭示其作用机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 葡萄籽油活性成分及靶点的收集

通过查阅文献收集葡萄籽油的活性成分及利用中药系统药理学数据库和分析平台 (TCMSP) 获得其口服生物利用度 (oral bioavailability, OB)、

类药性 (drug-likeness, DL) 和小肠上皮细胞渗透率 (Caco-2 permeability) 值及各活性成分对应靶点, 汇集靶点, 并通过 Uniprot 数据库 (<https://www.uniprot.org/>) 将药物靶点的蛋白名称转换成 GeneCards 数据库 (<https://www.genecards.org/>) 的基因名称。

1.2 癌症/肿瘤相关靶点的搜集

从在线孟德尔人类遗传数据库 (OMIM, <https://www.omim.org/>) 和人类基因数据库 (GeneCards, <https://www.genecards.org/>) 中收集与关键词 “cancer” 和 “tumor” 相关的靶点, 整理获得癌症和肿瘤相关靶点。

1.3 活性成分-疾病靶点网络构建及可视化分析

使用 Venn 在线软件 (<http://bioinformatics.psb.ugent.be/webtools/Venn/>) 将活性成分靶点-癌症和肿瘤相关靶点取交集, 获得葡萄籽油的潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点。将交集靶点导入 Cytoscape3.7.2 软件^[15], 建立药物-活性成分-靶点-疾病网络图。图中节点 (node) 代表葡萄籽油、活性成分、靶点、疾病, 边 (edge) 分别代表活性成分和靶点或靶点和疾病的交互作用。

1.4 蛋白互作网络 (PPI 网络) 的构建

将筛选得到的潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点导入 String^[16] (<https://string-db.org>, ver 11.0) 在线平台数据库, 以研究靶蛋白相互作用, 设置物种为 “人类”, 构建蛋白质-蛋白质相互作用网络 (PPI

网络)。在 PPI 图中, 每一个实心圆圈代表一个基因, 圆圈的中间显示蛋白质的结构, 而圆圈由不同颜色的线条连接。每一线条代表蛋白质与蛋白质之间的生物学过程, 包括基因表达调控、信号转导、细胞迁移等。

1.5 GO 功能和 KEGG 通路富集分析

采用 DAVID6.8 数据库 (<https://david.ncifcrf.gov/>), 对葡萄籽油潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点进行 GO 功能分析, 以了解靶点的生物学过程, KEGG 通路分析研究药物靶点主要信号通路, DAVID 平台列表与背景均设置为 “Homo sapiens” (人类), GO 富集分析选择生物过程 (biological process)、分子功能 (molecular function) 和细胞组成 (cellular component) 3 个模块, 通路分析选择 KEGG。

2 结果

2.1 葡萄籽油活性成分及靶点的筛选

通过已有文献报道^[17-20], 筛选得到葡萄籽油主要活性成分 15 种, 为脂肪酸及其油脂伴随物。利用中药系统药理学数据库和分析平台 (TCMSP) 检索到葡萄籽油主要活性成分除角鲨烯外均有对应靶点, 总计 366 个, 删除重复项, 共获得 236 个活性成分靶点。葡萄籽油主要活性成分信息见表 1。

2.2 葡萄籽油活性成分抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点收集

在两个疾病数据库中输入关键词 “cancer” 和 “tumor” 进行疾病靶点搜索, GeneCards 数据库

表 1 葡萄籽油主要活性成分及其参数

Table 1 The main active ingredients and parameters of grape seed oil

Number	Ingredient	Molecule ID	OB/%	DL	Caco-2
1	Linoleic acid 亚油酸	MOL000131	41.90	0.14	1.16
2	oleic acid 油酸	MOL001308	33.13	0.14	1.14
3	palmitic acid 棕榈酸	MOL000069	19.30	0.10	1.09
4	stearic acid 硬脂酸	MOL000860	17.83	0.14	1.15
5	Linolenic acid 亚麻酸	MOL005500	45.01	0.15	1.22
6	Erucic acid 芥酸	MOL001631	28.56	0.26	1.20
7	β -sitosterol β -谷甾醇	MOL001987	33.94	0.70	-0.44
8	brassicasterol 菜籽甾醇	MOL004352	14.09	0.72	1.32
9	Stigmasterol 豆甾醇	MOL000449	43.83	0.76	1.44
10	Vitamin E 维生素 E	MOL002771	14.26	0.55	1.70
11	(+)-catechin 儿茶素	MOL000492	54.83	0.24	-0.03
12	(-)-epicatechin 表儿茶素	MOL006505	28.93	0.24	-0.03
13	Trans-resveratrol 反式白藜芦醇	MOL012744	19.07	0.11	0.80
14	ursolic acid 熊果酸	MOL000511	16.77	0.75	0.67
15	Supraene 角鲨烯	MOL001506	33.55	0.42	2.08

以 score ≥ 30 进行筛选, 得到 667 个, OMIM 数据库得到 24 个, 合并获得 686 个癌症和肿瘤相关靶点。利用 Venn 在线软件将葡萄籽油活性成分对应的 209 个药物靶点 (删除未找到基因名称的靶点) 与癌症及肿瘤相关的 686 个疾病靶点取交集, 通过 Venn 图 (如图 1) 的形式得到 93 个葡萄籽油潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点 (见表 2)。

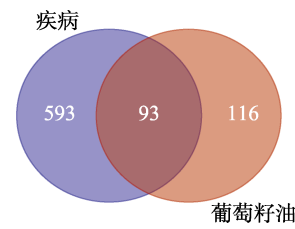


图 1 药物靶点与疾病靶点关系图
Fig.1 The relationship between drug targets and disease targets

表 2 葡萄籽油潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点信息

Table 2 Information on potential anti-cancer and anti-tumor targets of grape seed oil

Number	GC id	Targets	Official full name
1	GC01M186640	PTGS2	Prostaglandin-Endoperoxide Synthase 2
2	GC11M100943	PGR	Progesterone Receptor
3	GC11M001752	CTSD	Cathepsin D
4	GC18M063123	BCL2	BCL2 Apoptosis Regulator
5	GC01M206767	IL10	Interleukin 10
6	GC06P033397	TNF	Tumor Necrosis Factor
7	GC17M050183	COL1A1	Collagen Type 1 Alpha 1 Chain
8	GC10P087863	PTEN	Phosphatase and Tensin Homolog
9	GC12P053380	SP1	Sp1 Transcription Factor
10	GC10P073909	PLAU	Plasminogen Activator, Urokinase
11	GC06P151656	ESR1	Estrogen Receptor 1
12	GC11P034460	CAT	Catalase
13	GC14M104769	AKT1	AKT Serine/Threonine Kinase 1
14	GC01M058780	JUN	Jun Proto-Oncogene, AP-1 Transcription Factor Subunit
15	GC07P022765	IL6	Interleukin 6
16	GC04M184627	CASP3	Caspase 3
17	GC02P207529	CREB1	CAMP Responsive Element Binding Protein 1
18	GC17P034255	CCL2	C-C Motif Chemokine Ligand 2
19	GC04M122451	IL2	Interleukin 2
20	GC02M112773	IL1A	Interleukin 1 Alpha
21	GC11M065653	RELA	RELA Proto-Oncogene, NF-KB Subunit
22	GC17M042313	STAT3	Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 3
23	GC06P043770	VEGFA	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A
24	GC11P069641	CCND1	Cyclin D1
25	GC20M031664	BCL2L1	BCL2 Like 1
26	GC14P075278	FOS	Fos Proto-Oncogene, AP-1 Transcription Factor Subunit
27	GC06P046057	CDKN1A	Cyclin Dependent Kinase Inhibitor 1A
28	GC19P048954	BAX	BCL2 Associated X, Apoptosis Regulator
29	GC01M015491	CASP9	Caspase 9
30	GC16P055390	MMP2	Matrix Metalloproteinase 2
31	GC20P046008	MMP9	Matrix Metalloproteinase 9
32	GC16M030117	MAPK3	Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase 3
33	GC22M021754	MAPK1	Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase 1
34	GC17M007661	TP53	Tumor Protein P53
35	GC10P048306	MAPK8	Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase 8
36	GC14M035401	NFKBIA	NFKB Inhibitor Alpha
37	GC02M010432	ODC1	Ornithine Decarboxylase 1
38	GC06M033572	BAK1	BCL2 Antagonist/Killer 1
39	GC17P066302	PRKCA	Protein Kinase C Alpha
40	GC14P061695	HIF1A	Hypoxia Inducible Factor 1 Subunit Alpha
41	GC15P098648	IGF1R	Insulin Like Growth Factor 1 Receptor

续表 2

Number	GC id	Targets	Official full name
42	GC02M190964	STAT1	Signal Transducer And Activator of Transcription 1
43	GC13M040555	FOXO1	Forkhead Box O1
44	GC03P012287	PPARG	Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor Gamma
45	GC03P041236	CTNNB1	Catenin Beta 1
46	GC08P127735	MYC	MYC Proto-Oncogene, BHLH Transcription Factor
47	GC06P121436	GJA1	Gap Junction Protein Alpha 1
48	GC15M074719	CYP1A1	Cytochrome P450 Family 1 Subfamily A Member 1
49	GC19P010270	ICAM1	Intercellular Adhesion Molecule 1
50	GC02M112829	IL1B	Interleukin 1 Beta
51	GC03P053156	PRKCD	Protein Kinase C Delta
52	GC04P073740	CXCL8	C-X-C Motif Chemokine Ligand 8
53	GC01M150673	MCL1	MCL1 Apoptosis Regulator, BCL2 Family Member
54	GC17M043044	BRCA1	BRCA1 DNA Repair Associated
55	GC06M159669	SOD2	Superoxide Dismutase 2
56	GC17P078214	BIRC5	Baculoviral IAP Repeat Containing 5
57	GC12P006576	CCND2	Cyclin D2
58	GC16P015949	ABCC1	ATP Binding Cassette Subfamily C Member 1
59	GC07M081699	HGF	Hepatocyte Growth Factor
60	GC19M041301	TGFB1	Transforming Growth Factor Beta 1
61	GC02M038034	CYP1B1	Cytochrome P450 Family 1 Subfamily B Member 1
62	GC05P069167	CCNB1	Cyclin B1
63	GC12M057516	DDIT3	DNA Damage Inducible Transcript 3
64	GC17M058269	MPO	Myeloperoxidase
65	GC08M023006	TNFRSF10B	TNF Receptor Superfamily Member 10b
66	GC02M177227	NFE2L2	Nuclear Factor, Erythroid 2 Like 2
67	GC16M069706	NQO1	NAD(P)H Quinone Dehydrogenase 1
68	GC07P016916	AHR	Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor
69	GC01M159715	CRP	C-Reactive Protein
70	GC19P029811	CCNE1	Cyclin E1
71	GC10P067884	SIRT1	Sirtuin 1
72	GC01P156786	NTRK1	Neurotrophic Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 1
73	GC02M226731	IRS1	Insulin Receptor Substrate 1
74	GC02P201117	CFLAR	CASP8 And FADD Like Apoptosis Regulator
75	GC01M011106	MTOR	Mechanistic Target of Rapamycin Kinase
76	GC02P111119	BCL2L11	BCL2 Like 11
77	GC03M172505	TNFSF10	TNF Superfamily Member 10
78	GC08M023190	TNFRSF10A	TNF Receptor Superfamily Member 10a
79	GC11P102317	BIRC3	Baculoviral IAP Repeat Containing 3
80	GC01P022043	CDC42	Cell Division Cycle 42
81	GC19P000571	BSG	Basigin (Ok Blood Group)
82	GC10M032900	ITGB1	Integrin Subunit Beta 1
83	GC05M151639	SPARC	Secreted Protein Acidic and Cysteine Rich
84	GC13P032315	BRCA2	BRCA2 DNA Repair Associated
85	GC02M070447	TGFA	Transforming Growth Factor Alpha
86	GC01P218345	TGFB2	Transforming Growth Factor Beta 2
87	GC08M011842	CTSB	Cathepsin B
88	GC02P201233	CASP8	Caspase 8
89	GC17M082078	FASN	Fatty Acid Synthase
90	GC11M102810	MMP1	Matrix Metalloproteinase 1
91	GC11M102835	MMP3	Matrix Metalloproteinase 3
92	GC05P132073	CSF2	Colony Stimulating Factor 2
93	GC01P172628	FASLG	Fas Ligand

2.3 葡萄籽油活性成分-抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点网络构建

利用 Cytoscape 3.7.2 软件建立药物-活性成分-靶点-疾病的可视化网络图(图 2), 共有 108 个节点、390 条边, 其中红色节点代表葡萄籽油, 13 个紫色节点代表葡萄籽油的活性成分, 93 个蓝色节点代表癌症和肿瘤靶点, 黄色节点代表癌症和肿瘤, 390 条边代表节点之间的相互作用。该网络中化合物的平均度值为 22.77, 由高到低依次为 Trans-resveratrol (反式白藜芦醇) (degree=158)、ursolic acid (熊果酸) (degree=68)、(-)-epicatechin (表儿茶素) (degree=24)、palmitic acid (棕榈酸) (degree=14)、(+)-catechin (儿茶素) (degree=6)、Stigmasterol (甾甾醇) (degree=6)、Vitamin E (维生素 E) (degree=4)、stearic acid (硬脂酸) (degree=4)、oleic acid (油酸) (degree=4)、brassicasterol (菜籽甾醇) (degree=2)、Erucic acid (芥酸) (degree=2)、Linolenic acid (亚麻酸) (degree=2)、Linoleic acid (亚油酸) (degree=2), 其中反式白藜芦醇、熊果酸、表儿茶素、棕榈酸等可能是主要抗癌和抗肿瘤物质基础。由图可知, Trans-resveratrol (反式白藜芦醇) 作用于 PTGS2、BCL2、IL10、TNF、PTEN、PLAU、CAT、AKT1、JUN、IL6、CASP3、CCL2、IL1A、RELA 等 79 个靶点, ursolic acid (熊果酸) 作用于 PTGS2、BCL2、TNF、PLAU、JUN、IL6、CASP3、CREB1、RELA、STAT3 等 34 个靶点, (-)-epicatechin (表儿茶素) 作用于 PTGS2、TNF、PLAU、ESR1、AKT1、JUN、IL6、CASP3、CREB1、CCL2、IL2、IL1A 这 12 个靶点, palmitic acid (棕榈酸) 作用于 PTGS2、CTSD、BCL2、IL10、TNF、COL1A1、PTEN 这 7 个靶点; 靶点 PTGS2 与 Linoleic acid (亚油酸)、oleic acid (油酸)、palmitic acid (棕榈酸)、stearic acid (硬脂酸)、Linolenic acid (亚麻酸)、Erucic acid (芥酸)、Stigmasterol (甾甾醇)、Vitamin E (维生素 E)、(+)-catechin (儿茶素)、(-)-epicatechin (表儿茶素)、Trans-resveratrol (反式白藜芦醇)、ursolic acid (熊果酸) 这 12 个化合物相互作用, TNF、PLAU 等多个靶点均与 (-)-epicatechin (表儿茶素)、Trans-resveratrol (反式白藜芦醇)、ursolic acid (熊果酸) 作用, 体现

了葡萄籽油多成分、多靶点协同抗癌和抗肿瘤的作用。

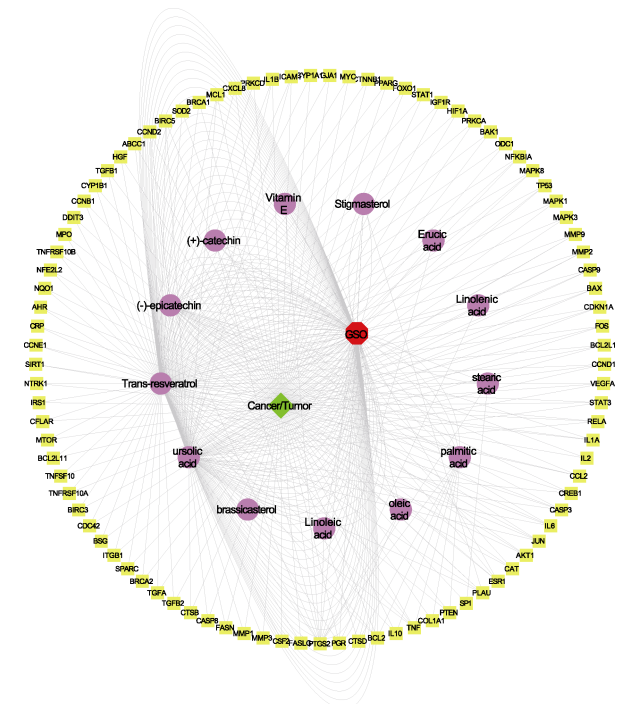


图 2 葡萄籽油活性成分-抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点网络
Fig.2 Active ingredients of grape seed oil-anti-cancer and anti-tumor target network

2.4 蛋白质相互作用网络构建

应用 String 在线平台对葡萄籽油的 93 个潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点进行 PPI 蛋白互作网络分析, 设置物种为“人类”, 将蛋白相互作用评分置信度设置为 0.900, 隐藏离散的靶点, 获得 PPI 网络图(如图 3)。该网络中包含 93 个节点, 482 条边, 平均节点度为 10.4。根据节点度值大小, 关键靶点依次有信号转导子和转录激活子 3 (STAT3)、丝裂原激活的蛋白激酶 1 (MAPK1)、丝裂原激活的蛋白激酶 3 (MAPK3)、肿瘤抑制蛋白 p53 (TP53)、转录因子 AP-1 (JUN)、RAC- α 丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶 (AKT1)、转录因子 p65 (RELA)、肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF)、丝裂原激活的蛋白激酶 8 (MAPK8)、原癌基因 c-Fos (FOS)、白介素 6 (IL6)、血管内皮生长因子 A (VEGFA)、Myc 原癌基因蛋白 (MYC)、雌激素受体 (ESR1)、半胱天冬酶 8 (CASP8)、半胱天冬酶 3 (CASP3) 等, 这些靶蛋白在 PPI 网络中具有重要地位, 与其他多个靶点相连, 可能与葡萄籽油发挥抗癌和抗肿瘤作用关系密切。

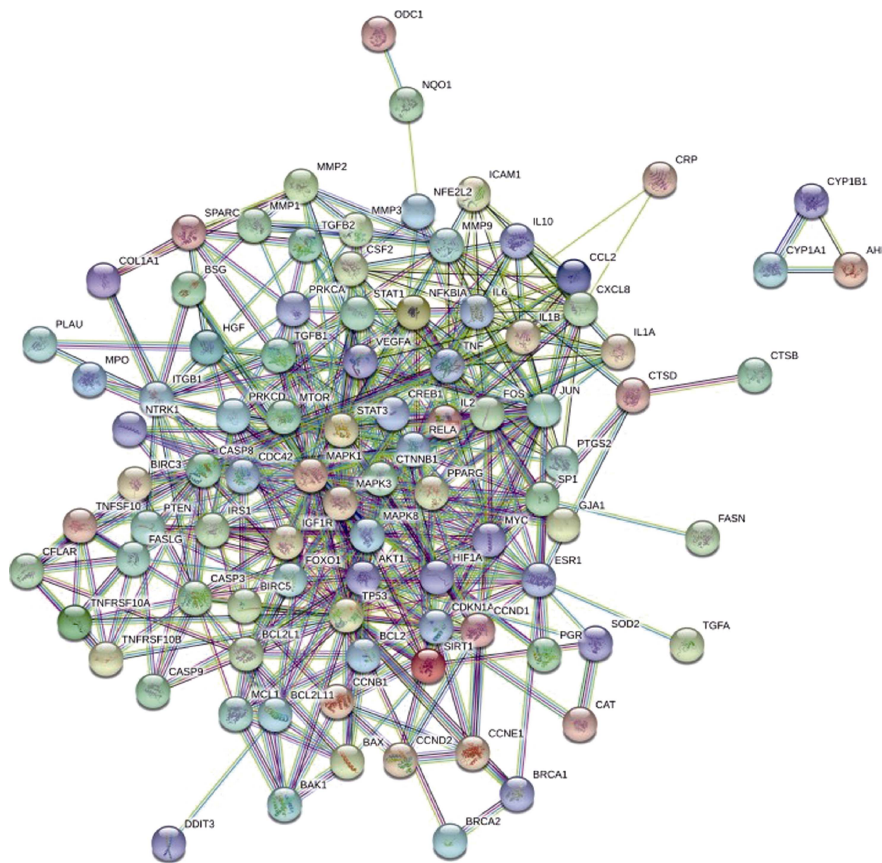


图 3 葡萄籽油潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点的 PPI 网络

Fig.3 PPI network of potential anti-cancer and anti-tumor targets of grape seed oil

2.5 GO 功能富集分析

将葡萄籽油 93 个潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点进行 GO 富集分析 (见图 4), 获得 607 条生物学过程条目, 其中 $P < 0.05$ 的生物学过程有 477 条, 富集的前 20 个生物学功能依次为蛋白质结合 (84 个靶点)、相同的蛋白质结合 (28 个靶点)、酶结合 (23 个靶点)、蛋白质异二聚活性和蛋白质均二聚活性及转录因子结合 (19 个靶点)、蛋白激酶结合 (15 个靶点)、转录调控区 DNA 结合 (14 个靶点)、序列特异性 DNA 结合 (14 个靶点)、细胞因子活性 (12 个靶点)、RNA 聚合酶 II 核心启动子近端区域序列特异性 DNA 结合 (11 个靶点)、转录激活子活性及 RNA 聚合酶 II 核心启动子近端区域序列特异性结合 (10 个靶点)、生长因子活性和蛋白质复合物结合及激酶活性 (9 个靶点)、蛋白酶结合 (8 个靶点)、半胱氨酸型内肽酶活性 (6 个靶点)、蛋白磷酸酶 2A 结合和肿瘤坏死因子受体结合 (5 个靶点)、BH3 域结合 (4 个靶点), 表明葡萄籽油可通过参与调控多种生物学过程而发挥抗癌和抗肿瘤作用。

2.6 KEGG 信号通路分析

对葡萄籽油 93 个潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点进行 KEGG 通路注释分析, 获得 119 条信号通路条目, 其中 $P < 0.05$ 的通路有 113 条, 包括大肠癌、胰腺癌、前列腺癌、小细胞肺癌、膀胱癌、神经胶质瘤、肾细胞癌、甲状腺癌、子宫内膜癌、黑色素瘤、非小细胞肺癌等通路, 涉及 NOD 样受体信号通路、MAPK 信号通路、p53 信号通路、ErbB 信号通路、mTOR 信号通路、VEGF 信号通路、Wnt 信号通路等经典信号通路, 排名靠前的条目有癌症通路、TNF 信号通路、FoxO 信号通路、细胞凋亡、癌症中的蛋白聚糖通路、PI3K-Akt 信号通路、癌症中的 MicroRNA 通路、癌症中的转录失调通路、非酒精性脂肪肝病 (NAFLD)、神经营养蛋白信号通路、炎性肠病 (IBD)、Toll 样受体信号通路、慢性粒细胞白血病、甲状腺激素信号通路、HIF-1 信号通路等。由此推测, 葡萄籽油可能通过调节以上信号通路来发挥抗癌和抗肿瘤作用, 富集的前 20 条通路分析结果见表 3。

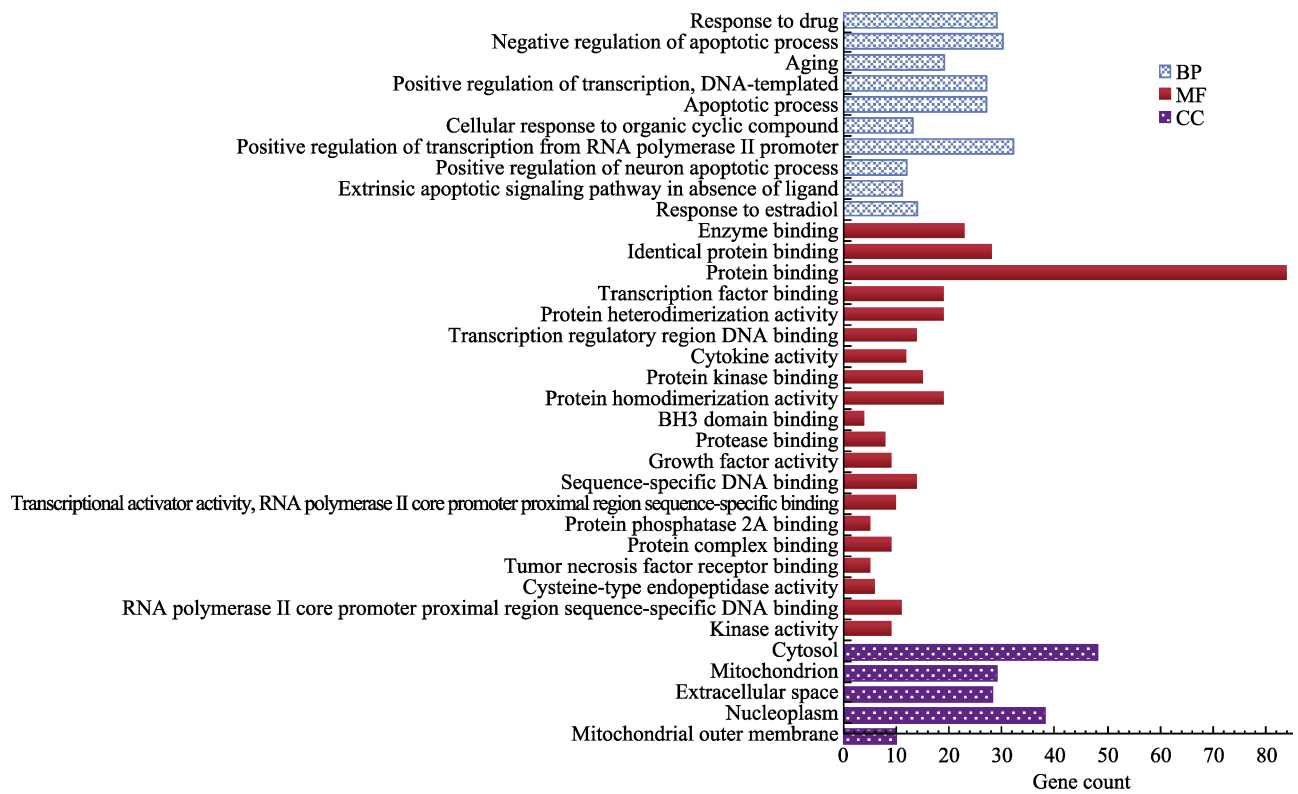


图 4 葡萄籽油潜在抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点 GO 富集结果柱形图

Fig.4 Bar graph of GO enrichment results of potential anti-cancer and anti-tumor targets of grape seed oil

表 3 葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点的 KEGG 通路富集

Table 3 Enrichment of KEGG pathway of anti-cancer and anti-tumor targets of grape seed oil

Term	Gene Ratio	P Value	Gene Symbol
hsa05200: Pathways in cancer	47/89	1.31E-34	PTGS2, MMP9, PPARG, CXCL8, NFKBIA, FASLG, FOXO1, BCL2L1, MMP2, PTEN, ITGB1, MMP1, TGFB1, CTNNB1, TGFB2, AKT1, CCNE1, FOS, IGF1R, CDC42, CASP3, CASP9, BCL2, CASP8, TGFA, MYC, PRKCA, IL6, RELA, TP53, BRCA2, BIRC5, HGF, BIRC3, STAT1, STAT3, MAPK1, CCND1, CDKN1A, HIF1A, JUN, BAX, NTRK1, MAPK3, VEGFA, MAPK8, MTOR
hsa05161: Hepatitis B	31/89	2.43E-29	TNF, MMP9, CXCL8, FASLG, NFKBIA, PTEN, TGFB1, TGFB2, AKT1, CCNE1, FOS, CASP3, CASP9, BCL2, CASP8, MYC, PRKCA, IL6, RELA, CREB1, TP53, BIRC5, STAT1, STAT3, MAPK1, CDKN1A, CCND1, JUN, BAX, MAPK3, MAPK8
hsa04668: TNF signaling pathway	22/89	5.74E-20	ICAM1, CFLAR, CSF2, IL6, TNF, CCL2, PTGS2, CREB1, RELA, MMP9, NFKBIA, BIRC3, MMP3, AKT1, MAPK1, FOS, CASP3, JUN, CASP8, MAPK3, IL1B, MAPK8
hsa04068: FoxO signaling pathway	23/89	4.00E-19	IL6, FASLG, FOXO1, SIRT1, IRS1, PTEN, IL10, BCL2L1, TGFB1, STAT3, SOD2, TGFB2, AKT1, CCNB1, IGF1R, MAPK1, CCND1, TNFSF10, CDKN1A, CCND2, MAPK3, MAPK8, CAT
hsa04210: Apoptosis	18/89	5.95E-19	CFLAR, TNF, RELA, TP53, FASLG, NFKBIA, BCL2L1, BIRC3, TNFRSF10A, AKT1, TNFSF10, CASP3, TNFRSF10B, CASP9, BAX, NTRK1, BCL2, CASP8
hsa05205: Proteoglycans in cancer	26/89	9.91E-19	TNF, MMP9, FASLG, ITGB1, MMP2, TGFB1, CTNNB1, TGFB2, AKT1, CDC42, IGF1R, CASP3, MYC, PRKCA, TP53, ESR1, HGF, STAT3, MAPK1, CDKN1A, CCND1, HIF1A, VEGFA, MAPK3, MTOR, PLAU
hsa05142: Chagas disease (American trypanosomiasis)	20/89	1.72E-17	CFLAR, IL6, TNF, CCL2, RELA, CXCL8, NFKBIA, FASLG, IL10, TGFB1, TGFB2, AKT1, MAPK1, FOS, JUN, CASP8, MAPK3, IL1B, MAPK8, IL2
hsa05210: Colorectal cancer	17/89	2.06E-17	TP53, BIRC5, TGFB1, TGFB2, CTNNB1, AKT1, MAPK1, FOS, CASP3, CCND1, CASP9, JUN, BAX, BCL2, MAPK3, MAPK8, MYC
hsa05212: Pancreatic cancer	17/89	4.73E-17	RELA, TP53, BRCA2, BCL2L1, STAT1, STAT3, TGFB1, TGFB2, AKT1, CDC42, MAPK1, CCND1, CASP9, VEGFA, MAPK3, TGFA, MAPK8
hsa05215: Prostate cancer	18/89	3.75E-16	RELA, CREB1, TP53, NFKBIA, FOXO1, PTEN, CTNNB1, AKT1, CCNE1, IGF1R, MAPK1, CDKN1A, CCND1, CASP9, BCL2, MAPK3, TGFA, MTOR

续表 3

Term	Gene Ratio	P Value	Gene Symbol
hsa04151: PI3K-Akt signaling pathway	29/89	6.96E-16	MCL1, FASLG, BCL2L1, ITGB1, PTEN, AKT1, CCNE1, IGF1R, CASP9, BCL2, MYC, PRKCA, IL6, RELA, CREB1, TP53, HGF, IRS1, BCL2L11, BRCA1, MAPK1, CDKN1A, CCND1, CCND2, VEGFA, MAPK3, COL1A1, MTOR, IL2
hsa05145: Toxoplasmosis	19/89	1.03E-15	TNF, RELA, NFKBIA, BCL2L1, BIRC3, STAT1, ITGB1, IL10, STAT3, TGFB1, TGFB2, AKT1, MAPK1, CASP3, CASP9, BCL2, CASP8, MAPK3, MAPK8
hsa05164: Influenza A	21/89	2.67E-14	PRKCA, ICAM1, IL6, TNF, CCL2, RELA, CXCL8, NFKBIA, FASLG, STAT1, TNFRSF10A, AKT1, MAPK1, TNFSF10, TNFRSF10B, CASP9, JUN, MAPK3, IL1B, MAPK8, IL1A
hsa05206: MicroRNAs in cancer	25/89	5.88E-14	CYP1B1, PTGS2, MCL1, MMP9, PTEN, TGFB2, CCNE1, BAK1, CASP3, BCL2, MYC, PRKCA, TP53, IRS1, SIRT1, STAT3, BCL2L11, BRCA1, CDKN1A, CCND1, CCND2, VEGFA, ABCC1, MTOR, PLAU
hsa05140: Leishmaniasis	15/89	1.44E-13	TNF, PTGS2, RELA, NFKBIA, STAT1, ITGB1, IL10, TGFB1, TGFB2, MAPK1, FOS, JUN, MAPK3, IL1B, IL1A
hsa05152: Tuberculosis	20/89	4.57E-13	IL6, TNF, CREB1, RELA, STAT1, IL10, TGFB1, TGFB2, AKT1, MAPK1, CASP3, CASP9, BCL2, BAX, CASP8, MAPK3, IL1B, CTSD, MAPK8, IL1A
hsa05202: Transcriptional misregulation in cancer	19/89	1.91E-12	CSF2, IL6, RELA, MMP9, PPARG, TP53, CXCL8, FOXO1, BCL2L1, MMP3, DDIT3, IGF1R, CDKN1A, SP1, CCND2, NTRK1, MPO, MYC, PLAU
hsa05323: Rheumatoid arthritis	15/89	3.25E-12	ICAM1, CSF2, IL6, TNF, CCL2, CXCL8, MMP3, TGFB1, MMP1, TGFB2, FOS, JUN, VEGFA, IL1B, IL1A
hsa04932: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	18/89	4.16E-12	IL6, TNF, RELA, CXCL8, FASLG, IRS1, BCL2L11, DDIT3, TGFB1, AKT1, CDC42, CASP3, BAX, JUN, CASP8, IL1B, MAPK8, IL1A
hsa05133: Pertussis	14/89	6.58E-12	IL6, TNF, RELA, CXCL8, ITGB1, IL10, MAPK1, FOS, CASP3, JUN, MAPK3, IL1B, MAPK8, IL1A

3 讨论

葡萄籽油是一种性能良好、营养价值极高、对人体无毒无害无副作用且完全符合食品卫生标准的功能型食用油脂，因其丰富的不饱和脂肪酸组成、无烟特性且加热不易产生有害物质等特点而成为近年来备受欢迎的高端食用油^[13]。目前关于葡萄籽油抗癌研究较少，有研究结果显示，葡萄籽油对 HT-29 结肠癌细胞增殖有显著的抑制作用^[21]。另有报道，葡萄籽油已被尝试作为纳米制剂的载体用于癌症的治疗^[22]。根据文献报道^[13,18]，葡萄籽油含有亚油酸、多酚类物质、维生素 E、植物甾醇、角鲨烯等成分，这些成分均有抗癌和抗肿瘤的生物功能，可见葡萄籽油在治疗癌症和肿瘤方面潜力极大。本研究结果显示，反式白藜芦醇、熊果酸、表儿茶素、棕榈酸等化合物在葡萄籽油活性成分-抗癌和抗肿瘤靶点网络中与其他多个疾病靶点相连，可能是主要抗癌和抗肿瘤物质基础。反式白藜芦醇、表儿茶素均为多酚类物质，此外，豆甾醇、维生素 E、菜籽甾醇、亚油酸虽不是关键靶点，但与疾病靶点也有一定关联，说明本研究结果与文献报道相吻合。另外，

角鲨烯也具有抗肿瘤作用^[13]及有效预防和抑制化学诱导的结肠癌、胰腺癌、皮肤癌等多种癌症的发生^[18]，可能是由于其在植物油脂中存在量较少、研究较少，所以未能在数据库中找到其作用靶点。

PPI 网络分析发现，葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤的关键靶点依次为 STAT3、MAPK1、MAPK3、TP53、JUN、AKT1、RELA、TNF、MAPK8、FOS、IL6、VEGFA、MYC、ESR1、CASP8、CASP3 等，这些关键靶点参与调控酶结合、蛋白质结合、转录因子结合、蛋白质异二聚活性、转录调控区 DNA 结合、细胞因子活性、蛋白激酶结合、蛋白质均二聚活性、BH3 域结合、蛋白酶结合、生长因子活性、序列特异性 DNA 结合、转录激活子活性及 RNA 聚合酶 II 核心启动子近端区域序列特异性结合、蛋白磷酸酶 2A 结合、蛋白质复合物结合、肿瘤坏死因子受体结合、半胱氨酸型内肽酶活性、RNA 聚合酶 II 核心启动子近端区域序列特异性 DNA 结合、激酶活性等生物学功能，参与大肠癌、胰腺癌、前列腺癌、小细胞肺癌、膀胱癌、神经胶质瘤、肾细胞癌、甲状腺癌、子宫内膜癌、黑色素瘤、非小细胞肺癌等通路的调控，

NOD 样受体信号通路、MAPK 信号通路、p53 信号通路、ErbB 信号通路、mTOR 信号通路、VEGF 信号通路、Wnt 信号通路等经典信号通路的调控。

综上所述,本研究采用网络药理学的方法,预测了葡萄籽油抗癌和抗肿瘤作用的功能成分及作用靶点、生物学过程与富集通路,从分子的角度探讨其抗癌和抗肿瘤作用机制,体现了葡萄籽油通过多成分、多靶点、多途径的方式来治疗癌症和肿瘤。

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