

·综述·

非HIF信号通路在中枢神经系统血管母细胞瘤中作用的研究进展

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【关键词】中枢神经系统血管母细胞瘤；非缺氧诱导因子依赖信号通路；病理机制

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中枢神经系统血管母细胞瘤(central nervous system hemangioblastoma, CNS-HB)是中枢神经系统的罕见肿瘤,好发生于小脑(63%)、脊髓(32%)、脑干(5%),是一种常染色体显性遗传病,2/3的CNS-HB与von Hippel-Lindau(VHL)基因相关^[1]。VHL基因是位于3号染色体短臂的一个功能独特且功能复杂的抑癌基因,编码含213个氨基酸的蛋白,为pVHL蛋白^[2]。VHL基因突变,导致pVHL蛋白失去功能,促进缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)的表达,并激活HIF信号通路,最终导致肿瘤的发生^[2]。目前,关于HIF信号通路的相关研究较多,并且已有作用于pVHL-HIF通路的多种靶向药物,如贝伐单抗、索拉非尼、舒尼替尼和帕唑帕尼^[3,4]。然而,非HIF信号通路在CNS-HB发生中的作用研究较少。本文就非HIF信号通路在HNS-HB发生的作用研究进展进行综述。

1 VHL-PI3K-TOR通路

Hwang等^[5]发现敲除果蝇脂肪体VHL基因后,果蝇细胞大小和体积显著缩小,而激活TOR信号通路可使其恢复正常,机制是pVHL与PI3K的p110催化亚基相互作用激活TOR信号通路。TOR信号通路的异常激活对肿瘤细胞的生长、增殖及侵袭有重要影响^[6]。研究表明,PI3K激活后,可诱导细胞质膜产生3,4,5三磷酸磷脂酰肌醇(phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-triphosphate, PIP3),随后,激活蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, PKB/Akt),使结节性硬化症蛋白复合物2(tuberous sclerosis complex protein complex 2,

TCS2)磷酸化,进而激活TOR受体复合物1(TORC1),使下游信号分子磷酸化,包括核糖体蛋白S6激酶,调节各种生理过程,例如蛋白质的翻译和自噬。此信号通路中,pVHL特异性地与PI3K的p110蛋白相互作用,正向调节PI3K活性和TOR信号通路,而不依赖于HIF-1。另有学者指出,VHL基因的过表达可使VHL基因缺失的某些细胞系变得更加敏感,VHL基因的重新表达可通过激活TOR信号通路,诱导肿瘤细胞的侵袭性生长^[5]。

2 血小板反应蛋白-1(thrombospondin-1, TSP-1)信号通路

TSP-1是一种多功能基质蛋白,具有抑制血管生成的能力,可通过改变细胞粘附、运动、增殖、存活和多种细胞类型的体外生长、基因表达和分化来调节细胞行为。Sevilla-Montero等^[7]发现,VHL基因突变导致的pVHL在α或β结构域的丢失或突变,显著降低肿瘤细胞TSP-1的表达水平,使肿瘤细胞更容易迁移和更具侵袭性。然而,pVHL与TSP-1具体的作用机制有待进一步的研究。

3 pVHL与纤维连接蛋白作用

纤维连接蛋白通过与pVHL相互作用,调节细胞的生长和分化,并抑制肿瘤细胞的生长。研究发现,pVHL经过被泛素样蛋白NEDD8共价共轭修饰,与纤维连接蛋白相互作用,发挥抑制肿瘤细胞生长的作用^[8]。CNS-HB的发展过程中,VHL基因突变导致pVHL失去正常活性,无法与纤维连接蛋白有效组合,导致细胞外基质失调以及细胞基质发生异常。

4 VHL失活诱导细胞衰老

有研究表明,在癌基因激活或肿瘤抑制基因失活后,衰老可以阻止肿瘤的进展,而VHL基因失活

可以诱导衰老^[9]。Young等^[10]研究发现,VHL基因失活可产生衰老样表型,与视网膜母细胞瘤蛋白和SWI2/SNF2染色质去除P400基因有关。与VHL基因失活有关的肿瘤谱虽然受到高度限制,与大多数细胞相比,失去VHL基因后能够形成肿瘤的细胞可能并不发生衰老,这意味着VHL基因失活后细胞内可能有一些其他的克服衰老的机制。

5 pVHL增强细胞凋亡敏感性

Guo等^[11]发现pVHL通过抑制BIMEL蛋白的泛素化和随后的降解,使BIMEL稳定化;而BIMEL表达的调控涉及复杂的转录和翻译后机制,这些机制对凋亡刺激引起的细胞死亡起重要作用。研究表明pVHL通过与ERK结合,抑制BIMEL同化,使BIMEL免于被蛋白酶降解,从而增强Egln3诱导的细胞凋亡^[12]。另外,使用ERK抑制剂的联合疗法使原本对顺铂耐药的pVHL和Egln3缺陷型细胞重新敏感。pVHL也被证明可以促进p53的稳定性和转录因子活性,从而使细胞凋亡的敏感性增加。

6 pVHL抑制细胞自噬

自噬是维持细胞稳定的重要机制,而自噬抑制肿瘤的发生。Kang等^[13]发现,VHL通过位于VHL结构域的LIR基序与其相互作用,含有LIR基序的接头蛋白,如p62和NIX,通过与微管组织蛋白1轻链3b相互作用,将目标蛋白转移到自噬体上;而VHL可通过与轻链3b相互作用并使后者泛素化,从而下调LC3B的表达,进而抑制细胞自噬,导致肿瘤的发生。

7 VHL调节血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor,VEGF)mRNA的稳定性

VEGF是生理和病理条件下血管生成的重要调节因子。VEGF mRNA在3'-非翻译区中含有富含AU的原件,该原件是一种强有力的刺激因子,用于调节哺乳动物细胞信使核糖核酸的周转,富含AU的元素RNA结合蛋白1(AU-rich element RNA-binding factor 1,AUF1)和HuR蛋白可以识别并激活富含AU的原件。Datta等^[14]研究发现,VHL的延伸蛋白结合结构域与HuR蛋白的特定RNA结合结构域结合,导致VEGF mRNA的衰变。Xin等^[15]研究发现,pVHL通过与AUF1或HuR结合,影响后者与VEGF mRNA的结合,并破坏VEGF mRNA的稳定性,从而影响其转录过程,抑制肿瘤的发生。

总之,CNS-HB的治疗以手术为主,但术后易复

发,靶向药物治疗的研究十分必要。CNS-HB中非HIF信号通路相关靶向药物的应用不够广泛,而且效果还不够明确,原因在于涉及VHL疾病的分子机制尤为复杂,在同样的信号通路中,VHL基因的表达可能会产生完全相反的调控效应。此外,关于CNS-HB中VHL基因的功能缺失,治疗不应针对VHL基因本身,而应侧重于导致VHL基因缺乏的异常信号传导路径,例如异常激活的TOR信号传导,通过调控PI3K而发挥作用,这些均为我们深入了解VHL疾病的分子机制提供参考。同样,VEGF调控机制是形成CNS-HB的重要机制,所以我们不仅可以从HIF-VEGF路径寻找治疗靶点,也可以从破坏VEGF mRNA的稳定性入手,最终达到抑制肿瘤生长的目的。

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