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泛素样分子 FAT10 研究进展

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摘要: 泛素在20世纪70年代中期被发现, 随后与泛素类似的小蛋白家族, 称泛素样蛋白(ubiquitin-like proteins, UBLs)被报道, 并且新成员不断增加。FAT10(human leukocyte antigen F-associated transcript 10)是泛素样蛋白家族的新成员。当用 IFN- γ 和 TNF- α 刺激细胞时, IFN- γ 和 TNF 呈现强协同作用, 诱导 FAT10 修饰其底物, 并通过蛋白酶体促使底物蛋白被快速降解。在细胞周期的前期和中期中, 高表达 FAT10 减少定位在动粒上的 MAD2 分子, 从而增加染色体的不稳定性。此外, FAT10 表达可以导致细胞凋亡。FAT10 的表达可以被 p53 调控, 并且在肝癌细胞、胃癌细胞和妇科癌中 FAT10 表达上调。该文综述近几年来关于 FAT10 蛋白的研究进展。

关键词: FAT10; 泛素样蛋白; 蛋白酶体; 凋亡; 癌症

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Advance in the research of the ubiquitin-like molecule FAT10

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Abstract: After the ubiquitin was found in the middle of the 1970s, the ubiquitin-like protein family (UBLs) was subsequently identified. And the new members continue to increase. FAT10 is a new member of the ubiquitin-like protein family, which can be detected in a wide range of human cell lines when the cells were treated with the cytokines interferon (IFN- γ) and tumor necrosis factor (TNF- α). Interestingly, when using IFN- γ and TNF- α stimulated the cells, IFN- γ and TNF- α show strong synergy to induce FAT10 modification of its substrates and promote the substrates be rapidly degraded. High expression of FAT10 can decrease the molecules positioning on the kinetochore MAD2 and then increase chromosomal instability in the early and mid-term cell cycle. In addition, FAT10 expression can lead to apoptosis and can be regulated by p53. Also, FAT10 could be upregulated in liver cancer, gastric cancer and gynecological cancer. This review summarizes the advance of the ubiquitin-like molecule (UBL) FAT10 in recent years.

Key words: FAT10; ubiquitin-like modifier; proteasome; apoptosis; cancer

蛋白质的翻译后修饰从一个新的角度揭示了蛋白质的生物学调控机制。近年来, 翻译后修饰与功能变化的关系成为细胞生物学功能领域中的一大研究热点。许多蛋白质生物功能的发挥是通过其自身多肽基序的共价修饰, 如泛素化、磷酸化、甲基化和乙酰基化等。泛素化修饰是人们了解最多的修饰类型之一。

泛素化修饰的典型代表是泛素蛋白介导的蛋白质翻译后修饰。泛素是一个具有76个氨基酸残基的

多肽, 广泛存在于真核生物中。在泛素具有的许多功能中, 了解最多的是靶蛋白经过泛素系统修饰进而被蛋白酶体降解的过程。自从泛素在20世纪70

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