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miR-17-92、自噬在肿瘤中的研究进展

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摘要: microRNA (miRNA) 是一类在转录后水平调控目的基因表达的功能性小 RNA 分子。miR-17-92 基因簇是一个高度保守的基因簇, 编码 6 个 miRNAs, 分别为: miR-17、miR-18a、miR-19a、miR-19b-1、miR-20a 和 miR-92a。细胞自噬 (autophagy) 是将细胞内受损、变性或衰老的蛋白质以及细胞器运输到溶酶体进行消化降解的过程。miRNA 的异常表达可影响自噬水平, 从而影响肿瘤的发生发展。研究证明 miR-17-92 基因簇与细胞自噬及肿瘤的发生密切相关, 有望成为具有潜在价值的肿瘤标志物或肿瘤治疗的新靶点。现对 miR-17-92 基因簇与细胞自噬和肿瘤的关系进行综述。

关键词: miRNA; miR-17-92; 自噬; 肿瘤

中图分类号: R730.2 **文献标志码:** A

miR-17-92 cluster and autophagy in cancer

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Abstract: MiRNAs are small RNA molecules that regulate the expression of target genes at the post transcriptional level. MiR-17-92 is a highly conserved gene cluster encoding 6 miRNAs: miR-17, miR-18a, miR-19a, miR-19b-1, miR-20a and miR-92a. Autophagy is the process of digestion and degradation of proteins, and organelles that are damaged, denatured or aged. Studies have reported that the abnormal expression of miRNA is sufficient to affect autophagy, thus affecting the development of tumor. MiR-17-92 cluster is closely related to autophagy and tumor development, and it is promising to be a potential tumor marker or a new target for tumor therapy. Here, we review the progress of miR-17-92 gene cluster in autophagy and tumor.

Key words: miRNA; miR-17-92; autophagy; tumor

miRNA 是高度保守的小的非编码 RNA 分子, 通过降解靶基因 mRNA 或干扰蛋白质表达来调节细胞过程^[1]。在哺乳动物中, miRNA 大约调节 50% 的蛋白质编码基因, 并且在细胞增殖和分化、细胞凋亡、信号转导、器官发育、肿瘤发生和进展等过程中发挥重要作用^[2]。

越来越多的研究表明, miRNA 在不同肿瘤的生物学中发挥重要调节作用。而细胞自噬是广泛存在于真核细胞内的一种溶酶体依赖性的降解途径。营养缺乏、缺氧、雷帕霉素等可诱导细胞自噬, 而 miRNA 在自噬过程的不同阶段均起到一定的调控作用。

1 miRNA与自噬

日本科学家大隅良典 (Yoshinori Ohsumi) 因阐明细胞自噬的机制获 2016 年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖。目前自噬基因及其功能被相继发现, 自噬成为继凋亡 (apoptosis) 之后生命科学最热的研究领域之一。

自噬在肿瘤发生中的作用机制仍不清楚^[3]。在乳腺癌细胞中, 自噬有助于癌细胞的存活^[4]。然而,

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在 HCT116 结肠癌细胞中, 自噬促进细胞死亡^[5-6]。目前普遍认为, 在缺氧、营养缺乏、代谢应激等条件以及抗癌治疗(如化学疗法、放射疗法)等环境下, 癌细胞在自噬的作用下仍可以继续生存^[5, 7]。有研究表明, 共济失调毛细血管扩张突变(ataxia telangiectasia mutated, ATM)在细胞毒性或者活性氧应激的情况下促进自噬进程^[8]。在不同肿瘤细胞(如黑色素瘤、肝细胞癌、骨髓性白血病、结肠癌、宫颈癌、乳腺癌)中发现的与自噬相关的 miRNA 详见表 1。

2 miR-17-92、自噬与肿瘤

2.1 miR-17-92

miR-17-92 基因簇是第一个被发现的 miRNA 癌基因^[28]。前体转录物包含串联茎-环发夹结构, 最终产生 6 个成熟 miRNA: miR-17、miR-18a、miR-19a、miR-19b-1、miR-20a 和 miR-92a^[29]。miR-17-92 在乳腺癌、结肠癌和卵巢癌等细胞中高表达, 并且显示参与多种类型的肿瘤的细胞增殖过程。除此之外, miR-17-92 的表达也可以提高雄激素受体 (androgen

receptor, AR) 和一些转录因子的活性。

2.2 miR-17

自噬相关蛋白 7 (autophagy-related 7, ATG7) 是关键自噬促进基因, 在调节各种细胞类型的细胞死亡和存活中起关键作用, 负责自噬体形成和囊泡进展两个主要过程。有文献报道, ATG7 是 miR-17 的潜在靶标, 该 miRNA 可以负调节 ATG7 表达, 导致 T98G 胶质母细胞瘤内源性自噬过程的发生^[10]。

Du 等^[30]研究表明, miR-17 能够抑制腺苷酸环化酶 5 (adenylate cyclase 5, ADCY5) 和胰岛素受体底物 1 (insulin receptor substrate 1, IRS1) 的表达。其中 miR-17-5p 作用于 ADCY5, 使 ADCY5 与 G 蛋白信号调节因子 2 (regulator of G-protein signaling 2, RGS2) 的结合减弱, 导致 RGS2 被释放并移位到核, 使得 RGS2 与缺氧诱导因子 1 α 亚基 (hypoxia inducible factor 1 alpha subunit, HIF1 α) 和丝裂原活化蛋白 (mitogen-activated protein, MKP7) 启动子结合, 增强 MKP7 的转录。而 miR-17-3p 抑制 IRS1 的表达, 使下游 LC3B 和 FOXO3a 的表达增加, 从而促进自噬进程 (图 1)。miR-17 抑制 ADCY5 的同时也促进了表皮

表1 miRNA与自噬的关系

microRNA	靶基因	组织/细胞系/疾病	参考文献
miR-101	RAB5A、ATG4D	乳腺癌	[9]
miR-17	ATG7	T98G (恶性胶质瘤细胞)	[10]
miR-17/20/93/106	p62	造血细胞	[11]
miR-130a	ATG2B	慢性淋巴细胞白血病	[12]
miR-18a	mTORC1	HCT11 (结肠癌细胞)	[13]
miR-181a	ATG5	鳞状细胞癌	[14]
miR-19a/b	Smad2、Akt	纤维细胞	[15]
miR-196	IRGM、LC3	Crohn病	[16]
miR-20a	LC3、ATG7	前列腺癌	[17]
	ATG16L1	白血病	
miR-20a,miR-106b	ULK1	C2C12 (成肌细胞)	[18]
miR-204	LC3B	肾细胞癌	[19]
miR-30a	Beclin1	T98G、MDA-MB-468 (乳腺癌细胞)、H1299 (肺腺癌细胞)	[20]
	ATG5	慢性髓细胞性白血病	[21]
miR-30b	Beclin1、ATG12	幽门螺杆菌	[22]
miR-34a	ATG9A	<i>Caenorhabditis elegans</i>	[23]
	BCL-2、SIRT1	乳腺癌	[24]
miR-374a	UVRAG、ATG5	鳞状细胞癌	[14]
miR-375	ATG7	肝癌	[25]
miR-376b	Beclin1、ATG4C	MEC-7 (黏液表皮样癌细胞)、Huh-7 (肝癌细胞)	[7]
miR-519a	Beclin1、ATG10A、ATG16L1	鳞状细胞癌	[14]
miR-630	ATG12	鳞状细胞癌	[14]
miR-885-3P	ULK2、BCL-2、ATG16L2	鳞状细胞癌	[26]
miR-92a	FBXW7	神经胶质瘤	[27]

生长因子受体 (epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR) 和 MKP7 从膜转移到细胞质和线粒体中。重要的是, MKP7 通过在 Thr246 位点磷酸化富含脯氨酸结构 Akt 底物 40 (proline-rich Akt substrate 40, PRAS40) 和在 Ser2248 位点磷酸化哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR) 促进两个分子的相互作用, 使其功能丧失, 最终抑制衰老。

2.3 miR-18a

在一些癌症和正常组织中, miR-18a 对 mTOR 信号转导通路起抑制作用。在胃癌中, miR-18a 过表达可降低 mTOR 底物 (S6K1 和 4E-BP1) 的磷酸化, 从而使 mTOR 途径失活^[31]。在三阴性乳腺癌 (triple-negative breast cancer, TNBC) 中, miR-18a 过表达抑制 mTOR 途径, 从而促进自噬^[8]。

在 HCT116 结肠癌细胞中, ATM 通过激活 AMPK/LKB1/TSC2 信号通路, 抑制自噬关键基因哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物 1 (mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1) 的表达而激活自噬。因此, 通过化学或者基因技术调控 ATM 来调控自噬进程成为肿瘤研究的热点。miR-18a 靶向 ATM, 过表达 miR-18a 可以上调 ATM, 抑制 mTORC1 活性, 从而促进 HCT116 细胞自噬, 抑制结肠癌的发生^[32]。

2.4 miR-19a/b

转化生长因子β1 (transforming growth factor-β1, TGF-β1) 信号转导通路的激活可以促进心肌细胞纤维化^[33], 最终导致心力衰竭 (heart failure, HF)。

TGF-β1 可通过 3- 甲基腺嘌呤抑制自噬, 从而抑制纤维化的发生, 而 mTOR 抑制剂雷帕霉素则能促进纤维化。Ikeda 等^[34] 的研究发现, miRNA 表达谱在心脏疾病中显著改变, 并且在不同形式的心脏疾病中 miRNA 的表达模式是不同的。其中, miR-19a-3p/19b-3p 的表达在扩张型心肌病 (dilated cardiomyopathy, DCM)($P \leq 0.001$)、缺血性心肌病 (ischemic cardiomyopathy, ICM)($P < 0.001$) 和主动脉瓣狭窄 (aortic valve stenosis, AS)($P < 0.001$)^[34] 中较低, 调控心肌细胞基因的异常表达, 诱导心肌细胞肥大和受损的心肌细胞活性减弱, 最终导致心力衰竭^[35-36]。

此外, miR-19a-3p/19b-3p 抑制上皮间质转化 (epithelial mesenchymal transition, EMT) 以及细胞外基质 (extracellular matrix, ECM) 和宿主细胞因子的产生。Zou 等^[15] 的研究表明, miR-19a-3p/19b-3p 通过靶向 TGF-βRII mRNA 抑制 HCF 的自噬。另外, 自噬的增强减弱了 miR-19a-3p/19b-3p 通过 TGF-βRII 信号对 Smad2 和 Akt 磷酸化的抑制作用。miR-19a-3p/19b-3p 通过靶向 TGF-βRII 抑制自噬, 是导致心肌细胞纤维化的新机制。

2.5 miR-20a

根据文献报道, miR-20a 与前列腺癌、白血病及肾脏疾病的发生发展有很大的关系。雷公藤红素能抑制 AR 及 miR-20a 或 miR-17 的表达, miR-20a 或 miR-17 的低表达能促进 ATG7 的表达, 促进自噬的激活^[37-39]。即雷公藤红素抑制 miR-17/20a 的表达, 从而诱导前列腺癌细胞自噬。目前的研究表明,

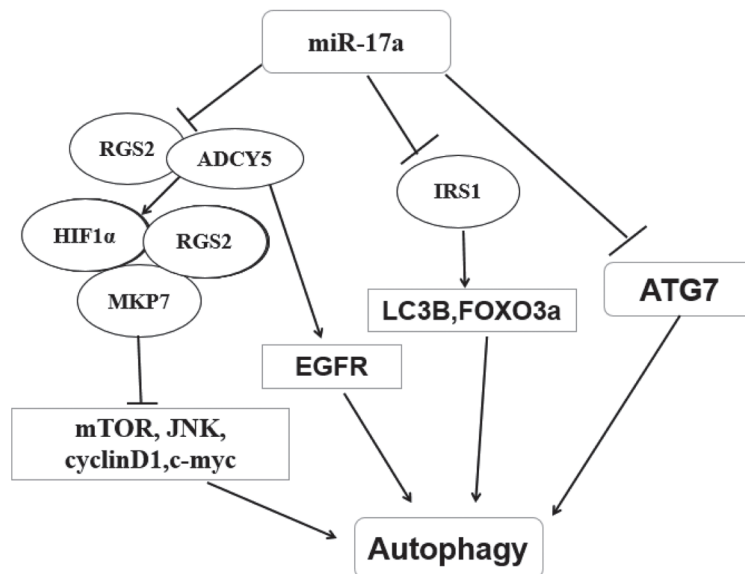


图1 miR-17与其靶基因的关系

miR-17-92基因簇在自噬的调控中发挥消极的作用。

在髓样白血病细胞中, He等^[40]研究表明, HIF-1 α 通过直接靶向细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂1A (cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor 1A, CDKN1A)和信号转导与转录激活因子3 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, STAT3)来下调miR-17和miR-20a。而miR-20a直接靶向自噬相关蛋白16类似物1 (autophagy related 16 like 1, ATG16L1)的3'UTR, 并通过下调自噬相关蛋白轻链3 (light chain 3, LC3)和ATG16L1来抑制自噬(图2)。ATG16L1是ATG16L1同种型, 对于自噬体形成是必需的^[41]。总而言之, HIF-1 α -miR-20a-ATG16L1的调节可能是缺氧诱导的破骨细胞分化的关键机制。除此之外, 在低氧条件下, miR-20a同样通过靶向ATG16L1调控自噬^[42-43]。

2.6 miR-92a

已报道miR-92a通过复杂的机制在肿瘤生物学中发挥关键作用。例如, 过表达的miR-92a通过靶向FBXW7 (F-box and WD repeat domain containing 7)促进宫颈癌增殖和侵袭^[44]。研究表明, miR-92a在结肠直肠癌的发展中起关键作用, 可作为结肠直肠癌及其转移的诊断和预后生物标志物^[45-46]。此外, miR-92a与涉及RAK异常表达的肺癌侵袭相关^[47]。Shigoka等^[48]发现miR-92a在肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)中高度表达。Chen等^[49]报道, miR-92a部分通过抑制钙黏蛋白1 (cadherin 1, CDH1)的表达促进食管鳞状细胞癌 (esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, ESCC)细胞迁移和侵袭。Haug等^[50]证

明miRNA-92受MYCN调节, 并抑制神经母细胞瘤中DKK3 (dickkopf WNT signaling pathway inhibitor 3)的分泌。虽然越来越多的研究提到miR-92a在肿瘤生物学中发挥关键作用, 但其在胃癌发生过程中的作用鲜有报道。

目前已有研究表明, miRNA在胃癌形成中的重要性^[51-52], 并且miR-92a已经被证明在多发骨髓瘤的发生、转移和诊断中发挥重要作用^[47, 53]。Wu等^[54]发现miR-92a促进胃癌干细胞的增殖。此外, 在胃癌细胞SGC7901和MKN-45中, 抗miR-92a寡核苷酸诱导的细胞存活率受到明显抑制。miR-92a可在胃癌检测中作为生物标志物^[55], 其分子机制为: miR-92a的下调可促进FBXW7的表达, 从而抑制细胞周期蛋白E和c-myc的表达, 降低胃癌细胞活力, 抑制其侵袭, 诱导胃癌细胞凋亡。而FBXW7已被证明与胃癌侵袭相关^[44]。

除此之外, Niu等^[56]证明miR-92a可以通过调节涉及Bim的凋亡信号通路发挥新的致癌作用, 即上调的miR-92a抑制Bim蛋白的表达, 从而促进成胶质瘤细胞的增殖, 并抑制其凋亡。在肝癌细胞HCC中, 剪接因子Slu7的下调显著降低miR-17、miR-20和miR-92a的表达, 最终导致CDKN1A (P21)和Bim上调。Slu7的缺失与过量的活性氧共同引发自噬相关的细胞凋亡^[57]。

3 总结与展望

细胞自噬在多种生理病理活动中都发挥重要作用, 大致包括5个阶段: 自噬起始、成核、自噬泡延伸、自噬体成熟与降解。每个阶段都在多个蛋白质的参与下完成。据现有文献报道, miRNA从上游的自噬信号起始至延伸这一系列过程都发挥重要作用(图3)。例如在自噬起始阶段, miR-18a、miR-19a/b和miR-20a分别通过抑制AKT、mTORC1、ULK1/2发挥作用。在成核过程中, miRNA主要通过作用于Beclin1促进成核。而延伸阶段, miR-17、miR-20a通过调节LC3和ATG相关蛋白的表达促进自噬。成熟和降解过程中, miRNA也发挥重要作用, 但具体机制尚未研究清楚。

miRNA-17-92基因簇与细胞自噬和肿瘤发生的研究仍然在不断深入。miRNA-17-92基因簇中的每个成员都与细胞自噬有直接或间接的关系, 并能通过调控自噬相关蛋白的表达对肿瘤的发生发展起到促进或抑制作用。这一发现无疑为研究miRNA与细胞自噬和肿瘤发生之间的关系开辟了一个新的思路, 提

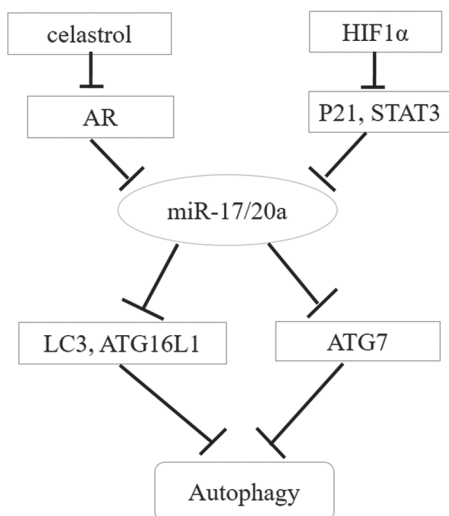


图2 miR-20a与其靶基因的关系

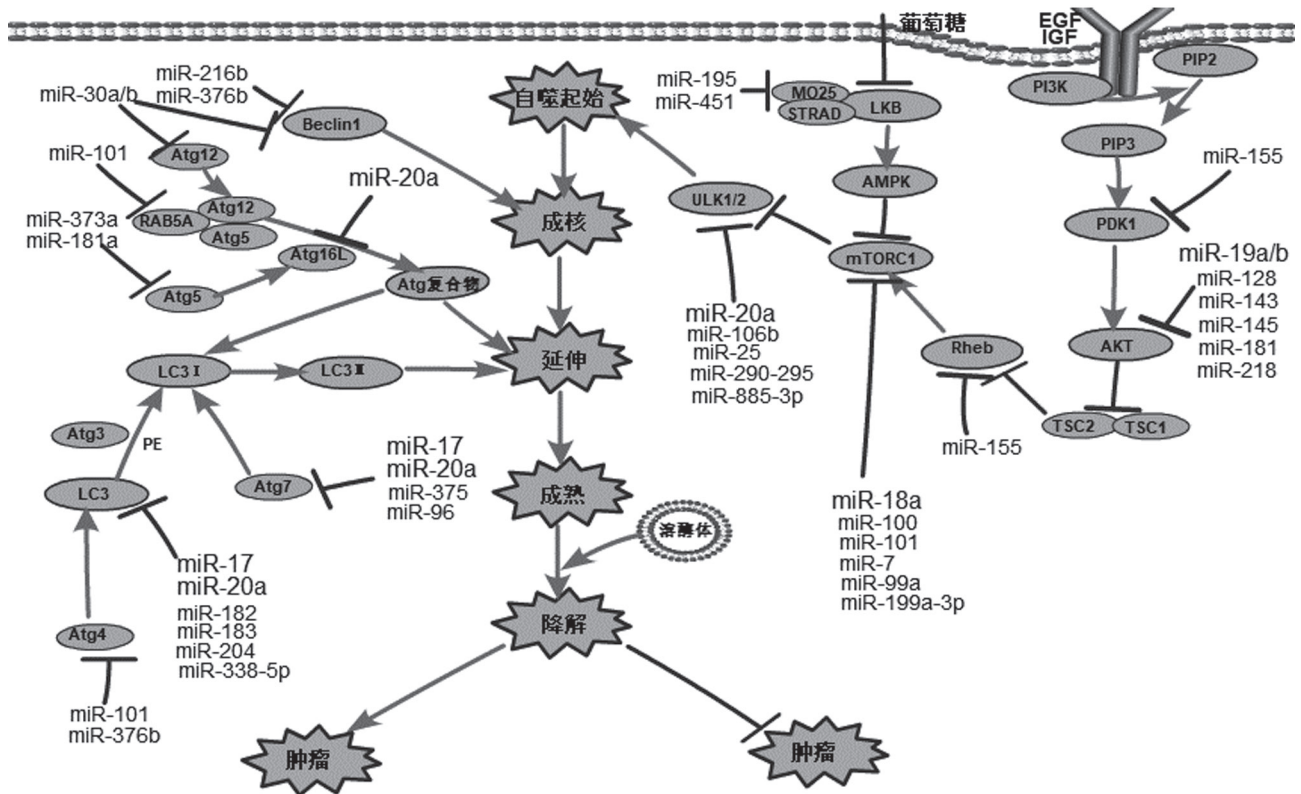


图3 miRNA、自噬与肿瘤

示细胞自噬与癌症之间可能存在着更为复杂的关系,也使得人们对于细胞自噬和癌症的认识更加深入。

随着精准医疗理论的提出以及技术的进步,miR-17-92 基因簇在肿瘤细胞及各种癌症中的研究不断深入,特别是在淋巴瘤和白血病中的重要作用被不断探索。He 等^[28]运用基因芯片技术,发现前体及成熟的 miR-17-92 基因簇在 B 细胞淋巴瘤患者样本和细胞系中均过度表达,推测 miR-17-92 基因簇过度表达与淋巴瘤的发生发展有关。还有研究表明,miR-17-92 基因簇在恶性 B 细胞淋巴瘤、外套细胞淋巴瘤的发生发展中起到关键性作用^[58-59]。

而在慢性粒细胞白血病中,miR-17-92 基因簇通过靶向 A20 激活 NF-κB 信号通路,从而促进其发生和发展^[60]。除此之外,研究表明 miR-19 通过作用于 PRKAA1、PPP2R5E 和 Bim 等多种靶基因,参与了急性淋巴细胞白血病的发生^[61]。综上所述,miR-17-92 基因簇在多种癌症的发生发展中都发挥着重要的作用,对它的进一步研究可能为恶性肿瘤研究提供新的思路,为癌症的临床治疗提供新的靶标,为肿瘤的精准治疗提供更好的依据。

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