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• 综述 •

MicroRNA 在肝纤维化中的研究进展*

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肝纤维化是肝内弥漫性细胞外基质(ECM)过度沉积的病理过程, 是多数慢性肝病发展至最后的共同通路, 又是肝病进

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一步恶化的前期病变^[1]。目前尚缺乏肝纤维化有效的治疗,是因为对肝纤维化发生、发展的机制并不完全理解。MicroRNA(miRNA)是一种长度约为 22 个核苷酸的非编码单链 RNA,在转录后水平上调基因的基因的表达^[2]。越来越多的研究表明,miRNAs 通过对靶基因的调控,参与肝纤维化过程^[3-5]。本文就参与肝纤维化发生、发展过程的 miRNAs 及其作用机制作一综述。

1 肝纤维化发病机制

肝纤维化是多种原因引起的慢性肝损害所致的病理改变,包括慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染、酒精、肥胖、自身免疫性肝炎、寄生虫病、代谢紊乱、毒物药物导致肝损伤等^[6]。在肝纤维化进程中,炎症和肝损伤导致了胶原蛋白沉积,影响正常肝功能发挥作用^[7]。研究表明,肝星状细胞(HSC)的激活是肝纤维化的中心环节,HSC 占肝脏细胞的 5%~8%^[8],却是导致肝纤维化形成的主要原因。Mederacke 等^[9]在新型 LratCre 转基因小鼠中标记了 99% HSC,揭示了 HSC 在模型中的成纤维化、胆汁淤积及脂肪肝形成的原因中占 82%~96%。正常情况下 HSC 处于静止状态,具有储脂、储维生素 A 的功能,一旦受到成纤维因素刺激,便活化出现肌成纤维母细胞样表型^[10]。同时,HSC 的活化与 ECM 的合成和沉积显著增加密切相关,包括 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)、胶原蛋白、组织金属蛋白酶的抑制剂(TIMPI)和肌间线蛋白的高表达,细胞因子例如成纤维细胞生长因子(FGF)、白介素 6(IL-6)、细胞黏附分子(ICAM-1)和单核细胞趋化蛋白 1(MCP-1)的释放^[11-12]。

目前认为,肝纤维化的分子发病机制主要有三个^[6,13]:第一,肝细胞间或肝细胞与基质间交互作用的变化在肝纤维化过程中发挥重要作用;第二,氧化应激,慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染及嗜酒增加活性氧(ROS)导致肝细胞损伤。氧化应激可以增加线粒体的通透性引起肝细胞的坏死或凋亡。而 ROS 可直接影响 HSC 和成纤维细胞的功能。ROS 通过活化信号转导通路及转录因子(c-Jun 氨基末端激酶(JNK),激活蛋白 1(AP-1)及 NF- κ B 上调肝纤维化相关基因(COL1A1、COL1A2、MCP1 和 TIMPI)的表达;第三,基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)和金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子(TIMPI)之间的平衡是细胞外基质动态稳定的重要基础。肝纤维化的早期二者之间的比例关系就已经失衡。而活化的 HSC 可分泌 MMP。研究显示,肝损伤、炎症、细胞凋亡、肝细胞再生过程中 miRNAs 表达谱发生显著变化,miRNAs 通过参与病毒致病过程、氧化应激、细胞因子分泌及肝细胞脂类代谢,参与肝纤维化过程^[14]。

2 肝纤维化相关 miRNAs

MiRNA 是一种非编码单链 RNA,在进化上高度保守。miRNAs 可通过直接降解靶基因 mRNA 或是抑制其翻译而发挥对目的基因的下调作用。因此,miRNAs 既可通过下调促肝纤维因子而发挥抑制肝纤维化的作用,也可通过下调肝纤维抑制因子而发挥促肝纤维化作用。目前研究表明,miRNAs 参与并调节肝纤维化进程^[15-17],可作为肝纤维化的生物标志物^[18]。

Murakami 等^[19]在人和鼠中分别筛选了肝纤维化过程中变化的 miRNAs,筛选出 11 个差异 miRNAs 与肝纤维化进程密切相关的 miRNAs(let-7e, miR-125-5p, miR-199a-5p, miR-199b, miR-199b*, miR-200a, miR-200b, miR-31, miR-34a, miR-497 和 miR-802),并找到 4 个人和鼠共同表达的 miRNAs(miR-199a, miR-199a*, miR-200a 和 miR-200b),能够促进肝

纤维化进程。Li 等^[20]在小鼠 CCl₄ 诱导肝纤维化模型中筛选到 10 个上调 miRNAs(miR-34b, miR-34c, miR-34a, miR-221, miR-146b, miR-214, miR-199a-5p, miR-199a-3p, miR-223 和 miR-324-5p)和 7 个下调 miRNAs(miR-378, miR-193, miR-878 等)^[18]。其中,miR-34 家族与脂肪代谢相关。

另有科学家在心肌纤维化、肾纤维化和肝纤维化过程中筛选出共有 miRNAs,对纤维化有调控作用的,目前报道的最多的是 miR-29 家族。胆道结扎诱导肝纤维化小鼠模型中,miR-29a/b/c 显著下调,同时,低水平 miR-29a 提示肝纤维化进展^[21]。Zhang 等^[22]的研究发现,miR-29b 可通过下调热休克蛋白 47(HSP47)和赖氨酰氧化酶的表达而抑制 HSC 中胶原蛋白的成熟,从而抑制肝纤维化的发生和发展。Kwiecinski 等^[23]发现 miR-29b 可通过直接抑制促肝纤维生长因子[血小板源生长因子 C 和胰岛素样生长因子 1(IGF-1)]的表达而对机体起保护作用。同时,miR-29b 也可通过表观遗传学调控的方式抑制肝纤维化的进展^[24]。

3 MiRNAs 参与 HSC 活化、增殖和凋亡

HSC 是肝纤维化的主要效应细胞,是 I 型胶原沉积的主要来源,其活化因素主要包括病毒感染、肥胖和饮酒。HSC 活化后分泌成纤维因子,包括转化生长因子- β (TGF- β)、纤维胶原蛋白、纤连蛋白和层粘连蛋白^[25]。

最新研究表明,miRNAs 参与 HSC 的分化。Chen 等^[26]比较了静息状态下人 HSC 和 HSC 活化后 miRNAs 表达差异,发现 HSC 活化后 31 个 miRNAs 表达有显著性差异,包括 17 个 miRNAs(miR-345-5p, miR-152, miR-199a-5p, miR-218, miR-125b-5p, miR-214, miR-34c, miR-34b, miR-199a-3p, miR-425, miR-221, miR-301a, miR-222, miR-193, miR-31, miR-143 和 miR-145)表达上调和 14 个 miRNAs(miR-101a, miR-335, miR-877, miR-139-5p, miR-150, miR-126*, miR-192, miR-450a, miR-497, miR-338, miR-10a-5p, miR-378*, miR-195 和 miR-126)表达下调。胆道结扎小鼠模型 HSC 活化后 miR-150, miR-187, miR-194 和 miR-207 显著下调,Let7 家族显著上调,体外实验在人 HSC LX-2 细胞中高表达 miR-150 和 miR-194 能降低 I 型胶原和 α -SMA 表达,抑制 HSC 活化^[27]。Zhang 等^[28]的研究发现,miR-21 可与程序性细胞死亡蛋白 4(PDCD4)和活化蛋白 1(AP1)共同形成一个自调节的反馈环路,激活 HSC,是一个重要的肝纤维始动因素。Hassan 等^[29]在小鼠肝纤维化模型中使用姜黄素抗炎发现 miR-199 和 miR-200b 能够促进 HSC 活化和肝纤维化进展。Ogawa 等^[30]提出并在人和鼠中验证了 miR-221 和 miR-222 作为 HSC 活化的生物标志物。Ge 等^[31]通过体内和体外试验验证了 miR-19b 通过靶定生长因子受体结合蛋白(GRB2)抑制 HSC 的增殖,从而抑制肝纤维化进展。Xiao 等^[32]发现 miR-200b 能够显著增强 LX-2 细胞的增殖和迁移。基因测序结果表明 miR-15/16 家族与 HSC 活化过程中抗凋亡细胞通路密切相关,其 miRNA 模拟物能够抑制 Bcl-2 和细胞凋亡^[33]。

4 MiRNAs 调控肝纤维化相关信号通路

肝纤维化过程受多种信号通路调控,主要为 TGF- β /Smad、PI3K/Akt、p38 MAPK 和 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路。TGF- β 参与细胞分化、生长、凋亡、迁移、ECM 沉积及 ECM 蛋白的生成和降解,是调控机体各个器官纤维化的核心信号通路^[34-36]。TGF- β /Smad 可以抑制正常肝细胞的增殖,激发肝星

状细胞的活化,促进 ECM 的生成沉积,另一方面, TGF- β /Smad 信号通路可以导致细胞 MMPs 和上调金属蛋白酶组织抑制剂 (tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase TIMPs),从而导致 ECM 低降解。在组织纤维化过程中, TGF- β /Smad 信号通路的激活又可以促进一些抗纤维化因子的表达,比如血管生长因子 (VEGF)、IGF-1 和整合素等。因此肝纤维化进程中 miRNAs 对 TGF- β /Smad 信号通路的调控成为近年的研究热点。

研究显示, miR-200 在肝星状细胞中过表达可以抑制其靶基因 Keap1 的表达^[37],从而促进 Nrf2 的核迁移,进而激活依赖 Nrf2 的 NQO1 表达。而 Nrf2 的激活可以阻止 TGF- β /Smad 信号通路的激活,减慢肝纤维化进程。Zhang 等^[38]的研究显示二喹啉甲烷 (DIM) 诱导的 miR-21 低表达可以阻止 TGF- β 信号通路的激活,从而减缓肝纤维化的进程。Li 等^[39]的研究显示 miR-483 的过表达通过抑制血小板生长因子和金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子调控 TGF- β 信号通路,进而影响肝纤维化发展进程。Tu 等^[40]的研究表明 miR-101 能够靶定 T β RI 和 KLF6,抑制 TGF- β 信号通路,抑制肝纤维化进程。小鼠 CCl₄ 诱导肝纤维化模型中, miR-101 能够促进活化的 HSC 恢复到静止期,是逆转肝纤维化的潜在靶点之一。Roderburg 等^[41]的研究揭示了 miR-133a 通过调控 TGF- β /Smad 信号通路,对肝纤维化发挥抑制作用。He 等^[42]的研究结果表明 miR-146a 过表达后抑制 TGF- β 诱导的 HSC 增殖和 α -SMA 的表达,降低 Smad4 表达水平,从而抑制肝纤维化进程。

Li 等^[43]的研究发现, miR-33a 可通过活化 PI3K/Akt 信号通路而促进肝纤维化的进展。Maubach 等^[44]发现 HSC 细胞 (HSC-2) 激活后与静息期相比, 16 个 miRNAs (miR-125b, miR-143, miR-214, miR-221 等) 上调, 26 个 miRNAs (miR-122a, miR-126, miR-146a, miR-195, miR-30b 等) 下调, 涉及 MAPK, ERK/MAPK, PTEN 和 TGF- β 等多种信号通路。其中, miR-146a 过表达后抑制 NF- κ B 信号通路关键因子 IRAK1 和 TRAF6 的表达,降低 p38 MAPK 信号通路关键因子 TIMP-3 表达。Tsukamoto 等^[45]的研究显示体外激活 HSC 后 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路激活,包括 Wnt3a、Wnt10b、FzdR-1/2、LRP6、核内 β -catenin 和 TCF 的表达上调。Sun 等^[46]发现 Wnt/ β -catenin 和 TGF- β 信号通路同为 miR-200a 下游靶基因, miR-200a 通过这两个信号通路共同作用,抑制肝纤维化进程。

5 小结与展望

目前,越来越多的证据表明 miRNAs 参与调节肝纤维化进展, HSC 活化和细胞凋亡以及相关信号通路。对肝纤维化发生、发展的机制的深入理解,将为肝纤维化有效的诊断和治疗提供靶点。令人高兴的是,体外人工合成 miRNA 的方法和体系已经建立,可以成功地生产抗 TGF- β 的 miRNAs,实现体外抗肝纤维化进程^[47]。因此,对肝纤维化相关 miRNAs 作用机制和功能的理解将对未来的发展起至关重要的作用,预计 miRNAs 将参与肝纤维化治疗策略,成为肝纤维化预警和诊断的生物标志物。

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• 综 述 •

循环肿瘤细胞检测及其在前列腺癌中的研究进展

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近年来, 国内外围绕循环肿瘤细胞(CTCs)在结直肠癌、乳腺癌、前列腺癌、胃癌、肺癌等实体肿瘤中的应用价值展开了多

项探索性研究。食品药品监督管理局(FDA)批准了 CellSearch 检测的结果可作为转移性的结直肠癌、前列腺癌和乳