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· 综述 ·

生物钟与缺氧诱导因子在肿瘤领域的相关性

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[摘要] 生物钟是机体为适应周围环境, 经过长期进化而来的内在适应性反应, 它受外界环境(辐射、药物等)影响引起DNA损伤而使节律重新设置。肿瘤的发生、发展可改变机体微环境, 近期越来越多研究表明肿瘤疾病进展与机体生物钟紊乱密切相关。本文通过对生物钟和缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)的结构、调控及表达角度分析, 对缺氧及生物钟相关性进行综述性介绍, 以期凭靶向调节生物钟来改善机体肿瘤疾病进展的研究提供参考, 同时希望能促进时间生物学领域与更多其他领域形成交叉研究。

[关键词] 生物钟; 生物钟基因; 缺氧诱导因子; 肿瘤微环境

Correlation between circadian rhythms and hypoxia inducible factor in the tumor area

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Abstract The circadian clocks are internal adaptive responses which are evolved to adapt to the surrounding environment for the organisms. They can be affected by the external environments (such as radiation, drugs, etc.) and cause DNA damages and reset the rhythms. The occurrence and development of tumors can change the microenvironment of the body. Recently, more and more studies have shown that the progression of tumor diseases is closely related to the disorder of circadian rhythms. In this review, we analyze the structures, regulations and expressions of circadian clocks and hypoxia inducible factors to summarize the correlation between them. Besides, we hope it can offer basic knowledge for further researches, a reference for experimental designs aiming to adjust the progressions

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of neoplastic diseases by modulating the circadian rhythms, and provide a foundation to build interdisciplinary research networks.

Keywords circadian clock; circadian rhythm; hypoxia inducible factor; tumor microenvironment

地球生物在漫长的进化过程中, 机体为了适应环境的周期性变化, 在其生理活动中形成了各种不同时间尺度的生物节律, 最为重要的节律便是生物钟(circadian clock)。生物钟是人类及其他生物为适应周围环境, 与外界环境(尤其是日出、日落)同步, 从而在长期进化过程中形成的内在节律。内在节律分为近年节律、季节节律、近月节律和超日节律。其中最为主要的是超日节律, 它使机体行为、生理呈现出近似24 h的规律变化, 运转周期接近地球自转一圈所需的时间。生物钟的存在使人类得以形成睡眠-苏醒循环。研究^[1-2]证实: 与外界时间信号保持同步且具有固定周期的生物钟具有更强的遗传优势, 机体适应环境的能力更强。

缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)最初提取于低氧情况下的红细胞核中, 是人们在研究低氧诱导的红细胞生成素(erythropoietin, EPO)基因表达时, 从胞核内提取出的参与氧稳态失衡调节的核心转录激活因子。其广泛存在于哺乳动物体内, 在低氧条件下能够直接或间接调节血管生成、细胞增殖与凋亡、能量调节等众多通路, 从而使机体能够适应缺氧环境^[3]。越来越多研究^[4-6]表明肿瘤疾病进展与机体生物钟紊乱密切相关。如局部肿瘤细胞的失控生长, 会导致慢性阻塞性肺疾病的肺纤维化进程不可控^[7], 加重多种癌症的发生发展^[8]。

国内现有研究^[9]已证实: 体内缺氧应答通路由生物钟基因组监控, HIF-1 α 是联系缺氧调节通路与生物钟调控的核心调节节点。在化学缺氧环境下肝癌细胞中生物钟基因及HIF表达呈浓度依赖特性^[2]。但生物钟基因与HIF具体相关机制尚未得以阐明。当前生物钟研究为肿瘤学热点, 诸多研究希望借调控肿瘤中生物钟基因, 从而调控肿瘤等与缺氧相关疾病的进展和严重程度。笔者就生物钟与HIF关系的研究进展作一综述。

1 生物钟的起源及构成

光照和氧气是生物体存在的最基本元素, 其为生命体提供了最初的能量来源。在25亿年前, 蓝藻细菌通过光合作用产生的氧气总量逐渐超过了有机体和溶解状态下的亚铁离子的化学捕获能

力, 导致了大气中氧的累积^[4,10]。含氧量的增加致使了需氧种类的出现。此时大气中氧积累情况与光照程度直接相关, 生物体为了维持自身生命活动进而进化出低氧信号通路。进一步为了适应自然界氧气及光照周期性变化从而进化出生物钟这一调节机制, 使其内部生理机能与外部环境变化保持一致。在生物体体内, 全身几乎所有细胞及组织均存在生物钟, 共同参与优化组织或器官的生理活动, 保持竞争优势^[6,11]。

哺乳动物体内调节生理活动的生物钟具有高度保守性, 当前国际主流认为生物钟的核心分子机制为转录-翻译反馈回路理论(transcription-translation feedback loop, TTFL)^[11,12](图1)。该理论认为, 生物钟主要是由能够进行自我维持的振荡器组成^[13]。在生物水平上, 哺乳动物的生物钟系统结构具有多层次的特点, 主要由主时钟和子时钟构成, 主时钟位于下丘脑的视交叉核(suprachiasmatic nucleus, SCN)上, 子时钟存在于外周组织中^[11]。周围环境信号可协调SCN驱动的输出节奏, 例如自然环境中对生物体影响最大的因素为光刺激, 光信号通过视网膜直接作用于眼中光敏感视黄醛神经细胞, 经信号传导最终被传递到SCN的主时钟上。经处理和整合之后, 再通过激素和自主神经系统将环境信息传递到外周组织的子时钟^[14]。子时钟广泛存在于SCN以外的脏器组织中, 如心、肾、肝等, 使得生物节律振荡几乎存在于全身所有细胞组织中, 共同参与优化调节组织细胞的生理活动。

生物钟基因组包括有CLOCK/NPA2基因, BMAL1/2基因(ARNTL1/2), 负责磷酸化周期蛋白的节律基因(Period: Per1, Per2, Per3), 隐花色素基因(cryptochrome: CRY1, CRY2)及MOP3。在哺乳动物体内, 生物钟基因组由促进阻遏蛋白转录的钟控基因CLOCK及BMAL1作为正向调节基因, 而节律基因(PERIOD)及隐花色素基因(cryptochrome)作为负向调节基因。同时负向调节基因的表达又反过来抑制正向调节基因的表达。原子核激素受体REV-ERB和视黄酸受体相关孤式受体(ROR)转录因子分别通过抑制和增加BMAL1的表达, 调节生物钟节律^[14]。他们共同作用维持机体处于24 h周期中^[9,15-16](图1)。

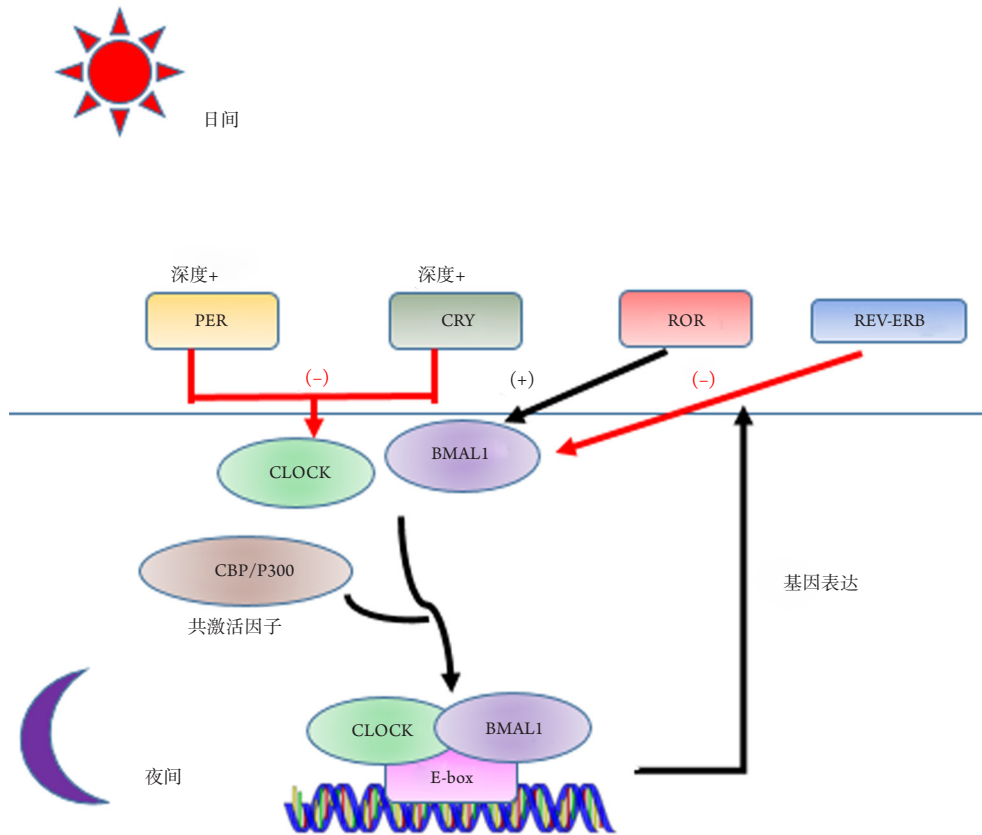


图1 生物钟转录-翻译反馈回路理论

Figure 1 Transcription-translation feedback loop

当机体处于夜间周期中, 转录因子BMAL1和CLOCK在共激活因子CBP/P300作用下结合形成二聚体, 与增强子E-box结合, 促进节律基因PER, CRY, ROR和REV-ERB表达。PER, CRY表达产物经过数小时积累后, 反向抑制CLOCK, BMAL1结合。同时ROR与REV-ERB的表达激活分别促进和抑制BMAL1的表达。

When the body is in the night cycle, under the action of the co-activator CBP/P300, the transcription factor BMAL1 and CLOCK combine to form dimers and bind to the enhancer E-box, which ultimately promotes the expression of circadian genes, such as PER, CRY, ROR and REV-ERB. After several hours of accumulations, the expression products of PER, CRY were reversed to inhibit the combination of CLOCK and BMAL1. Meanwhile, the expression activations of ROR promote the expression of BMAL1 while the expression activations of REV-ERB does the opposite.

2 HIF 的分类及作用

在缺氧条件下(如肿瘤、肺纤维化晚期等), 细胞产生转录激活因子HIF(一种异源二聚体转录因子)。HIF由HIF-1 α , HIF-2 α 或HIF-3 α 和HIF-1 β /ARNT构成, HIF-1 β 又称为芳香烃受体核转运蛋白(aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator, ARNT), 在细胞核内表达不受氧浓度影响, 维持HIF结构稳定。HIF-1 α 及HIF-2 α 亚基均受氧气浓度影响, 在缺氧状况下可诱导高表达。HIF中最为重要的转录因子是由HIF-1 α 及HIF-1 β 组成的HIF-1, 其广泛表达于机体各组织及细胞, 参与哺乳动物细胞中氧平衡调节。在缺氧环境下, HIF-1

诱导血管生成因子、血管上皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)高表达, 促进内皮细胞增殖、红细胞生成^[17-18]。二者在肿瘤细胞中表达明显升高, 且表达水平正相关。当敲除HIF-1 α 基因后, 肿瘤细胞不再分泌VEGF, 抑制了肿瘤新生血管形成, 证实了VEGF是HIF-1的作用靶点之一^[19-20]。

HIF-2 α 及HIF-3 α 亦可与HIF-1 β 组成异源二聚体。HIF-2 α 表达相对特异, 与HIF-1 α 具有48%的同源性。仅分布于肝细胞、心肌细胞、胶质细胞、II型肺泡细胞及内皮细胞核中, 与血管生长、骨髓造血、肿瘤发生发展密切相关^[21]。虽然HIF-1 α 及HIF-2 α 均可转录调节特异性的缺氧

反应基因,但它们仍具有各自独特的功能。大多数低氧诱导的基因中含有HIF-1结合位点,且基因表达高度依赖HIF-1。而HIF-2对许多基因来说是多余的,敲除HIF-2 α 基因位点并不会影响基因表达^[22]。HIF-1 α 主要控制内皮细胞增殖、迁移和肉芽组织形成,HIF-2 α 在控制血管形态的形成、完整性和装配方面起着更重要的作用^[23]。从根源上看,在缺氧中处于核心地位的是HIF-1 α ,而不是HIF-2 α 。

HIF-3 α 为新发现的一种HIF,亦广泛表达于各种组织,但其功能现仍未阐明。HIF-3 α 存在一个名为IPAS(inhibitory PAS)的剪接变异体,主要表达于小脑的浦肯野细胞和角膜上皮中,无内源性转录活性。在缺氧条件下,IPAS与HIF-1 α 或HIF-2 α 氨基端区域作用,抑制DNA结合,竞争性抑制HIF-1 α 及HIF-2 α 表达^[24-25]。在小鼠角膜IPAS高表达,抑制角膜血管生成,以保证角膜上无血管分布^[25]。

3 生物钟与 HIF 结构的相似性

生物钟节律和氧平衡的基本组成部分均是PAS家族成员(节律基因Per、钟控基因CLOCK以及HIF)。大量的基因参与了昼夜节律生物钟的循环,在疾病和压力条件下生物钟对缺氧的应答能力下降,从而影响了生理过程及疾病的进展和结果。两者结构上均具有密切联系及相似性。

哺乳动物体内缺氧反应通路由生物钟基因组监控。在正常机体中,测定24 h HIF-1 α 表达,发现其表达明显处于昼夜调控之下。而缺氧的生理应答包括有血管再生、血红蛋白生成和代谢。病理反应包括有细胞凋亡和坏死。HIF-1 α 和HIF-1 β 在结构上分别类似于CLOCK和BMAL1^[26-27]。生物钟节律中的正向调节基因BMAL1,CLOCK通过结合增强子E-box来调节生物钟节律,该调控元件包含了一段基础螺旋-环-螺旋(basic helix-loop-helix, bHLH)的结构域,核心识别序列为5'-CACGTG-3'^[28]。另一方面,HIF在核内与类E-box元件(E-box-like hypoxia response elements, HREs)的启动子相结合,该启动子包含有5'-(A/G)-CGTG-3'识别序列,高度相关E-box启动元件。进一步证实缺氧信号通路和生物钟调控存在结构相似性。

4 生物钟及 HIF 之间的交互作用

HIF及其产物和生物钟之间存在着交互联系,

共同参与机体对营养和氧浓度变化的适应。研究^[29]证实小鼠产前缺氧可导致出生小鼠的昼夜节律持续变化。了解生物钟与缺氧信号通路的相互作用可识别出新的肿瘤治疗靶点,改善肿瘤缺氧微环境。

4.1 HIF 对生物钟基因的影响

HIF-1 α 和HIF-2 α 共同参与生物钟基因调控,而HIF-3 α 的具体作用尚不可知。当前缺氧信号通路主要集中在HIF-1 α 与生物钟相关性上。研究^[9]证实HIF-1 α 是连接这缺氧反应通路和生物钟节律两种途径的关键调节位点。潜在的调控机制涉及昼夜基因表达的转录调控。

正常氧浓度情况下,HIF- α (HIF-1 α /2 α)与von Hippel-Lindau(VHL)蛋白相互作用并结合,激活泛素酶系统,导致激活HIF- α 的蛋白酶体被降解,故正常氧浓度情况下HIF- α 表达低下。HIF- α 中脯氨酸残基的羟基化程度是决定VHL过程的必要条件,这一过程依赖脯氨酰羟化酶(prolyl hydroxylases, PHD),天冬酰胺酰羟化酶等酶类活性。在缺氧情况下,PHD酶类失活,HIF- α 稳定,并与HIF-1 β 结合形成二聚体。HIF-1 α 的蓄积致使昼夜基因表达,减少昼夜蛋白的降解,改变生物钟节律。体内实验^[26,30]揭示,HIF-1 α 在缺氧条件下与BMAL1:CLOCK共聚体相互作用,从而调节下游钟控基因(PER,CRY)表达。同时HIF-1 α 促进PER1表达,昼夜蛋白、PER1和CLOCK的整体表达水平上调^[31]。此外,HIF所调控的下游缺氧基因——分化型胚胎软骨细胞表达基因1,2(differentiated embryonic chondrocyte-expressed gene, DEC1/2),可抑制BMAL1与PER的表达,导致生物钟节律紊乱,加速肿瘤生长^[32]。进一步证实HIF-1 α 在病理条件下可调节昼夜生物节律,调节生物钟目标基因的表达。

4.2 生物钟对 HIF 的作用

正常条件下,哺乳动物体内由生物钟监测缺氧反应应答。生物钟基因对HIF的调控主要集中在转录后修饰调节和表达产物控制,以前者多见。

4.2.1 生物钟基因的转录后修饰

生物钟基因的转录后修饰显著影响了昼夜系统的变化。这些修饰控制着激活和抑制昼夜节律的转录之间的时序,以调节不同的功能。例如,BMAL1通过酪蛋白激酶(CK)1 δ / ϵ 和CK2磷酸化等多种转录后修饰调节表达^[33-34]。当机体处于缺氧条件下时,CK1 δ 使HIF-1 α 的N端异源二聚体区域

(PAS)磷酸化, 阻碍HIF-1 α 与ARNT结合, 控制了缺氧期间HIF-1 α 的活动^[35]。

4.2.2 表达产物控制

生物钟可通过调控HIF-1表达从而抑制VEGF水平。在缺氧条件下, HIF-1大量表达, 抑制缺氧诱导因子抑制因子(factor inhibiting HIF-1,

FIH-1)表达位点去羟基化。FIH-1促进PER蓄积, 过度表达的PER2在生物钟节律控制下周期性表达, 同时招募HIF-1, 使之与HREs相结合, 促进VEGF的表达。PER表达具有周期性, 可周期性调控VEGF的转录, 进而导致其基因表达的昼夜节律^[36](图2)。

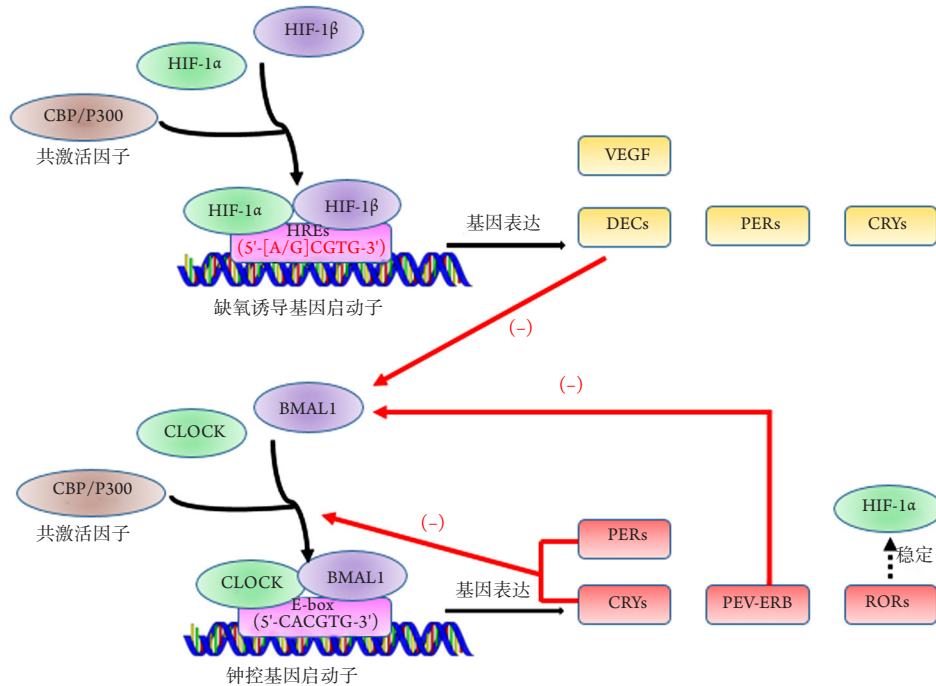


图2 生物钟与缺氧信号通路之间的双相互作用

Figure 2 Bidirectional Interactions between Circadian Clock and HIF Pathways

在缺氧条件下, HIF-1 α 在细胞核中与HIF-1 β 形成二聚体, 并在低氧诱导基因组的启动子中与HREs相结合。在招募CBP/P300(共激活体)时, HIF-1 α :HIF-1 β 复合体驱动着目标基因的转录, 如糖酵解相关的基因和一些昼夜节律基因, 如PERs, CRYs和DECs。在另一方面, BMAL1与CLOCK基因相结合, 形成一个BMAL1:CLOCK复合体, 它与E-box相关基因序列结合, 并反式激活时钟控制的基因组, 如PERs, CRYs, REV-ERB, RORs和HIF-1 α 。CBP/P300作为共同激活剂诱导此激活过程。HIF和昼夜节律钟之间有许多相互关联的反馈回路, 共同调节昼夜节律的转录。核心回馈是一个由PER和CRY(由HIF和BMAL1:CLOCK转激活)的原生循环, 它导致了BMAL1:CLOCK所介导的转录抑制。另一反馈回路是通过ROR, 它通过绑定ROR-元件(RORE)来激活BMAL1:CLOCK。此外, ROR与HIF-1 α 相互作用, 诱导HIF-1 α 稳定和转录激活。REV-ERB在相同的ROR序列上竞争性抑制, 抑制BMAL1转录表达。依赖HIF-1 α 的DECs也通过抑制BMAL1:CLOCK反式激活从而产生负反馈。这些相互作用和反馈回路为证明HIF在调节昼夜节律方面起着重要的作用提供了强有力的证据。

Under hypoxia, in the promoters of hypoxia-induced genes, HIF-1 α heterodimerizes with HIF-1 β in nucleus and binds to HREs. Upon recruiting CBP/P300 (co-activator), the HIF-1 α :HIF-1 β complex drives the transcription of target genes such as glycolysis-related genes, PERs, CRYs, and DEC1s. On the other hand, BMAL1 heterodimerizes with CLOCK to form a BMAL1:CLOCK complex which binds at E-box containing motifs and transactivates the clock-controlled genes such as PERs, CRYs, REV-ERB, and RORs, including HIF-1 α . CBP/P300 acts as an co-activator to induce the activation. There are many interconnected feedback loops between HIF and circadian clock pathways, which regulate the circadian transcription. The key feedback is a native loop of PER and CRY (transcriptionally activated by HIF and by BMAL1:CLOCK) that leads to the repression of CLOCK:BMAL1-mediated transcription. The other feedback loop is by ROR, which activates BMAL1:CLOCK by binding the ROR-elements (RORE). In addition, ROR physically interacts with HIF-1 α , hence inducing the stabilization and transcriptional activation of HIF-1 α . REV-ERB acts as a repressor for BMAL1 transcription by competing at the same ROR sequence. HIF-1 α -dependent DEC1s also negatively feedback by suppressing BMAL1:CLOCK transactivation. These interactions and feedback loops provide strong evidence that HIF plays an important role in modulating the circadian rhythm.

4.3 动物实验证实的双向作用

动物实验^[37]也侧面证实了HIF与生物钟基因间的双向作用,这一双向交互以组织特异性的方式调节新陈代谢的适应。为应对环境的剧烈变化,CLOCK和HIF-1 α 的目标基因会依据老鼠白天活动时间而变化。生物钟协同HIF-1 α 调节肌肉中的糖酵解^[37]。Adamovich等^[38]测量了啮齿动物血液和组织中连续氧气水平,确定了组织氧化的日常节律,并在HIF-1 α 依赖情况下的人工培育细胞中发现生理氧气变化节律与生物钟完全同步。此外,对氧气水平的调节加快了野生型小鼠从时差反应中恢复,而在HIF-1 α 缺陷型小鼠中则不会出现此现象^[38]。这些研究提供了强有力的证据,证明了昼夜节律和缺氧信号通路之间通过依赖HIF-1 α 的方式进行交互作用^[9,38]。具体双向调控如图2。

5 结语

生物钟不仅能够调节外部光周期的变化,而且还能通过HIF调节对营养和氧气感应变化的适应。而低氧信号通过减慢昼夜循环和以浓度依赖的方式抑制振荡的振幅来调节时钟。临床研究^[39]显示:夜间工作的人患前列腺癌的风险增加了1.76倍,肺癌的风险增加了2.9倍,患结肠癌的风险比那些从未在夜间工作的人高1.74倍,证实了生物钟节律的紊乱对于肿瘤发生发展的影响。在分子学领域,对低氧诱导因子HIF-1 α 和核心时钟组件BMAL1的分析表明,基因组水平上缺氧基因表达与生物钟基因表达之间相互干扰。生物钟基因可用于治疗减少与低氧相关疾病的严重程度^[9]。生物钟及其调控的周期节律紊乱与缺氧相关性疾病的研究将会是热点科学问题。了解生物钟及HIF之间关系将会为人们彻底理解生物钟与其他生物学领域打下坚实基础,推动临床进步发展。

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