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LncRNA MALAT1 在急性心肌梗死中的作用

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[摘要] 长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNAs, lncRNA)是一组超过200个核苷酸的非编码转录RNA, 通过表观遗传、转录和转录后水平调节基因的表达, 在调节心血管系统的生理和病理过程中发挥重要作用。肺腺癌转移相关转录本1(metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1, MALAT1)是一种进化保守的lncRNA, 最初发现其与癌症的肺转移相关, 进一步发现其与各种癌症的预后不良相关, 它可以调节血管内皮细胞的增殖、迁移及血管生长, 在心力衰竭、心肌梗死、先天性心脏病等心血管疾病中起重要作用。

[关键词] 长链非编码RNA; 肺腺癌转移相关转录本1; 急性心肌梗死

LncRNA MALAT1 in acute myocardial infarction

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Abstract Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNA) are a group of non-coding transcripts of more than 200 nucleotides that play important roles in regulating the physiological and pathological processes of the cardiovascular system through epigenetic, transcriptional, and post-transcriptional regulation of gene expression. Metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1 (MALAT1), is an evolutionary conserved lncRNA and initially associated with lung metastasis and is further associated with poor prognosis in various cancer patients, and has been associated with regulation of vascular endothelial cell proliferation, migration, and vascular growth. Related reports have been confirmed in cardiovascular diseases such as heart failure, myocardial infarction, and congenital heart disease.

Keywords lncRNA; metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1; acute myocardial infarction

急性心肌梗死(acute myocardial infarction, AMI)是一种具有高发病率和病死率的心血管疾病, 其病理特征为不稳定斑块破裂、糜烂基础上继发血栓形成, 导致冠状动脉血管闭塞。AMI的初步诊断通常根据患者的症状、体征、心电图表

现、心肌坏死标志物水平及超声心动图等临床指标。虽然肌钙蛋白已成为诊断AMI的公认指标, 但因其在心肌损伤的早期缺乏敏感性, 所以寻找一种新的能够快速对AMI进行早期诊断、治疗及预后评估的标志物尤为重要。肺腺癌转移相关转

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录本1(metastasis-associated lung adenocarcinoma transcript 1, MALAT1)参与内皮细胞的损伤修复,与低氧诱导因子-1 α 相互作用,调控内皮细胞急性缺血缺氧损伤和炎症反应过程^[1-2]。随着对MALAT1在促进心肌纤维化、动脉粥样硬化、心肌细胞凋亡等方面的研究逐渐增多,可能为心肌梗死的诊断和治疗提供新的方法。

1 LncRNA MALAT1概述

MALAT1又称为非编码核内富含转录物2,是一种主要在核内表达且高度保守的lncRNA,在哺乳动物体内多种组织细胞内表达,参与表观遗传调控以及细胞周期调控,同时也高表达于多种肿瘤细胞中,促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、转移和侵袭,与血管生成过程关系密切^[3-4]。据报道^[5-6],MALAT1在心肌梗死后的心肌组织、心肌缺血再灌注损伤中高表达,并且可抵消芬太尼的心脏保护作用。近年来,MALAT1被证实心血管疾病中起重要作用。对401例汉族心肌梗死患者的研究^[7]发现:MALAT1的单核苷酸多态性参与调节血脂水平。Zhu等^[8]发现:干细胞衍生外泌体可以通过外泌体/lncRNA MALAT1/核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B)/肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)信号通路预防衰老诱导的心脏功能衰竭。Guo等^[9]发现,lncRNA MALAT1通过调节miR-558增强unc-51样自噬激活激酶1介导的保护性自噬,保护心肌细胞免受异丙肾上腺素诱导的凋亡。另有研究^[10]发现:在心肌梗死动物模型中,瞬时外向钾电流是影响心脏动作电位的主要早期复极电流。MALAT1对心肌细胞中miR-200c有负调控作用,通过miR-200c/高迁移率族蛋白B1通路介导心脏瞬时外向钾电流的表达,上调Kv4.2和Kv4.3。

2 LncRNA MALAT1 与 AMI 的关系

Vausort等^[11]对414例AMI患者行经皮冠状动脉介入治疗,其中包括140例非ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者,274例ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者。在再灌注时采血获得血液样本,通过定量聚合酶链式反应测定外周血细胞中5种lncRNA的表达量。通过对5种lncRNA的研究:缺氧诱导因子1A反义RNA2(hypoxia inducible factor 1A antisense RNA 2, α HIF)、INK4基因座中反义非编码RNA(cyclindependent kinase inhibitor 2B antisense RNA 1, ANRIL)、钾离子电压门控通道, KQT

样亚家族,成员1反向链/反义转录子1(potassium voltage-gated channel, KQT-like subfamily, member 1 opposite strand/antisense transcript1, KCNQ1OT1)、心肌梗死相关转录本(myocardial infarction-associated transcript, MIAT)、MALAT1,发现AMI患者外周血细胞中这些lncRNA表达发生了变化,并与左室功能障碍有关。心肌梗死患者外周血细胞MALAT1表达升高,并且与非ST段抬高型心肌梗死相比,发生ST段抬高型心肌梗死患者MALAT1表达显著降低,MALAT1是射血分数 $\leq 40\%$ 患者出现左心功能不全的强单因素预测因子。在对132例AMI患者和104例健康人外周血单个核细胞中10种已知与心血管疾病相关的lncRNA的检测发现,10种lncRNA中lncRNA H19、MIAT和MALAT1水平明显高于健康对照组,使利用长链非编码RNA H19, MALAT1和MIAT作为诊断AMI的新的生物标志物成为一种可能^[12]。

3 LncRNA MALAT1 与动脉粥样硬化

氧化型低密度脂蛋白(oxidized low-density lipoprotein, oxLDL)诱导的内皮细胞损伤和凋亡是动脉粥样硬化的重要起始事件^[13-15]。氧化低密度脂蛋白激活后,单核细胞黏附在内皮细胞上,并从内皮细胞之间移入内膜下成为巨噬细胞,随后诱导动脉粥样硬化病变的形成。研究^[16]发现:MALAT1可以通过蛋白激酶B途径增加趋化因子受体CXCR2的表达,从而保护内皮细胞免受氧化低密度脂蛋白诱导的功能障碍,同时可以通过调节microRNA-155/细胞因子信号转导抑制蛋白1途径抑制氧化低密度脂蛋白诱导的人冠状动脉内皮细胞炎性细胞因子的释放和凋亡^[17]。

M2型巨噬细胞通过防止泡沫细胞的形成而具有保护动脉粥样硬化的作用^[18]。以往对高胆固醇血症小鼠的研究^[19-21]表明:M2巨噬细胞可以减少动脉粥样硬化,抑制M2极化可促进斑块的进展,所以巨噬细胞极化在动脉粥样硬化斑块形成中起重要作用。近期研究^[22-23]发现:MALAT1在氧化低密度脂蛋白处理的人脐静脉内皮细胞中表达量增加,并促进了M2巨噬细胞的极化。

4 LncRNA MALAT1 与心肌梗死后心室重塑

在心脏功能受损,心腔扩大、心肌肥厚的代偿过程中,心肌细胞、胞外基质、胶原纤维网等均发生相应变化,即心室重塑。MALAT1可通过促

进心肌细胞凋亡、加重心肌纤维化参与心肌梗死后心室重塑并使损伤心功能。

4.1 LncRNA MALAT1 与细胞凋亡

细胞凋亡是细胞程序性死亡的一种形式,它在生物体的进化、内环境的稳定以及多个系统的发育中起重要的作用。抑制心肌细胞凋亡是AMI治疗的重点。Hu等^[24]发现: MALAT1基因敲除可以上调miR-320而抑制Pten基因(gene of phosphate and tension homology deleted on chromosome ten, Pten)表达,从而减轻心肌凋亡,改善心肌梗死所致的心脏功能障碍。通过结扎冠状动脉左前降支建立小鼠心肌梗死模型,采用实时定量聚合酶链式反应和免疫印迹法检测小鼠心肌梗死模型中MALAT1的表达水平,发现MALAT1和Pten高表达,而miR-320的表达受到抑制。另有研究^[25]发现: lncRNA MALAT1通过调节miR-200a-3p/程序性凋亡蛋白4(programmed cell death 4, PDCD4)轴来调节缺氧/再灌注损伤后的心肌细胞凋亡。在心肌梗死小鼠模型和缺氧诱导的心肌细胞中, MALAT1和PDCD4的表达均有上调。MALAT1或PDCD4基因敲除可增强细胞活力、促进细胞周期进程、抑制细胞凋亡。Gong等^[26]发现: MALAT1可通过靶向调节miR-144-3p促进心肌梗死后心肌细胞凋亡,上调MALAT1可以促进心肌细胞凋亡,而下调MALAT1可以通过降低凋亡标志物如cleaved caspase3和cleaved PARP的表达来减少心肌细胞凋亡。在用原代心肌细胞及H9c2心肌细胞系构建的氧糖剥夺/复氧(oxygen-glucose deprivation and reperfusion, OGD/R)模型中, MALAT1基因敲除通过下调miR-122来抑制OGD/R诱导的心肌细胞凋亡^[27]。这些发现提示抑制MALAT1的表达可能成为治疗心肌梗死的重要靶点。

4.2 LncRNA MALAT1 与心肌纤维化

心肌纤维化是心肌梗死后的一种病理性重塑反应,受多种因素调节,包括转化生长因子 β 1(transforming growth factor- β 1, TGF- β 1)、血管紧张素II、内皮素1和血小板衍生生长因子等^[28-29]。研究^[30-31]发现: 在小鼠心肌梗死模型中, lncRNA MALAT1通过miR-145调节TGF- β 1的活性,促进心肌纤维化,并使心梗后心功能恶化。MALAT1基因敲除可减轻血管紧张素II诱导的细胞增殖、胶原生成和肌成纤维细胞的转分化,抑制心肌梗死或血管紧张素II诱导的TGF- β 1的激活,从而减轻心肌纤维化,改善心肌重构。

4.3 LncRNA MALAT1 与炎症反应

炎症因子参与了AMI后心室重塑的过程,在AMI后心室重塑中起不可或缺的作用。MALAT1基因敲除小鼠和内皮细胞模型的多项研究^[32]表明: lncRNA MALAT1通过激活血清淀粉样蛋白A-3调节葡萄糖诱导的炎症介质白细胞介素-6和TNF- α 的上调,而MALAT1基因敲除可以抑制炎症细胞因子的过度产生,防止其对细胞造成不可逆转的损害,并抵抗炎症损伤^[33]。

5 结语

随着对MALAT1的研究逐步深入, MALAT1在AMI中的研究进展受到越来越多的关注。MALAT1在心肌梗死患者外周血及心肌梗死小鼠模型中均有高表达。MALAT1基因敲除可以抑制心肌梗死后心肌细胞凋亡、减轻心肌纤维化、抑制炎症细胞因子过度产生从而改善心室重塑,有望为AMI的诊治提供新的作用靶点,对之后的基础及临床研究有一定的指导意义。但是,目前对MALAT1与AMI的研究多停留在动物及细胞模型阶段,相关临床证据较少。另外,诊断AMI的生物标志物应具有较高的敏感性和特异性,针对MALAT1这方面的研究仍有待完善。

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