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· 综述 ·

TDP-43 参与肌萎缩侧索硬化症的病理机制研究进展

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[摘要] 肌萎缩侧索硬化症(amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ALS)是以选择性上、下运动神经元损害为特征的慢性进行性神经系统变性疾病, 其发病机制尚不明确。TDP-43(transactive response DNA-binding protein-43)在细胞质中形成包涵体是ALS的特征性病理标志之一。病理性TDP-43通过影响细胞内多种生理过程介导了神经退变的发生, 如TDP-43可损害线粒体功能, 引发内质网应激(endoplasmic reticulum stress, ER stress), TDP-43的病理性聚集与应激颗粒(stress granule, SG)有密切关系, TDP-43可与细胞内降解途径相互作用产生细胞保护或细胞毒性效应等。

[关键词] 肌萎缩侧索硬化症; TDP-43; 发病机制

Research progress in the involvement of TDP-43 in the pathogenesis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

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Abstract Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a chronic and progressive neurodegenerative disease characterized with selective loss of upper and lower motor neurons, and the pathogenesis of it still remains elusive. One of the pathologic hallmarks of ALS is the presence of transactive response DNA-binding protein-43 (TDP-43)-containing cytoplasmic inclusions. Pathologic TDP-43 causes neurodegeneration via affecting various cellular physiological processes, including impairing mitochondrial function, triggering endoplasmic reticulum stress, being closely related to stress granule formation, and interacting with intracellular degradation pathways to exert protective or cytotoxic effects and so on.

Keywords amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; TDP-43; pathogenesis

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肌萎缩侧索硬化症(amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ALS)是以选择性上、下运动神经元损害为特征的慢性进行性神经系统变性疾病。ALS的发病及患病率具有地域差异, 据统计, 美国患病率为5.2/10万人^[1], 欧洲发病率为2.77/10万人年、患病率为10.32/10万人^[2]。ALS患者群体中家族性ALS(familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, fALS)约占10%, 而散发性ALS(sporadic amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, sALS)约占90%^[3], 男女比例为1.2:1~1.5:1^[2,4]。ALS的主要临床特点为肌肉无力、萎缩, 患者通常在起病后3~5年因为呼吸衰竭而死亡。多达50%的ALS患者可出现不同程度和类型的认知功能障碍, 将近14%的患者同时患有额颞叶痴呆(frontotemporal dementia, FTD)^[5], 因此ALS和FTD可能为同一异质性疾病谱的不同表型。在sALS及散发性FTD(sporadic frontotemporal dementia, sFTD)患者的皮质、脊髓神经细胞的病理性包涵体中可检测到TDP-43(transactive response DNA-binding protein-43)^[6], 从此开启了ALS和FTD病理研究的新纪元。笔者对TDP-43在ALS不同发病通路中的病理作用机制进行综述。

1 TDP-43 及其生理功能

TDP-43是由位于1号染色体上TARDBP基因编码的43 kD蛋白质, 由一个N末端、两个RNA识别模体(RNA recognition motif, RRM)、一段核定位信号(nuclear location signal, NLS)序列、一段核输出信号(nuclear export signal, NES)序列, 以及一个C末端所构成。N末端与TDP-43自身相互作用有关^[7-8]; RRM调节与RNA和单链DNA的相互作用, 参与RNA的剪接抑制等功能^[9-10]; NLS和NES则调控TDP-43进出细胞核^[11]; C末端具有朊蛋白样^[12]和液-液相分离(liquid-liquid phase separation, LLPS)特性, 后者与TDP-43病理性聚集有关^[13]。生理状态下TDP-43主要位于核内, 与多种DNA、RNA代谢蛋白相互作用^[14], 参与调控RNA和DNA代谢, 如剪接抑制^[15]、自身调控^[16]等; 发生应激时, TDP-43参与形成应激颗粒(stress granule, SG)^[17], 调控细胞质内RNA代谢。

2 ALS 中 TDP-43 的病理改变

TDP-43是除SOD1和FUS突变以外的大多数

ALS患者皮质、脊髓神经元或胶质细胞质中泛素阳性包涵体(ubiquitinated inclusion, UBI)的重要组成部分, 可呈圆形透明样、线团样或路易体样等形态。泛素化、磷酸化和裂解成35 (TDP-35)或25 kD (TDP-25)大小C末端片段(C-terminal fragment, CTF)的TDP-43主要聚集于细胞质, 而核内TDP-43发生缺失^[6,18]。TARDBP基因突变引起fALS^[19], 进一步提示TDP-43在ALS病理机制中的重要作用。

TDP-43蛋白可能通过核功能缺失(loss of function)或胞质毒性功能获得(gain of function)介导细胞损伤, 其参与ALS发病的病理过程主要包括线粒体损害、内质网应激(endoplasmic reticulum stress, ER stress)、SG动力学改变和细胞降解途径异常等(图1)。

3 病理性 TDP-43 在 ALS 中的发病机制

3.1 TDP-43 与线粒体损伤

线粒体功能障碍是TDP-43相关的神经退行性疾病中的重要机制之一。在正常人和sALS患者的线粒体中都存在有TDP-43蛋白^[20], 而一系列细胞或动物实验^[21-27]也证实TDP-43定位或聚集于线粒体。TDP-43通过线粒体转运信号片段(M1-M6)进入线粒体, 通过编辑M1片段为磷酸化M1可减少TDP-43在线粒体的聚集, 并能有效缓解野生型(wild type, WT)和突变TDP-43所致小鼠线粒体功能障碍、神经元损伤和ALS表型及运动障碍^[24-25]。TDP-43在线粒体中的聚集可造成线粒体形态异常、线粒体融合-分裂动力学异常、氧化磷酸化功能紊乱和线粒体运输障碍, 从而损害细胞能量供应并促发氧化应激, 介导运动神经元损伤。

3.1.1 TDP-43 引起线粒体形态学变化

形态结构异常是线粒体损害最直观的表现。在ALS患者Betz神经元中, 线粒体内膜解体呈空洞样外观^[28], TDP-43 G298S突变的ALS患者外周获取的成纤维细胞中, 也可见线粒体碎片化和大量圆形线粒体^[29]。在TDP-43 M337V^[21]和TDP-43 A315T^[28]转基因鼠模型的运动神经元或皮质中可见短小、嵴结构丧失或基质肿胀的线粒体, 下调TDP-43水平则能显著改善线粒体形态结构; 在具有TDP-43核缺失和细胞质异常聚集病理表现的细胞内, 可同时观察到线粒体碎片化、分布密度减低、融合-分裂异常和运输障碍等线粒体损害^[21]。

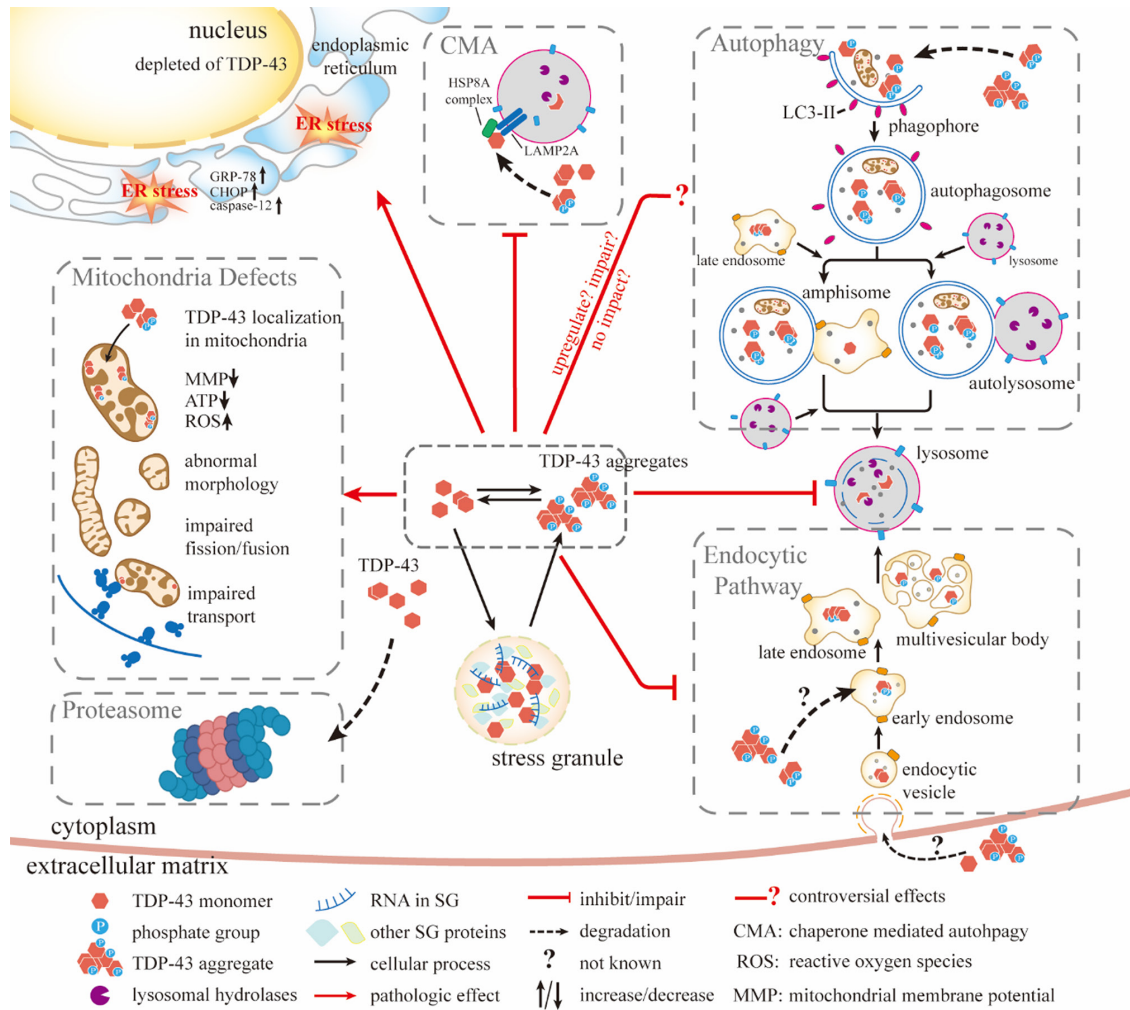


图1 TDP-43在ALS中的部分病理机制

Figure 1 Partial pathogenesis mechanisms of TDP-43 in ALS

细胞质TDP-43聚集物通过引发线粒体损害、内质网应激、参与应激颗粒动力学改变和作用于细胞降解途径等机制参与ALS的病理过程。TDP-43可进入线粒体, 损害线粒体复合物及其氧化磷酸化功能, 并导致线粒体分裂/融合动力学和转运异常。TDP-43引发内质网应激并介导细胞死亡。TDP-43聚集物的形成与应激下应激颗粒(SG)生成动力学有关, 应激中SG可募集并保护细胞质内TDP-43, 防止病理性聚集物的形成, SG异常解体可致TDP-43聚集。泛素-蛋白酶体系统(UPS)、自噬和内体-溶酶体途径可降解不同形式的TDP-43, 在清除细胞质TDP-43上具有协同作用, 但自噬也可加剧病理性TDP-43的细胞毒效应。TDP-43可损害内体-溶酶体途径, 但其对自噬途径的作用仍有争议。

Cytoplasmic TDP-43 aggregate is implicated in the pathogenesis of ALS by impairing mitochondria, triggering endoplasmic reticulum stress, being involved in SG dynamics and interacting with cellular degradation pathways. TDP-43 can localize to mitochondria, impair mitochondrial complexes and their functions of oxidation and phosphorylation, and lead to abnormal mitochondrial fission/fusion dynamics and transport. And TDP-43 triggers endoplasmic reticulum stress which results in cell death. The formation of cytosolic TDP-43 aggregates is related to the generation kinetics of stress granules (SG) under stress: SG recruits cytoplasmic TDP-43 and protects it from the pathological aggregate formation under stress, whereas the abnormal disassembly of SG causes TDP-43 aggregation. Ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS), autophagy and endolysosome can degrade different forms of TDP-43, respectively, working synergistically in removing cytoplasmic TDP-43, but some studies reported that activating autophagy can aggravate the cytotoxicity of pathological TDP-43. Besides, TDP-43 impairs the endolysosome pathway, but its effects on autophagy are still under debate.

3.1.2 TDP-43 引起线粒体融合 / 分裂动力学改变

线粒体碎片化提示可能在线粒体融合/分裂障碍。从小鼠胚胎分离的运动神经元中, WT和突变的TDP-43均可致线粒体长度和密度减少^[21];突变的TDP-43可促进线粒体分裂, 抑制TDP-43表达或过表达线粒体融合蛋白2(mitofusin 2, Mfn2)可减轻TDP-43引起的一系列线粒体异常, 包括分裂-融合障碍、形态学异常、线粒体跨膜电位(mitochondrial membrane potential, MMP)降低和活性氧族(reactive oxygen species, ROS)增多等^[21], 提示线粒体形态学异常和功能障碍可能均继发于融合-分裂异常。TDP-43通过作用于线粒体融合-分裂调节蛋白质, 引起其动力学障碍: TDP-43可与Mfn2相互作用并调节线粒体融合-分裂^[26]; 在突变型TDP-43 ALS(G298S)患者外周成纤维细胞中, 选择性抑制调节线粒体裂解的主要蛋白如动力蛋白相关蛋白1(dynamamin-related protein 1, Drp1)和线粒体分裂蛋白1(mitochondrial fission protein 1, Fis1)的相互作用, 可改善线粒体碎片化等形态结构异常和功能障碍^[29]。也有研究显示TDP-43导致线粒体分裂障碍, 如在TDP-43 A315T突变小鼠模型中, 皮质脊髓束运动神经元树突处的线粒体极度伸长, 甚至呈“串珠”样外观^[28]。这些发现提示线粒体融合-分裂异常是TDP-43所致线粒体损害的基本原因之一。

3.1.3 TDP-43 影响线粒体功能

氧化磷酸化、生成ATP是线粒体的重要功能, 线粒体能量生成障碍是导致神经元功能丧失、氧化应激和神经变性的重要因素。在WT和突变TDP-43的细胞及动物模型中^[21-23,29], MMP降低, ATP生成减少, ROS生成增加, 均提示能量生成障碍和氧化应激的存在^[26,30-31]。体外实验和果蝇在体研究^[23-24,27]发现: WT TDP-43可与呼吸链复合物I亚基ND3和ND6的mRNA结合并阻碍其正常翻译, 从而抑制复合物I的形成, 影响线粒体呼吸链功能; ALS相关的TDP-43突变(G298S、A315T、A382T)更进一步减少了ND3和ND6的表达, 而抑制TDP-43进入线粒体则可缓解线粒体功能障碍。

3.1.4 TDP-43 影响线粒体转运

线粒体的细胞内转运为神经元供能提供重要保障。TDP-43过表达、突变或缺失^[21]均可通过影响线粒体的运输而导致细胞损害。在过表达WT、TDP-25/35或突变TDP-43的细胞模型中可观察到线粒体分布异常, 轴突和树突的线粒体运输障碍^[22,32]。

TDP-43的A315T突变小鼠模型线粒体运输障碍的发生早于线粒体形态异常和ALS表型的出现^[33], 提示线粒体转运障碍是TDP-43所致的早期病理改变。

3.1.5 TDP-43 病理下线粒体自我保护机制

线粒体有自身应对TDP-43的细胞保护机制。例如, 酵母菌热休克时可将TDP-43转运入线粒体, 并由线粒体蛋白酶将其降解^[34]。TDP-43激活线粒体未折叠蛋白反应(mitochondrial unfolded protein response, UPR^m), 线粒体UPR^m蛋白酶LonP1能通过降解线粒体TDP-43从而减轻果蝇模型TDP-43所致细胞毒性, 下调LonP1使线粒体内TDP-43增加, 并加剧TDP-43所致线粒体损伤和果蝇神经退行性变^[23]。这些结果均说明维持TDP-43稳态对保护线粒体功能至关重要。

3.2 TDP-43 与 ER stress

内质网(endoplasmic reticulum, ER)是细胞内蛋白质折叠加工的重要场所。病理性TDP-43可引起ER形态异常, 如在TDP-43的A315T突变鼠皮质脊髓运动神经元和sALS患者含TDP-43包涵体的Betz细胞中, 病程早期即可观察到ER正常结构丧失, 或呈碎片化并失去正常的管腔、嵴等结构, 或呈气球样、串珠样畸变^[28]。

TDP-43可引发ER stress, 激活未折叠蛋白反应(unfolded protein response, UPR)而引发细胞凋亡。在TDP-43的A315T突变 ALS患者皮肤中发现ER stress标志物葡萄糖调节蛋白-78(glucose-regulated protein-78, GRP-78)显著升高^[35], 细胞试验也发现WT和突变的TDP-43均可上调ER C/EBP同源蛋白(C/EBP homologous protein, CHOP)和半胱氨酸天冬氨酸蛋白酶-12(cysteine-aspartic proteases-12, caspase-12)等应激蛋白, 从而激活ER stress并引起细胞凋亡^[35-36]; 过表达TDP-25/35可诱导包涵体形成, 并通过上调ER stress蛋白引发ER stress和细胞死亡^[37], 而抗癫痫药丙戊酸钠可减轻TDP-25过表达所引起的ER stress介导的凋亡, 并增强自噬, 减轻神经毒性^[37]。

3.3 TDP-43 病理性聚集和 SG

SG是细胞应激发生时, 为暂停细胞质内蛋白质翻译所形成的由RNA和蛋白质经LLPS组成的动态、没有膜包被的临时“细胞器”。LLPS也是TDP-43重要的生化行为, TDP-43和SG之间的密切关系提示SG在TDP-43病理性聚集中可能起重要

作用。

TDP-43和SG的相互作用常被认为促进TDP-43病理性聚集。早先研究在ALS和FTD患者脑内和发生应激的细胞中发现TDP-43包涵体与SG共定位,SG溶解剂可溶解TDP-43包涵体,而SG抑制剂可阻止TDP-43包涵体的生成^[17],提示SG和TDP-43包涵体具有同源性。ALS相关的TDP-43突变促进应激时带有SG特性的TDP-43包涵体[T细胞胞内抗原-1(T-cell intracellular antigen-1, TIA-1)阳性,可被环己酰亚胺(cycloheximide)溶解]的生成和细胞死亡^[17]。降低SG生成调节因子共济失调蛋白2(ataxin 2)水平可减少转基因小鼠TDP-43聚集及其细胞毒性,改善运动功能、延长寿命,并延迟SG的成熟,减少TDP-43募集至SG^[38]。这些结果表明SG与TDP-43聚集物的形成有关。

近来研究^[39-41]认为SG参与了TDP-43聚集物形成的早期阶段并起保护作用,病理性TDP-43聚集可能是异常应激状态下SG解体的结果。应激可导致内源性TDP-43被募集至SG,这种募集现象由TDP-43上的NLS与多聚ADP核糖[poly(ADP-ribose), PAR]发生结合所介导,并能够防止TDP-43被磷酸化,延缓磷酸化TDP-43形成病理性聚集物的早期过程。但应激去除后,SG消失而TDP-43阳性聚集物持续存在,且不能被SG溶解剂清除^[39]。若应激持续存在,SG也会发生解体,TDP-43聚集物与SG失去共定位关系,细胞质内TDP-43失去SG保护被磷酸化,并独立于SG发生LLPS并形成病理性聚集物^[40-41]。

相关机制研究^[13]表明:应激时TDP-43被募集至SG需要RNA的参与,RNA结合能力缺陷的TDP-43因不能被募集而在细胞质内形成磷酸化和p62阳性TDP-43颗粒,表现出TDP-43蛋白病的特征。进一步研究^[42]发现:较高的RNA/蛋白质比值可抑制有朊蛋白样特性的蛋白质[如FUS(fused in sarcoma)和TDP-43等]发生LLPS,维持蛋白质的动态状态并防止聚集发生。SG具有富含RNA的微环境,其中的高浓度RNA和TDP-43等蛋白质异质性共存并结合,阻止TDP-43的C末端低复杂度域(low complexity domain, LCD)间发生同质性结合、寡聚化和病理性聚集,而未被募集至SG的TDP-43则在缺少RNA的细胞质环境中发生病理性、同质性LLPS并形成聚集物^[13]。因此,如果SG生成动力学发生异常导致RNA和TDP-43等蛋白质比例失衡,将会促进病理性TDP-43聚集^[13]。

而如果应激延长了TDP-43等蛋白质在细胞质内的停留时间,也会增加其聚集倾向^[42]。

综上,虽然SG是应激时动态、临时的结构,且TDP-43也可经非SG途径形成聚集物^[43],但上述研究提示,持续应激或持续存在的SG可促进TDP-43发生病理性聚集,对应激下SG动力学的早期干预可能在初始阶段阻止TDP-43聚集物的形成,因而有可能成为可供选择的治疗策略之一。

3.4 TDP-43与细胞内降解途径

3.4.1 TDP-43与自噬

TDP-43作为ALS中异常聚集的蛋白质,细胞如何将其降解和清除是研究的热点。自噬是细胞内的重要降解通路,其常见形式有巨自噬(macroautophagy,简称自噬)、伴侣分子介导的自噬(chaperone-mediated autophagy, CMA)以及微自噬(microautophagy)。自噬又可分为选择性和非选择性,其中线粒体自噬(mitophagy)为研究较多的选择性自噬。自噬不仅参与TDP-43病理形式的清除,而且在其病理过程中起重要作用。

3.4.1.1 TDP-43对自噬的作用

TDP-43对自噬的作用文献报道不一。TDP-43可通过其毒性功能获得的机制影响自噬,但其具体作用仍有争议。早先研究发现sALS患者运动神经元中自噬水平增高^[44];过表达WT和突变TDP-43可激活自噬,自噬清除TDP-43起细胞保护作用^[35,37];但在TDP-25转基因鼠中自噬水平下降^[45];而在sALS患者含TDP-43包涵体的脊髓前角细胞中自噬水平则没有发生改变^[46]。有研究^[47]提示TDP-43对自噬的作用可能和病程有关:突变TDP-43(N390D)ALS敲入小鼠在症状前期,脊髓运动神经元中自噬发生激活并参与清除病理性TDP-43,但随着小鼠老龄化及症状的发生,自噬水平下降,TDP-43沉积增多,而蛋白酶体水平升高,说明在TDP-43病理中,自噬水平是动态变化的。近来发现,TDP-43聚集除了干扰自噬通路,也可损害CMA途径^[48]。

除了毒性功能获得的机制,TDP-43缺失模型证实其正常功能缺失也介导了自噬的异常改变。当TDP-43核内功能缺失时,可导致自噬相关蛋白质的mRNA如Atg7 mRNA^[49]、mTORC1关键组分raptor的mRNA、dynactin-1 mRNA^[50-51]和Bcl-2 mRNA^[47]等的表达发生异常,从而激活或损害自噬,或导致自噬体-溶酶体融合障碍,影响自噬的

多个环节。

综上, TDP-43对自噬的作用尚未达成共识, 其可能原因包括: 实验模型的不同, 如采用TDP-43过表达模型或缺失模型; 采用的自噬标志物不同; 不同模型中TDP-43对自噬各环节的影响程度不同等。因此未来探索TDP-43与自噬之间的相互作用的研究, 应注意进一步探讨实验模型、自噬标志物以及疾病发展对结论的影响。

3.4.1.2 自噬在 TDP-43 病理中的细胞保护作用 and 毒性作用

细胞可通过自噬途径清除TDP-43, 并减轻TDP-43所致细胞毒性^[35,37,52-56], 起细胞保护作用。新近研究^[48]发现, TDP-43也是CMA的底物, CMA可促进WT-TDP-43和经人为编辑的有聚集倾向的TDP-12xQ/N^[57]的清除。

然而, 也有研究^[36,50-51]发现: 激活自噬并不能起细胞保护作用, 反而加剧TDP-43的细胞毒性。激活自噬加剧TDP-43缺失果蝇模型的神经退行性变, 而抑制自噬则可改善之, 这可能是由于TDP-43正常功能缺失在诱导自噬的同时引起自噬体和溶酶体融合障碍, 造成自噬流受损、自噬囊泡堆积产生细胞毒性所致。类似地, TDP-43增强酵母的自噬水平, 但激活自噬加剧了细胞毒性, 而不能保护细胞^[58]。最近发现的FTD-ALS致病基因CYLD突变也可使自噬体-溶酶体融合受损、TDP-43异常定位和聚集^[59], 进一步提示自噬流异常可能是引起TDP-43病理的共同途径。

3.4.1.3 TDP-43 与泛素 - 蛋白酶体系统

泛素-蛋白酶体系统(ubiquitin proteasome system, UPS)介导以可溶性单体、异常折叠蛋白质为主的底物降解, 许多研究都证实UPS参与TDP-43的清除^[60-62]。近来的研究多集中于UPS和自噬在清除不同TDP-43形式上的协同与分工, 将在后面作详细讨论。

3.4.2 TDP-43 与内体 - 溶酶体途径

内体(endosome)是由细胞膜内陷所形成的囊泡, 其包裹的物质经早期内体、晚期内体或多泡小体(multivesicular body, MVB)运送至溶酶体内进行降解, 有研究^[63]也用胞吞(endocytosis)指代内体-溶酶体途径。

内体-溶酶体途径在清除病理性TDP-43中起着重要的作用。TDP-43与内体-溶酶体途径多种重要复合物或早期、晚期内体有明显的共定位关系^[63], 提示两者有密切的相互作用。内体-溶酶体途径是

清除细胞质TDP-43聚集物的重要途径^[58,63-68], 并起细胞保护作用; 该途径重要蛋白质功能缺失或用dynasore阻断该途径均会减少TDP-43清除, 加剧TDP-43聚集及其所产生的细胞毒性^[63]。

3.4.3 细胞内不同降解途径在清除 TDP-43 上的协同与分工

自噬、UPS和内体-溶酶体途径作为细胞内重要的降解机制, 在清除TDP-43上既有协同作用, 又有各自的特点。如UPS和自噬, 两者都参与了TDP-43的清除^[61], 但两个途径分别清除处于不同状态的TDP-43。TDP-43在细胞质中处于单体、寡聚体、小聚集体和大聚集体的生成与解离平衡, 其中单体通过UPS降解, 寡聚体和不可溶性小聚集体通过自噬降解, 而大聚集体则不能被直接降解, 需要崩解为小聚集体后经自噬降解, 因此阻断任一途径均可导致解离平衡的移动, 促进TDP-43降解或聚集^[61]。而在前述突变TDP-43(N390D)ALS敲入小鼠的脊髓运动神经元中, 症状前期上调的自噬水平, 在症状出现后发生下调, 而UPS通路活性升高^[47], 提示疾病晚期蛋白酶体可能代偿自噬损伤。UPS和自噬在清除TDP-43上的协作仍需进一步予以阐明。

类似地, 自噬和内体-溶酶体途径在清除TDP-43聚集物上也具有协同作用, 但内体-溶酶体途径更为重要^[63,69], 而自噬在内体溶酶体通路受到阻断时在清除TDP-43上起重要作用^[58]。虽然都能介导TDP-43的清除, 但两者所产生的细胞效应却不同: 内体-溶酶体途径起细胞保护作用^[58,63], 而自噬在TDP-43的效应可能是保护性的, 也可能是毒性的。因此, 促进内体-溶酶体途径不失为有助于TDP-43清除的潜在治疗策略。

4 结语

病理性TDP-43可引起线粒体损害、ER stress, 可产生于SG动力学异常, 可与细胞内降解途径相互作用, 从而引起ALS的选择性运动神经元变性。但病理性TDP-43类型繁多, 异质性大, 毒性机制复杂, 现有研究所得结论不一, 其在ALS的致病机制仍未明了, 因此难以为将TDP-43作为靶点的治疗策略提供足够的理论基础。这提示着, 今后的研究应着眼于当前研究结论的争议之处, 将其机制研究细化、具体化到每一种病理性TDP-43种类上。同时, TDP-43参与ALS的病理机制包括但不

限于前述这几个方面, 目前所发现的TDP-43突变还有许多尚未在细胞和动物模型中进行毒性机制的探索和验证, 因此未来更广泛地研究有利于具体化、精准化地理解不同病理性TDP-43的病理机制, 为寻找潜在的个体化治疗靶点和精准治疗策略提供帮助。

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