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过氧化物氢还原蛋白酶 1 在炎症相关疾病中的研究

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[摘要] 过氧化物氢还原蛋白酶(peroxiredoxin 1, Prdx1)作为普遍存在且高度保守的抗氧化蛋白超家族成员, 在哺乳动物中含量最高且组织分布最广泛, 是最受关注的抗氧化因子之一。Prdx1是一种抗氧化剂, 同时兼具分子伴侣的功能, 广泛参与体内各器官、细胞的抗氧化应激过程。人体疾病的进展过程中普遍存在炎症, Prdx1在神经系统、消化系统、循环系统及呼吸系统等炎症性疾病以及感染性疾病的发生发展过程中扮演重要角色。

[关键词] Prdx1; 炎症; 活性氧; 氧化应激

Research on peroxiredoxin 1 in inflammation-related diseases

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Abstract As a ubiquitous and highly conserved member of the antioxidant protein superfamily, peroxiredoxin 1 (Prdx1) has the highest content and the most extensive tissue distribution in mammals and is one of the most concerned antioxidant factors. Prdx1 is an antioxidant and has the function of molecular chaperones, which makes it widely involved in the process of anti-oxidative stress in various organs and cells in the body. Inflammation is commonly involved in the progression of human diseases. Prdx1 plays important role in the occurrence and development of inflammatory diseases in the nervous system, digestive system, circulatory system, and respiratory system, and of infectious diseases.

Keywords peroxiredoxin 1; inflammation; reactive oxygen species; oxidative stress

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细胞氧化还原状态的变化与许多细胞生长过程的调节密切相关。哺乳动物的过氧化物氧还原蛋白酶(peroxiredoxins, Prdxs)最早被发现是因为它们参与了广泛的细胞过程,包括增殖、分化和炎症等。Prdxs家族于1987年首次被Kim等^[1]在酵母中分离和提纯出来,称之为“保护性蛋白”。1994年,Chae等^[2]根据其功能特征重新命名为Prdxs。Prdxs在哺乳动物中表达6种亚型,为Prdx1~6。根据其中参与催化反应的半胱氨酸(Cys)残基数目和作用机制可以分为3个亚组:分别为典型双Cys型(2-Cys)、非典型双Cys型(atypical 2-Cys)和单Cys型(1-Cys)^[3-4]。Prdx1是一个同源二聚体,含有2个相同的活性位点,所以其COOH末端区域含有1个额外的保守的Cys残基(C_p)^[5],因此Prdx1属于典型的双Cys型。炎症是一个十分常见且重要的基本病理过程,炎症部位炎症介质的持续存在及其引发的级联反应能够诱导细胞增殖、趋化炎症细胞聚集,导致活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产物的增加,进而导致DNA氧化损伤。有文献[6-7]报道:Prdx1既可以通过清除各种ROS来减轻细胞或组织内氧化应激带来的机体损伤,也可以作为炎症反应中Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)相关信号通路的调节剂。本文重点阐述Prdx1在炎症相关疾病中的作用。

1 Prdx1 的酶学特性

Prdxs广泛存在于原核生物和真核生物中,所有的Prdxs蛋白在其NH₂末端区域都含有一个保守的Cys残基(C_p),在催化过程中被过氧化氢(hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂)氧化成亚磺酸(C_p-SOH),这是氧化反应的主要位点。在Prdx1中,COOH末端的Cys残基与硫氧还蛋白(thioredoxin, Trx)结合,从而恢复成其生理活性形态^[8]。Prdx1是一种分子质量为23 kD,由199个氨基酸残基组成的蛋白质,主要分布于细胞质和细胞核中,还存在于线粒体基质和过氧化物酶体中^[9]。Prdx1是Prdxs家族中分布最广泛的一个亚型,几乎在所有组织中都有高水平的表达^[9]。例如,在肺组织中,Prdx1高度表达于支气管上皮细胞和肺泡巨噬细胞^[10];在脑组织中,Prdx1高度表达于少突胶质细胞和施万细胞^[11]。

Prdx1是一种抗氧化剂,与细胞抗氧化应激防御系统有关。Prdx1可以清除体内的ROS,通过与不同类型的激酶和酶的直接或间接相互作用抑制氧化应激所诱导的细胞凋亡^[12]。Prdx1具有分子伴

侣的功能,在保护细胞免受氧化应激的功能上有着重要的作用^[13]。Prdx1的分子伴侣功能是独立于过氧化酶活性的,而与酶的寡聚状态有关^[14]。此外,Prdx1还具有免疫调节作用。细胞外研究^[15]发现,Prdx1能增强自然杀伤细胞(natural killer cell, NK)对肿瘤细胞的细胞毒性。在体内,Prdx1能够与巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(macrophage migration inhibitory factor, MIF)特异性结合,从而调节免疫反应^[16]。

2 Prdx1 与炎症相关系统疾病之间的关系

炎症是机体对有害刺激的一种适应性反应^[17]。炎症本身是有益的,是人体的自动防御反应,但在炎症过程中,损伤因子对组织或细胞直接或间接的破坏对人体是不利的^[18]。Prdxs参与了炎症反应过程^[19],但在调节炎症反应的方法、程度和结果上存在差异,这可能与Prdxs功能不同有关。例如,在Prdx1敲除(knockout, Ko)小鼠和Prdx2 Ko小鼠中,脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)处理后两组小鼠对LPS导致的致死性休克的敏感性都会增加,但是Prdx1 Ko小鼠的加速死亡与明显的肝炎有关^[20],而在Prdx2 Ko小鼠中,是与还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)氧化酶诱导的内源性ROS参与的炎症反应有关^[21]。炎症性疾病是一个广泛的概念,核因子κB(nuclear factor of kappa B, NF-κB)、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、c-Jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)等多条信号通路都参与了炎症反应^[22-23],许多慢性疾病都与炎症的反复刺激有关,越来越多的研究报道了Prdx1在炎症相关系统疾病中的重要作用。

2.1 Prdx1 与神经系统炎症性疾病

神经炎症是中枢神经系统由小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞激活的免疫应答,是各种神经系统疾病的重要病理过程。在神经退行性病变中,氧化应激是一个重要的病因^[24-25]。氧化应激的增加激活了NF-κB的调节通路,它的进一步转录引起了更多神经炎性介质的表达^[26],进而加重神经系统性疾病的发展。Prdxs在涉及氧化应激和炎症的一些神经系统疾病中具有保护作用^[27];而在缺血性脑损伤中,Prdxs是炎症反应的关键触发因子^[28]。Prdx1在神经系统炎症性疾病中的作用仍存在争议。在脑缺血再灌注损伤(cerebral ischemia reperfusion

injury, CIRI)和脑出血(intracerebral hemorrhage, ICH)中, CIRI早期产生的炎性细胞和炎性介质等构成了缺血性损伤向炎症性损伤转变的基础, 与其有关的急性炎症反应促进了脑损伤的发展, ICH中的炎症反应也会加重继发性脑损伤^[29-30]。Liu等^[31]对小鼠CIRI模型的研究发现: Prdx1在CIRI过程中表达水平上调, Prdx1 Ko小鼠可阻断TLR4/NF-κB信号通路, 减轻CIRI小鼠的细胞死亡和炎症反应。在ICH中, 细胞外Prdx1介导的TLR4/NF-κB途径激活可能导致ICH后神经炎性损伤^[32]。不同的是, Prdx1作为一种RNA结合蛋白(RNA-binding proteins, RBPs)能够减轻炎症, 并通过与富含腺嘌呤和鸟嘌呤的RNA结合, 调节凋亡相关的mRNA的稳定性, 进而减少ICH诱导的脑损伤^[33]。在蛛网膜下腔出血(subarachnoid hemorrhage, SAH)中, Prdx1和Prdx2的过表达能够减轻氧化应激和炎症反应, 明显改善神经系统的功能^[34]。综上所述, Prdx1在不同部位的表达, 参与不同的调节途径, 都会影响其在神经系统中的作用, 精确靶向控制Prdx1可能是未来神经炎症的治疗靶点。

2.2 Prdx1 与消化系统炎症性疾病

炎症性病变在消化系统中十分常见, 也是导致消化系统疾病的最常见原因之一。肠易激综合征(irritable bowel syndrome, IBS)和炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD)虽然有本质上的区别, 但炎症在它们的发生和发展中都起着重要作用。IBD如溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)和克罗恩病(Crohn's disease, CD)发展成结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)的风险比健康人群高^[35-36]。在肝脏中, 炎症反应同样促进着急性肝损伤的发生。在消化系统中的研究发现, Prdx1的表达既对炎症部位的氧化应激具有保护作用^[37], 又会促进炎症部位的促炎因子的表达^[38]。Horie等^[37]报道: 活动期UC与非活动期UC相比, 活动期UC的再生黏膜上皮细胞中Prdx1的表达随着炎症程度的增加而增加。另一项关于IBS的研究^[39]中也发现: 特别是感染型IBS(postinfectious IBS, PI-IBS)和腹泻型IBS(diarrhea-predominant IBS, IBS-D), 血清中Prdx1水平与它们的发展进程和严重程度呈显著正相关, 提示Prdx1的表达水平在一定程度上能够反应UC和IBS的炎症程度。NF-κB可诱导各种促炎基因的表达, 是炎症反应的关键介质^[40], 在与UC密切相关的CRC中, Prdx1的缺失导致SW480细胞中核NF-κB p65水平显著增加, 同时, 细胞质NF-κB p65水平显著降低。进一步研

究^[41]发现: SW480细胞中Prdx1缺失会导致肿瘤坏死因子-α(tumor necrosis factor-α, TNF-α)、白细胞介素-1β(interleukin-1β, IL-1β)、IL-6和趋化因子CXCL1[chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1, CXCL1]的表达显著增加, 据此推断Prdx1可能通过NF-κB p65信号通路抑制炎症过程, 并提示Prdx1是抗结直肠癌的潜在治疗靶点。此外, 在Prdx1对肝损伤的影响中, Prdx1通过减少血管内皮细胞黏附分子的表达, 能够抑制巨噬细胞的炎症反应和黏附, 从而调节肝损伤的微环境^[42]。不同的是, 另一项研究^[38]表明: Prdx1作为损伤相关分子模式(damage-associated molecular patterns, DAMPs)通过NF-κB信号通路及其他途径产生促炎细胞因子(TNF-α、IL-1β、IL-6)来诱导炎症的发生, 加重急性肝损伤, 但研究者也肯定了Prdx1可能通过抑制氧化应激对肝损伤起到保护作用。

2.3 Prdx1 与循环系统炎症性疾病

循环系统疾病又称心血管疾病, 主要包括心脏和血管的疾病。对冠状动脉疾病(coronary artery disease, CAD)风险位点分析^[43]发现: 炎症与CAD的发生机制密切相关, 在其他心脏疾病中, 炎症也发挥着重要的作用。在动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, AS)形成过程中, 炎症反应贯穿了AS发展的始末^[44], 巨噬细胞介导血管内皮下氧化低密度脂蛋白(oxidized low density lipoprotein, oxLDL)发生氧化修饰, 大量吞噬oxLDL, 变为泡沫细胞, 进而导致AS, AS斑块的所有细胞中, 巨噬细胞的Prdx1表达水平最高^[45]。已有证据^[46]提示: Prdx1可能参与了心血管疾病的发展过程。在心血管疾病中, NF-E2相关因子2(NF-E2-related factor 2, Nrf2)是一种转录因子, 可介导许多生物过程。相关研究^[47]表明: 缺乏Nrf2会加剧心肌氧化应激和炎症反应, Nrf2的激活可以改善心脏功能, 对心脏和血管具有明显的保护作用, 可预防和延缓心血管疾病^[48]。在小鼠心肌肥厚的模型中, 心肌细胞中Prdx1的表达水平明显上调, Prdx1通过激活Nrf2/血红素加氧酶1(heme oxygenase-1, HO-1)信号转导来减轻压力超负荷引起的心脏炎症和氧化应激^[46]。另外, Prdx1可作为接受体外膜氧合(extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, ECMO)支持的心源性休克患者的早期生物标志物。研究^[49]发现: ECMO支持的患者, 其早期Prdx1的释放与全身炎症反应综合征的发生和不良的临床结局有关。在AS中, Prdx1可能通过抑制细胞内H₂O₂的积累, 进而影响内皮细胞和巨噬细胞

中抑制炎症的信号通路, 起到抗AS的作用^[50]。之后的一项研究^[45]也发现: 巨噬细胞受到脂质刺激后, Prdx1可通过控制H₂O₂调节的脂噬通量来维持巨噬细胞的胆固醇平衡。在oxLDL处理的巨噬细胞中, Prdx1既可以作为抗氧化剂来提高细胞的存活率, 又可以作为p38 MAPK激活的调节因子, 为细胞凋亡的启动提供了选择^[51]。由此看来, Prdx1可能通过多种途径在心血管疾病中起到保护作用, 但是其具体机制还需要进一步研究。此外, 此类研究大多是建立在动物模型上的基础研究, 充分了解其机制后, 如何更好地应用到临幊上, 还有很长的路要走。

2.4 Prdx1 与呼吸系统炎症性疾病

呼吸系统疾病是一种常见、多发性疾病, 主要发生于气管、支气管、肺部及胸腔。ROS是细胞信号通路的重要调节因子, 其产生超过了细胞的抗氧化能力就会发生氧化应激, Prdx1是其中的重要因素。过度的氧化应激反应可导致包括肺组织在内的各种组织的炎症反应以及血管屏障功能障碍和损伤^[52]。在呼吸系统中, 大部分疾病都与炎症反应密切相关。例如, 急性肺损伤(acute lung injury, ALI)实质上是炎症反应和毛细血管通透性增加的综合征, 过敏性哮喘也是一种慢性炎症性疾病。现有的研究表明: Prdx1参与了ALI的发生发展, 且可能是过敏性哮喘的生物标志物。ALI是由多种疾病导致的肺部损伤, 其发病机制尚未完全清楚, 由炎性细胞、细胞因子和炎性介质构成的调节系统失控导致肺内皮细胞与上皮细胞为主的细胞受损理论已被广泛认同。在ALI大鼠模型中, Prdx1过表达促进了NF-κB p65的核异位, 进而增加促炎细胞因子IL-6、IL-8和TNF-α的表达, 而Prdx1的缺失则会导致其表达下调^[53]。同样, 臭氧(ozone, O₃)诱导的肺部炎症也证明了这种作用。Prdx1虽然对氧化应激引起的损伤有一定的保护作用, 但更加促进了IL-6和角质形成细胞趋化因子(keratinocyte chemoattractant, KC)等炎性介质的表达, 促进炎症的发生。不同的是, Lv等^[52]对ALI大鼠模型的研究发现: Prdx1 Ko小鼠可通过增加ROS水平, 并激活P38/JNK信号通路来增加肺损伤。有研究^[52]认为: Prdx1可能通过保护肺泡上皮细胞的完整性, 减轻肺水肿, 从而改善肺组织的病理损伤。同样, 在博来霉素诱导的肺部炎症和肺纤维化中, 研究者^[54]证明Prdx1降低了ROS水平和MIF活性, 在预防肺部炎症和纤维化中起着重要的作用。Prdx1也能够通过抗氧化作用对血清T辅

助细胞2(T helper cell 2, Th2)介导的过敏性气道炎症起到保护作用^[55]。综上所述, Prdx1在呼吸系统中促进或抑制炎症反应的这种双向作用, 可能跟不同诱导剂在模型体内产生的其他一些内在因素有关, Prdx1与这些因素之间的具体作用机制仍需进一步阐明。

3 Prdx1 与感染性疾病之间的关系

感染是由细菌、病毒或其他微生物引起的、与体内免疫细胞反应的局部或全身组织的炎症反应, 属于炎症的一种类型, 炎症和感染常常并存^[56]。严重的细菌感染会引起感染性休克, 也就是脓毒性休克, 常常伴有全身炎症反应综合征。病毒感染往往是由于交叉感染引起的, 会对机体产生不利的影响, 如乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)感染已经成为慢性肝病的主要危险因素^[57]。细胞因子在机体抵抗细菌、病毒感染和诱导炎症反应过程中起着重要的作用, Prdx1可与细胞因子和病毒相关蛋白相互作用而发挥作用。在LPS诱导的感染性休克小鼠模型中, He等^[58]发现: Prdx1在休克后的6 h内可能通过抗氧化作用抑制炎症, 而在12 h后体内促炎细胞因子水平显著增高, 进而促进炎症, 加重感染性休克的程度。而在热灭活金黄色葡萄球菌(heat-killed Staphylococcus aureus, HKSA)诱导的感染性休克中有着不同的发现: 相较于野生型小鼠, Prdx1 Ko小鼠细胞因子的产生和肝细胞的凋亡会增加, 从而产生肝脏的炎症损伤, 病死率更高, 提示Prdx1可能对HKSA诱导的感染性休克有着保护作用^[59]。Prdx1在感染性休克中的作用机制尚未阐明, 具体作用也可能会因为不同诱导物而产生不同的作用。HBV感染是一个全球性的重大健康问题, 我国目前也仍然是乙肝大国。Deng等^[60]发现: Prdx1是乙肝病毒X蛋白(HBV X protein, HBx)的结合蛋白, Prdx1可与HBV相关RNA相互作用, 促进其衰退, 对HBV的复制产生负调节作用, 这可能为Prdx1在HBV感染的宿主防御机制中的作用提供新的线索。Prdx1在感染性疾病中可能还会与其他蛋白质结合或者参与不同的信号通路而发挥作用, 这仍需进一步研究。

4 结语

Prdx1是一种具有多种生物学功能的蛋白质, 通过其对氧化还原信号通路的调节和分子伴侣的功能, 在炎症过程中发挥关键作用, 从而对不同

系统的各种炎症相关性疾病产生促进或抑制作用(图1)。Prdx1在细胞内作为抗氧化剂的研究已经有较多报道,而在细胞外作为炎症调节因子的研

究还不够深入,并且这种调节作用与抗氧化活性无关。现有的研究表明Prdx1参与了炎症相关性疾病,而其中的具体机制仍需进一步研究。

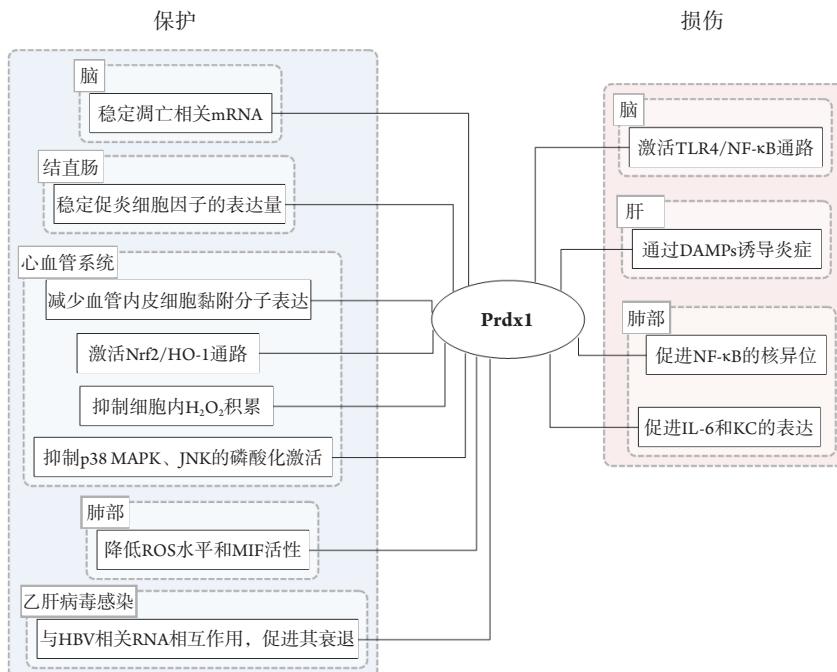


图1 Prdx1与炎症相关系统疾病之间的关系概述

Figure 1 Overview of the relationship between Prdx1 and inflammation-related systemic diseases

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