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内质网应激在急性肺损伤中的研究进展

马丽¹ 综述 肖敏², 董良¹ 审校

(1. 柳州市人民医院麻醉科, 广西 柳州 545006; 2. 柳州市人民医院皮肤科, 广西 柳州 545006)

[摘要] 内质网是细胞内重要的细胞器之一, 主要参与蛋白质的加工和修饰, 引导其正确的折叠与组装。在各种刺激因素如感染、氧化应激等的作用下, 内质网会发生功能紊乱, 导致内质网应激(endoplasmic reticulum stresses, ERS)。持续的ERS可导致未折叠蛋白反应(unfolded protein response, UPR)发生, 通过诱导蛋白伴侣分子产生等途径可恢复稳态维持细胞的生存, 但持续过度的ERS将导致细胞的死亡。肺内各种细胞内存在大量的内质网, 许多肺部相关疾病均与ERS有关。急性肺损伤(acute lung injury, ALI)及急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)是临床急重症, 其发病机制尚未完全清楚。在不同因素所致ALI动物肺组织中都显示了ERS的存在, 表明ERS可能在ALI的发生、发展中起重要作用。

[关键词] 急性肺损伤; 内质网应激; 肺部疾病; 未折叠蛋白反应

Research progress of endoplasmic reticulum stress in acute lung injury

MA Li¹, XIAO Min², DONG Liang¹

(1. Department of Anesthesiology, Liuzhou Municipal People's Hospital, Liuzhou Guangxi 545006; 2. Department of Dermatology, Liuzhou Municipal People's Hospital, Liuzhou Guangxi 545006, China)

Abstract Endoplasmic reticulum is one of the essential organelles in cells, mainly involved in the processing and modifying proteins, guiding its correct folding and assembly. The stimuli, such as infection, oxidative stress, etc., can induce endoplasmic reticulum stress (ERS). Sustained ERS can cause unfolded protein response (UPR), and to restore steady-state maintenance cells by generating protein companion molecules, but continuous excessive ERS will lead to cell death. There are many endoplasmic reticula in various cells in the lung, and many lung-related diseases are related to ERS. Acute lung injury (ALI) and acute respiratory distress syndrome are clinical urgencies, and the pathogenesis has not been fully understood. Endoplasmic reticulum stress was found in the lung tissues of ALI animals caused by different factors, indicating that ERS may play an essential role in the development of ALI.

Keywords acute lung injury; endoplasmic reticulum stress; lung disease; unfolded protein response

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通信作者 (Corresponding author): 肖敏, Email: 501880191@qq.com

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急性肺损伤(acute lung injury, ALI)/急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)是一种主要由脓毒血症、创伤、吸入有害气体等各种肺内外因素导致的急性肺损害^[1], 其主要病理特征为弥散性肺泡损伤、肺微血管通透性增高以及肺水肿、肺泡间隔增宽^[2-3]。ALI是一种炎症性肺部疾病, 最突出的病理生理特征是肺微血管内皮屏障的破坏、肺上皮细胞的死亡以及严重的炎症反应^[1,4-5]。许多肺部相关疾病均与内质网应激(endoplasmic reticulum stress, ERS)有关, 如慢性阻塞性肺疾病、ALI、肺癌、肺动脉高压和肺纤维化等^[6-9]。此外, 在不同因素所导致ALI动物肺组织中, 均存在内质网应激, 表明ERS可能在ALI的发生、发展中起重要作用^[10-11]。

1 内质网功能与内质网应激

内质网是细胞内由膜性小管和扁平囊构成细胞器, 在蛋白质的生产, 特别是在分泌蛋白和膜蛋白的合成、加工和组装中发挥重要作用^[12-13]。内质网内含有大量的伴侣蛋白、糖基化酶以及氧化还原酶, 是脂类和胆固醇合成、蛋白质合成与折叠及其翻译后修饰的场所, 特别是为新生肽链的正确折叠提供了保障, 同时能通过内质网相关降解系统清除非正确折叠的中间产物, 起到质量控制的作用^[13]。因此, 内质网在细胞功能稳态的维持中起重要作用。在各种应激条件下, 如细胞内钙稳态失衡、氧化应激、病毒感染等均可导致内质网功能紊乱、破坏, 进而诱发ERS^[14-15]。ERS可导致未折叠或错误折叠的蛋白质在内质网管腔内积聚, 进而诱发未折叠蛋白反应(unfolded protein response, UPR)^[16-17]。UPR是一条保守的信号通路, 可维持和恢复蛋白稳态。UPR信号通路由3个内质网跨膜传感器组成, 包括1型肌醇依赖酶(inositol-requiring enzyme 1, IRE1)、双链RNA依赖的蛋白激酶内质网激酶(protein kinase R-like endoplasmic reticulum kinase, PERK)和活化转录因子6 α (activating transcription factor 6, ATF6), 均与分子伴侣蛋白葡萄糖调节蛋白78(glucose-regulated protein 78, GRP78), 亦称为免疫球蛋白重链结合蛋白(immunoglobulin heavy chain-binding protein, BIP)结合形成稳定复合物, 处于未激活状态^[17]。GRP78/BIP属于热休克蛋白70家族, 可帮助新生蛋白的成熟和折叠。由于GRP78/BIP对错误折叠或未折叠蛋白质的疏水区域具有较高的亲和力,

它可从上述感受分子中解离出来, 进而激活下游的UPR通路途径来提高蛋白质折叠能力或抑制蛋白质的产生和积聚、加速非功能性蛋白降解, 是一种重要的细胞自我保护机制^[16-17]。

UPR通过阻止蛋白质翻译, 促进错误折叠蛋白质的降解, 上调伴侣蛋白的表达, 以及通过内质网相关降解通路增加错误折叠的蛋白质的清除率, 发挥适应性作用, 从而维持内质网稳态。如果这一适应阶段不能恢复蛋白稳定, 长时间的UPR激活可导致细胞病理性的重新编程或启动促凋亡通路, 最终导致细胞死亡。UPR激活的信号通路包括以下3条通路^[16]。

1) IRE1信号通路途径: IRE1有IRE1 α 和IRE1 β 两个亚型。IRE1 α 在所有细胞的内质网中普遍存在, 而IRE1 β 仅存在于肠道和肺内细胞^[12]。IRE1 α 在其细胞质区含有1个激酶结构域和1个核酸内切酶结构域。当内质网有足够的蛋白质折叠能力时, IRE1与GRP78/BIP结合处于非活性状态; 而发生ERS时, IRE1与GRP78/BIP解离, 并导致IRE1自结合形成大的寡聚体, 进而自磷酸化。这种构象变化可进一步激活X-盒结合蛋白(X box-binding protein 1, XBP)的核糖核酸酶结构域, 该结构域进而切除XBP1 mRNA中的26个核苷酸内含子, 产生剪接的XBP1(spliced XBP1, XBP1s)。XBP1s是一种转录因子, 调节着许多涉及蛋白质折叠、质量控制内质网分子伴侣蛋白基因的表达, 如GADD153(growth-arrest and DNA damage-inducible gene 153)、GRP78/BIP等^[16]。当面临严重的应激时, IRE1 α 也可通过激活C-jun氨基末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)信号诱导细胞凋亡^[18]。

2) PERK信号通路途径: PERK通路的调控方式与IRE1类似。在应激状态下, PERK与GRP78/BIP分离后, PERK进而二聚化和自磷酸化。但一旦激活, PERK会招募并磷酸化翻译起始因子(eukaryotic translation initiation factor, eIF2)。eIF2磷酸化一方面可直接抑制蛋白质合成, 减轻内质网的压力^[16], 同时亦可通过活化转录因子-4(activating transcription factor 4, ATF4)调控其他基因表达, 如ATF3和CCAAT/增强子结合蛋白(C/EBP)同源蛋白[CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein (C/EBP) homologous protein, CHOP]的生成^[16]。ATF4是PERK信号通路途径的一种关键转录因子, 通过调节与蛋白质折叠、自噬和氧化还原稳态有关的基因的表达来促进适应性反应。在慢性ERS下, ATF4激活促凋亡蛋白CHOP, 可触发细

胞凋亡^[19]。

3)ATF6信号通路途径: ATF6有ATF6 α 和ATF6 β 两种亚型。ERS时, ATF6与BIP解离是其激活的主要机制, 但它对内质网氧化还原环境的改变也很敏感, 这可能有助于其激活。与BIP解离后, ATF6 α 转位到高尔基体, 在那里它被第1位点蛋白酶(site-1 protease, S1P)和第2位点蛋白酶(site-2 protease, S2P)水解, 产生1个可溶性的细胞质片段, 作为碱性亮氨酸拉链转录因子发挥作用。这个切割的ATF6片段功能与XBP1类似, 都可上调许多内质网分子伴侣以及关键UPR组分基因的表达, 包括XBP1的产生, 因此有助于维持内质网功能稳定^[20]。

2 ERS 与 ALI/ARDS

研究^[6,10]证实: ERS及UPR信号通路在各种因素所导致的ALI模型肺组织中激活, 参与ALI/ARDS的发生、发展, 而抑制ERS可以减轻ALI(表1), 提示ERS可能是治疗ALI/ARDS的新靶点。

2.1 ERS 与各因素所致的 ALI/ARDS

ALI可由肺炎、溺水、吸入气体及机械通气等直接引起, 或肺外间接损伤引起, 如脓毒症、急性胰腺炎、休克创伤、烧伤等^[2]。脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)是ALI病理过程中重要的致病因素, 亦是常用的ALI模型诱导剂^[32]。研究^[33]发现: 在无论是气管滴注LPS或腹腔注射LPS诱导的ALI小鼠肺组织中, ERS相关标志物ATF4、XBP1及CHOP等的表达均明显上调, 说明LPS所致ALI/ARDS动物模型发生了ERS。有学者^[34]通过尾静脉注射LPS建立大鼠ALI模型, 结果亦显示: 在ALI

早期肺组织中即有ERS相关标志物GRP78基因及蛋白质表达增加, 提示ALI发生的早期肺内就已发生ERS; 进一步的观察发现, 随着时间延长, 在造模1 h后的变化并不明显的CHOP于造模6、12 h后亦明显升高, 且caspase-12的表达亦随时间逐渐增加, 与ALI时肺上皮细胞和肺血管内皮细胞凋亡的时间节点相一致, 表明ERS参与ALI的发生、发展^[34]。除细菌毒素外, 病毒感染亦是导致肺损伤的重要因素。在一项检测死于新冠肺炎(COVID-19)患者肺组织的研究^[35]中, 与非COVID-19对照肺相比, 由SARS-CoV-2病毒所致肺炎患者的肺细胞和巨噬细胞中GRP78的表达高度升高, 提示SARS-CoV-2病毒感染诱导ERS和UPR的上调。

除LPS模拟的脓毒症性ALI外, ERS亦与高氧性肺损伤相关。在幼鼠高氧ALI模型^[36]中, GRP78和CHOP上调, 而通过ERS通路抑制剂盐酸戊乙奎醚干预可使GRP78和CHOP表达下调, 减轻肺损伤。在百草枯所致的ALI^[37-38]中, PERK信号通路首先被激活, GRP78和CHOP等ERS标志物在支气管上皮细胞、肺泡上皮细胞、肺血管内皮细胞表达明显增加。此外, 研究^[29,39]发现IRE1 α 通路在机械通气所致的ALI激活。

输血相关性ALI(transfusion-related acute lung injury, TRALI)为一种特殊类型的输血并发症, 是指在输血过程中或输血后6 h内发生的ALI/ARDS^[40]。蔡光秀^[41]通过依次输注脂多糖和血浆, 建立输血相关性ALI大鼠模型, 发现在肺组织中, ERS标志物GRP78表达明显上调, 且伴随氧化应激失衡, 如丙二醛(MDA)、8-羟化脱氧鸟苷(8-OHdG)含量增加, 提示氧化应激和ERS参与了输血相关性ALI的发生, 但两者在其中的确切作用及相关性有待于深入研究。

表1 ERS参与各种因素所致ALI

Table 1 Endoplasmic reticulum stress involved in acute lung injury caused by different factors

肺损伤模型	检测的ERS指标	采用的ERS阻断剂	参考文献
LPS/盲肠结扎和穿刺	PERK, eIF2- α , ATF4, CHOP	4-PBA/penehyclidine hydrochloride (PHC)	[21-25]
高氧	CHOP, GRP78, XBP1	—	[26]
病毒	GRP78	—	[27]
油酸	GRP78	—	[28]
机械通气	GRP78, CHOP, p-IRE1 α	—	[29]
其他(海水吸入)	XBP1s, GRP78, CHOP	4-PBA	[30-31]

2.2 ERS 参与 ALI/ARDS 的机制

ERS参与ALI的具体机制目前仍不清楚,可能与放大炎症、氧化应激以及诱导肺内上皮细胞、血管内皮细胞死亡等有关。炎症失控和氧化应激在ALI/ARDS的发生、发展中具有核心作用^[42]。研究^[43]表明:ALI的肺上皮细胞损伤在很大程度上归因于氧化应激,ROS亦被认为是导致UPR激活的重要因素。此外,ERS可放大炎症反应,并参与多种炎症性疾病,如ERS诱导的NLRP3炎性小体活化是各种炎症性疾病的病理学基础^[44-45],而NLRP3炎性小体是ALI肺内炎症不受控的关键因子^[46]。还有研究^[33]表明:ERS可能在促进M1巨噬细胞极化中发挥作用,通过调控M1/M2失衡导致ALI炎性失控。另外,ERSERS激活相关信号通路可诱导肺内上皮细胞死亡,可能参与ALI的发生、发展。血管内皮细胞炎症和屏障功能障碍是ALI/ARDS发病机制中的关键事件。研究^[21,47]发现:给予人肺动脉内皮细胞ERS抑制剂4-苯基丁酸(4-phenyl butyric acid, 4-PBA)预处理可减轻内皮细胞的炎症反应;BIP沉默可抑制NF- κ B的激活,并可恢复降低血管内皮通透性,这些结果提示BIP在NF- κ B介导的内皮炎症中起重要作用^[48]。

3 结语

在不同因素所致的ALI/ARDS发生、发展过程中都有ERS的参与。ERS及其诱导的细胞死亡除直接导致ALI/ARDS的肺组织病理变化外,也能够激活NLRP3炎性小体,这可能是ALI炎症失控的重要机制之一。尽管UPR在ALI/ARDS中呈现激活被广泛接受,但ERS参与ALI的具体机制目前仍不清楚,导致UPR在ALI/ARDS中的作用存在争议。ALI时ERS产生的机制也有待进一步研究。因此,阐明ESR在ALI/ARDS中的作用和机制以及ESR干扰药物的研究进展,将为通过抑制ERS相关靶点成为临床上一种治疗ALI的新途径。目前,针对UPR的3条经典通路,已发现和合成多种不同的抑制剂,并在体外及动物实验证明了其有效性,但大多数分子在体内防治ALI/ARDS的作用仍待进一步研究,特别是目前尚未有临床实验证明这些ERS抑制剂治疗的有效性。因此,发现新的、更具有特异性的抑制剂以及开展相应的临床试验是目前需努力的方向。

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