

SIRT 家族成员对肿瘤恶性演进的调控作用

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摘要: 蛋白质乙酰化是一种翻译后修饰, 在细胞凋亡、线粒体生成、脂质代谢、细胞应激等生理学功能中发挥重要作用。组蛋白及非组蛋白乙酰化状态失衡与肿瘤的恶性演进密切相关, 是肿瘤治疗的新靶点。其中, 哺乳动物 sirtuins 家族蛋白是 NAD^+ 依赖的 III 类去乙酰化酶, 调控衰老、肿瘤、糖尿病、肥胖和神经退行性疾病的发生发展。本文重点阐述了 sirtuins 在肿瘤演进中的作用: 维持基因组稳定性、调控能量代谢、调节肿瘤干细胞功能, 概述了 sirtuins 家族蛋白的调控因子与相关通路, 及其激动剂与抑制剂的研究进展, 并总结了 SIRT2 在耐药、增殖、转移等肿瘤恶性演进过程中所扮演的角色, 对于肿瘤的治疗具有重要意义。

关键词: sirtuins 家族蛋白; SIRT2; 肿瘤; 恶性演进

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Sirtuins in malignant progression of tumor

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Abstract: As a post-translational modification, protein acetylation plays an important role in the regulation of apoptosis, mitochondriogenesis, lipid metabolism and cellular stress response. The imbalance of acetylation and deacetylation has been blamed for the tumorigenesis and malignant progression, which is gradually considered as a promising therapeutic target. Mammalian sirtuins, a NAD^+ dependent class III HDACs, are closely related to the development of aging, tumor, diabetes, obesity and neurodegenerative diseases. To provide a theoretical basis for the development of new anti-tumor drugs and the treatment of malignant tumors, this paper is prepared to focus on the irreplaceable role of sirtuins in tumor evolution: maintaining genomic stability, regulating energy metabolism, and facilitating tumor cells stemness. The modulator and pathways of sirtuins family and the research progress of agonists and inhibitors are also reviewed. The functions of SIRT2 in resistance, proliferation and metastasis have been highlighted.

Key words: sirtuins; SIRT2; tumor; malignant progression

癌症是全球第二大死亡原因, 每 6 人中就有 1 人死于癌症。2014 年世界癌症日前夕, 世界卫生组织 (WHO) 发表的《2014 年世界癌症报告》显示, 2012 年全球新增癌症病例数约 1 400 万, 并有 820 万人死亡, 预计未来 20 年, 新病例数将上升 57% 左右^[1]。随

着分子靶向疗法的出现, 癌症的治疗已取得了巨大的进步, 如 2004 年, 美国 FDA 批准了首个用于非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 的 EGFR 抑制剂, 约 1/4 NSCLC 患者能够获得有效治疗^[2]。但遗憾的是, 由于肿瘤恶性演进过程中通常会产生产生异质性, 多数靶向药物因而失效^[2,3]。

针对肿瘤发展的研究大多局限于新生血管生成、细胞间/细胞-细胞基质间黏附作用等方面^[4], 关注肿瘤细胞本身恶性化进程潜能的研究较少。以肿瘤转移

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为例,即使有部分研究关注到了肿瘤细胞本身的运动能力,但是大多难以有针对性地开发干预策略。如文献^[5]报道 CD133、CD87 等细胞干性标记物在肺癌中表达增加,与肿瘤耐药及远端转移等恶性进程密切相关,但目前缺乏精细靶向肿瘤细胞干性的有效手段。由此可见,目前对相关分子机制的理解尚比较局限,这使得探索调控肿瘤恶性演进、转移的新分子机制迫在眉睫。

肿瘤的发生、发展被认为是细胞内基因调控紊乱所致,近年来,包括 DNA 修饰、蛋白翻译后修饰在内的表观遗传学逐渐成为研究热点^[6]。常见的蛋白翻译后修饰有磷酸化、乙酰化、甲基化和泛素化^[7]。其中组蛋白及非组蛋白乙酰化状态失衡与肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关,是肿瘤治疗的新靶点^[7,8]。因此,深入研究组蛋白去乙酰化酶在肿瘤恶性演进特别是浸润、转移过程中的作用,为新型抗肿瘤药物的研发以及临床恶性肿瘤的治疗提供理论依据,对于肿瘤的控制与治疗具有重要意义。

1 Sirtuins 家族蛋白

蛋白质乙酰化是一种转录修饰,它调控 DNA 识别、蛋白质相互作用、蛋白质催化活性和稳定性,因而在细胞凋亡、线粒体生成、脂质代谢、细胞应激、细胞衰老及炎症等生理学功能中发挥重要作用^[9,10]。

组蛋白乙酰转移酶 (HATs) 和组蛋白脱乙酰酶 (HDACs) 分别催化链中的赖氨酸残基 (ϵ 氨基) 乙酰化和脱乙酰化^[9]。Sir (silent information regulator) 基因首先在酵母菌中被发现,因其与寿命的延长相关而备受关注,哺乳动物同源基因 sirtuins 也随之成为研究热点^[11]。

1.1 Sirtuins 生物化学性质

Sirtuins 家族蛋白是 NAD⁺ 依赖酶,属于 III 类 HDACs,其核心区域由 Rossmann 折叠组成并高度保守^[12]。哺乳动物共编码 7 种 sirtuins, SIRT1~SIRT7,其亚细胞定位和功能各不相同。SIRT1、SIRT6 和 SIRT7 主要为核蛋白,SIRT3、SIRT4 和 SIRT5 定位于线粒体而 SIRT2 通常存在于细胞质中^[11]。SIRT1~SIRT3 具有较强的去乙酰化酶活性,然而 SIRT4~SIRT7 则被认为较弱甚至难以检测到去乙酰化酶活性;SIRT4 主要有 ADP-核糖基转移酶活性^[11]。Sirtuins 去乙酰化过程分为两步:首先, sirtuins 水解 NAD⁺ 产生 NAM,之后乙酰基从底物蛋白转移到 ADP-核糖基产生 O-acetyl-ADP 和去乙酰化的产物。各家族蛋白的细胞内定位及酶活等如表 1^[12]所示。

1.2 Sirtuins 的生理学作用与肿瘤演进

1.2.1 维持基因组稳定性 细胞内基因组不稳定将导致致瘤性突变,促进肿瘤的存活与增殖。进化过程

Table 1 The location and substrates of sirtuins^[12]. NF- κ B, nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells; PGC1 α , peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma coactivator 1-alpha; HIF1 α , hypoxia inducible factor-1; HIF2 α , hypoxia inducible factor-2; CTIP2, chicken ovalbumin upstream promoter transcription factor interacting protein 2; Tat, transactivator; LXR, liver X receptor; FXR, farnesoid X receptor; eNOS, endothelial nitric oxide synthase; MEF2, myocyte enhancer factor-2; WRN, werner syndrome protein; NBS1, nijmegen breakage syndrome 1; LKB1, liver kinase B1; hMOF, human ortholog of the *Drosophila* males-absent-on-the-firs; AceCS, acetyl-CoA synthase; PARP1, poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase 1; PEPCK1, phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase; FOX, forkhead box protein; Par-3, protease activated receptor 3; CDK9, cyclin-dependent kinase 9; G6PD, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase; PGAM, phosphoglycerate mutase; ALDH, aldehyde dehydrogenase; HMGCS, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA synthase; LCAD, long-chain acyl coenzyme A dehydrogenase; SDH, succinate dehydrogenase; SOD, superoxide dismutase; GDH, glutamate dehydrogenase; PDH, pyruvate dehydrogenase; Skp2, S-phase kinase associated protein 2; OGG1, 8-oxoguanine-DNA glycosylase 1; Hsp10, heat shock protein 10; GOT2, glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase 2; MCD, malonyl CoA decarboxylase; PML, peroxiredoxin; VLCAD, very long-chain acyl coenzyme A dehydrogenase; MCAD, medium-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase; TNF α , tumor necrosis factor; GCN, general control non-repressed protein; KAP1, KRAB-associated protein 1; PAF53, polymerase-associated factor 53; DNA-PK, DNA-dependent protein kinase; GABP β 1, GA binding protein 1

Sirtuin	Localization	Substrate	Enzymatic activity
SIRT1	Nuclear, cytoplasmic	p53, NF- κ B, PGC1 α , HIF1 α , HIF2 α , CTIP2, Tat, p300, LXR, FXR, histone H1, histone H3, histone H4, eNOS, MEF2, Notch1, Ku70, WRN, NBS1, LKB1, hMOF, AceCS1, c-Myc, androgen receptor, cortactin, PARP1	Deacetylation
SIRT2	Nuclear, cytoplasmic	Histone H4, histone H3, tubulin, p300, p65, PEPCK1, FOXO1, FOXO3A, beta-secretase 1, p53, Par-3, CDK9, G6PD, PGAM, HIF1 α , ALDH1A1, TUG, BubR1	Deacetylation, demyristoylase
SIRT3	Mitochondrial	AceCS2, HMGCS2, ATP synthase F1, LCAD, SDH, Ku70, SOD2, FOXO3, aconitase 2, GDH, LKB1, MRPL10, LCAD, cyclophilin D, PDH, ALDH2, Skp2, OGG1, Hsp10, GOT2, MDH	Deacetylation
SIRT4	Mitochondrial	GDH, MCD, PDH, Hsp60, stress-70	ADP-ribosylation, deacetylation, lipoamidase
SIRT5	Mitochondrial	Cytochrome, CPS1, SOD1, urate oxidase, PML, VLCAD, Prx-1, HMGCS2, Hsp70, MCAD	Deacetylation, demalonylation, desuccinylation, deglutarylation
SIRT6	Nuclear	TNF α , histone H3, p70, Kup86, GCN5, KAP1, CtIP, PARP1, GEN1	Deacetylation, ADP-ribosylation
SIRT7	Nuclear	Histone H3, PAF53, DNA-PK, GABP β 1, p53	Deacetylation

中, 一个高效、紧密的 DNA 损伤应激系统 (DNA damage response, DDR) 得以建立起来^[13]。Sirtuins 家族蛋白因其在调节细胞周期及染色质结构方面的重要作用而在该系统中占据一席之地。

细胞核内, DNA 双链断裂 (double strand break, DSB) 的修复过程中, SIRT1 对 γ -H2AX 焦点的形成和 DDR 相关蛋白 Rad51、NBS1 和 BRCA1 (breast cancer susceptibility gene 1) 在损伤位点的积聚尤为重要^[14, 15]。研究发现 *SIRT1* 缺失的小鼠胚胎成纤维细胞对这些蛋白的招募能力大大减弱, 导致大量染色体异常, 加速 *p53*^{+/-} 小鼠肿瘤生长^[16]。DSB 修复通常有同源重组 (homologous recombination HR) 和非同源末端连接 (non-homologous end joining, NHEJ) 两种方式^[17]。Cagnetta 等^[18]证明 SIRT6 分别通过对 CtIP 蛋白去乙酰化、稳定 DNA-PK (DNA-dependent protein kinase) 增强以上两种修复方式。除此之外, sirtuins 家族蛋白也能够通过维尔纳氏综合征蛋白 (Werner syndrome protein, WRN) 发挥维持基因组稳定性的作用。WRN 是一种既可以和 DNA 结合又可以和多种蛋白质结合的 RecQ DNA 解旋酶家族蛋白, 在 DNA 复制、重组、损伤修复、维持端粒稳定性等过程中发挥重要作用。SIRT1 通过对其去乙酰化, 调节其从核仁到核质的转运, 来促进同源重组 DNA 修复^[19]。SIRT6 与端粒酶相互作用并对组蛋白 H3K9 去乙酰化, 增强了 WRN 蛋白对这些区域的作用, 维持染色体端粒结构。实验证明 *SIRT6* 敲除的小鼠对 DNA 损伤更为敏感^[20]。另外, Zhang 等^[21]研究发现, 在 G₂/M 过渡期, 核 SIRT2 对组蛋白 H4K16 脱乙酰化, 并直接去乙酰化 α 微管蛋白, 调控有丝分裂形成正常的单倍体细胞。SIRT7 则能够直接去乙酰化并激活 p53 肿瘤抑制因子, 因此, *SIRT7* 敲除的骨肉瘤对 DNA 毒性应激的能力明显减弱^[22]。

1.2.2 调控能量代谢 自“Warburg 效应”提出以来, 越来越多的研究表明, 脂质代谢和糖代谢异常是恶性肿瘤的重要特征, 在肿瘤的发生、发展过程具有重要作用^[23]。肿瘤组织主要以糖酵解方式进行糖代谢, 并且肿瘤的恶性程度越高、转移能力越强, 糖酵解能力越强^[24]。由于 sirtuins 能够调节脂肪和葡萄糖的新陈代谢, 从而成为能量应激的关键调节因子, 与肿瘤的进程息息相关^[23]。

脂质代谢包括脂质合成、脂质摄取、脂肪酸氧化、脂质分解及利用。在脂质合成过程中, 肝 X 受体 (liver X receptor, LXR) 作为转录因子, 通过调节下游固醇调节元件结合蛋白 1c (sterol regulatory element-

binding protein 1, SREBP-1c) 信号通路, 在多种脂代谢关键酶的表达过程中发挥重要作用^[25]。而 SIRT1 能够对 LXR 去乙酰化并增强其转录活性, 从而促进脂肪酸合成。SIRT1 同样能够使 SREBP-1c 去乙酰化, 降低其稳定性, 抑制脂肪酸的合成。这两者失去平衡, LXR 过度激活, 将促进乳腺癌的生长和转移^[23, 25]。在脂质储存过程中, 过氧化物酶体增殖剂激活受体 (peroxisome proliferators-activated receptors, PPAR) γ 通过调节代谢相关基因的转录, 控制肝脏中的脂肪摄取, Tian 等^[26]研究证明, PPAR γ 表达活性异常, 将导致肝癌发生风险升高。在高度分化的脂肪细胞内, SIRT1 通过促进该受体下游基因启动子抑制复合物 (NCoR1 和 SMRT) 的装配, 抑制热量限制 (caloric restriction, CR) 条件下脂肪的贮存, 促进脂质代谢^[23]。另外, SIRT2 也被证明可以通过脱乙酰化来激活 FOXO1, 促进 FOXO1 与 PPAR γ 结合, 抑制其转录活性, 从而促进脂肪的分解^[27]。在脂肪酸氧化和脂质利用过程中, 长链脂肪酸首先需要从细胞质转移到线粒体中, 发生 β -氧化产生乙酰辅酶 A, 乙酰辅酶 A 再通过 TCA 循环和氧化磷酸化用以 ATP 合成。SIRT1 通过激活 PPAR α 和 PGC1 α 促进 β -氧化, 这一作用对于肝脏的脂肪酸氧化尤为重要, 实验证明, 敲除 *SIRT1* 的小鼠易发生肝变性^[27]。除了 SIRT1, 其他 sirtuins 家族蛋白也在长链脂肪酸氧化过程中发挥重要作用, 如 SIRT3 通过去乙酰化激活长链脂酰辅酶 A 脱氢酶 (LCAD) 促进氧化过程^[28], 而 SIRT4 则产生负性调控作用^[29]。值得一提的是, AMPK 作为细胞内的能量传感器, 与 SIRT1 相互作用, 形成了一条独特的脂质代谢调节回路。在该回路中, AMPK 上调 NAD⁺ 的水平, 同时 SIRT1 能够激活 AMPK 上游蛋白^[30]。

糖酵解是葡萄糖利用的主要途径, 不仅提供大量的能量, 其代谢产物还通过氨基酸及脂质合成等途径, 为肿瘤快速增殖提供所必需的蛋白质、核酸及脂肪。研究表明, SIRT1 通过激活 PGC1 α 参与糖酵解过程, PGC1 α 激活后减弱了糖酵解基因的转录^[31]。除此之外, SIRT1、SIRT3 和 SIRT6 均能够抑制转录因子 HIF1 α 的活性, 从而通过柠檬酸循环抑制葡萄糖氧化^[32-34]。其中, SIRT1 直接作用于 HIF1 α 使其去乙酰化^[34]; 而 SIRT3 则通过激活超氧化物歧化酶 2 (superoxide dismutase 2, SOD2) 增加还原型谷胱甘肽, 间接抑制 ROS 诱导下 HIF1 α 稳定性的增加^[33]; SIRT6 则以 HIF1 α 辅阻遏物的方式抑制糖酵解^[32]。众所周知, 胰岛素的分泌调控着血糖浓度, 因而也与肿瘤的发生、发展密不可分。SIRT1 通过对解偶联蛋白 2

(mitochondrial uncoupling proteins 2, UCP2) 的转录抑制诱导葡萄糖氧化产生 ATP, 反馈刺激了胰岛素的分泌^[35]。SIRT3 和 SIRT4 主要定位于线粒体, 可作用于谷氨酸脱氢酶, 通过 TCA 循环和氧化磷酸化产生 ATP, 因此 SIRT3 和 SIRT4 会影响氨基酸诱导的胰岛素释放通路^[27]。SIRT2 在糖酵解过程中的作用尚待研究, 目前认为, SIRT2 主要通过脱乙酰化来激活磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化 (phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase, PEPCCK) 和 M2 型丙酮酸激酶 (pyruvate kinase subtype M2, PKM2), 在葡萄糖缺乏的时候增强糖异生^[36,37]。

1.2.3 调节肿瘤干细胞功能 肿瘤干细胞是一群具有自我更新、多向分化、重建肿瘤组织表型能力的细胞。普遍认为, 肿瘤干细胞参与了肿瘤的转移、复发并增加对化疗和放疗耐受。目前对 SIRT1 在肿瘤干细胞中的作用研究最为广泛。SIRT1 在包括神经胶质瘤、结肠癌、白血病、卵巢癌等癌症中高表达, 并被认为是细胞干性所不可或缺的^[38–41]。敲除 *SIRT1* 后, 干细胞标志物如 OCT4、NANOG、TERT 均明显下降, 细胞球形成效率也随之降低, 对药物的敏感性则显著增加^[39,41]。研究表明, SIRT1 在 Nanog⁺ 的肝癌干细胞高表达, 但随着分化的进行, SIRT1 水平下降, 并通过对 *SOX2* 启动子的调控, 维持肝癌干细胞自我更新^[42]。除此之外, 研究发现, SIRT1 也参与调控了 Wnt 信号通路。蓬乱蛋白 (Dvl) 能够将 Wnt 信号从卷曲蛋白受体 (Frizzled) 传递到下游组分, SIRT1 降低了 Wnt 拮抗剂 SFRP1、SFRP2 和 DKK1 的活性, 从而正向调控这一传递作用^[43]。Simmons 等^[43]发现在乳腺

癌细胞中, 抑制 SIRT1/2 降低了 Frizzled7 蛋白水平, 同时抑制了 β -链蛋白和 c-Jun 与 *FZD7* 启动子结合。除了调控特定的干细胞信号通路, sirtuins 也被报道能够直接作用于肿瘤干细胞标志物, 如 ALDH1A1 是乙醛脱氢酶 (ALDH) 家族的重要成员, 在多种肿瘤细胞中均可检测到异常表达, 而 SIRT2 则能够对 ALDH1A1 进行转录后修饰。乳腺癌细胞内, Notch 信号通路诱导 SIRT2 对 ALDH1A1 去乙酰化, 导致其乙醛脱氢酶活性增加, 使得肿瘤干细胞增殖^[44]。

上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transitions, EMT) 在胚胎发育以及肿瘤侵袭转移过程中均起重要作用, 且与上皮样细胞的干性获得密切相关^[45]。据报道, sirtuins 蛋白能够促进或抑制 EMT 进程^[45–48], 如图 1 所示。SIRT1 被锌指转录因子 ZEB1 招募至钙黏蛋白启动子, 使组蛋白 H3 去乙酰化, 阻遏 RNA 聚合酶 II 的结合, 导致 E-钙黏蛋白发生转录抑制^[45,49]。Xu 等^[48]研究发现在胰腺癌中, SIRT1 与 Twist 及甲基化 CpG 结合域蛋白 1 (methyl-CpG binding domain protein 1, MBD1) 相互作用, 从而沉默 E-钙黏素。有趣的是, 尽管 *SIRT2*^{-/-} 小鼠胚胎成纤维细胞 E-钙黏蛋白表达减少, 但 SIRT2 仍然对 EMT 具有促进作用。除了对 EMT 的正向调控, sirtuins 家族蛋白中的 SIRT4 通常被认为具有负性调控作用。由于 SIRT4 能够抑制谷氨酸脱氢酶的活性, 从而抑制谷氨酰胺代谢, 因此, SIRT4 能够间接调控 E-钙黏素^[47]。另外, 也有研究指出 SIRT1 具有双重作用, 能够通过去乙酰化, 抑制 TGF- β 信号通路和 EMT^[46]。除此之外, Geng 等^[50]研究发现, SIRT6 依赖于其组蛋白 H3K9 去乙酰

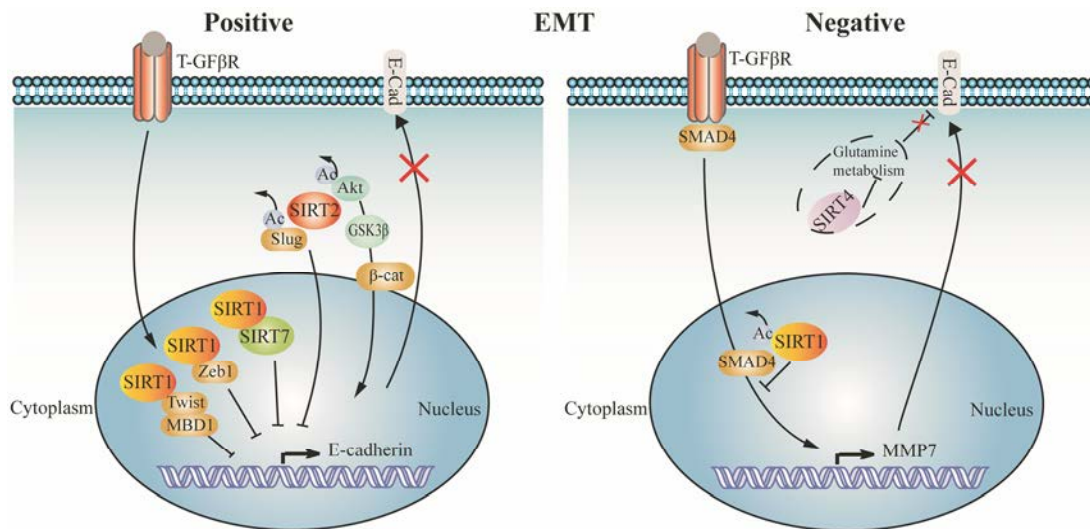


Figure 1 Schematic representation of positive and negative regulation of epithelial-mesenchymal transitions (EMT) by sirtuins. E-cad, E-cadherin; GSK3 β , glycogen synthase kinase-3 β ; MBD1, methyl-CpG binding domain protein-1; MMP7, metalloproteinase 7; TGF- β R, transforming growth factor- β receptor; β -cat, β -catenin

化活性促进 Snail 基因表达并抑制 TET-1 (ten eleven translocation-1) 的转录, 在结肠癌 EMT 和转移过程中发挥重要作用, 成为治疗结肠癌的潜在靶点。

2 Sirtuins 调控因子与相关通路

如上所述, sirtuins 家族蛋白在调控细胞蛋白质组中具有重要作用并与肿瘤的发生息息相关, 在生物体的进化过程中逐渐衍生出一系列相关调控网络以调控其表达与活性。

2.1 转录水平

p53 是目前研究最为充分的 SIRT1 底物蛋白, 有趣的是, 该蛋白同时也直接作用于 *SIRT1* 基因启动子区域, 扮演着转录抑制因子的角色^[51]。肿瘤高甲基化-1 (hypermethylated in cancer-1, HIC-1) 与 CtBP 形成复合物, 结合于 *SIRT* 启动子区域, 抑制其表达。肿瘤细胞内 HIC-1 的失活导致 SIRT1 上调, 从而去乙酰化 p53, 使细胞得以逃脱 DNA 损伤所致的凋亡^[51,52]。Sun 等^[53]研究发现, 肿瘤微环境中的缺氧条件也能够促进 HIC-1/CtBP 结合于 *SIRT1* 启动子区域, 并阻碍转录因子 Sp1 的结合, 且该作用依赖于 HIC-1 的 sumo 化修饰。除此, 由于 *SIRT2* 启动子区域含有进化上高度保守的 HIF-1 α 反应元件, 在缺氧和营养过剩条件下, HIF-1 α 高表达, 显著降低了 SIRT2 的蛋白水平, 是饮食诱导肥胖发生的主要原因^[51,54]。

腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (AMPK) 是 AMP 依赖的丝/苏氨酸蛋白激酶, 作用于包括 PGC-1 α 在内的多种转录调控因子, 以维持细胞能量的供求平衡。研究表明, 依赖于 PGC-1 α , 在肝细胞中, AMPK 持续激活显著增加了 SIRT3 的 mRNA 水平^[51,54,55]。除此之外, AICAR^[56]、美拉酮宁^[57]、二氢杨梅素^[58]均被报道可通过 AMPK 诱导 SIRT3 的表达。SIRT5 也受到 PGC1 α 和 AMPK 的调控, 不同的是, 在该调控通路中 PGC-1 α 协同 ERR α 和 PPAR α 促进 SIRT5 的表达, 而 AMPK 则抑制了 SIRT5 的 mRNA 水平^[59], 目前尚缺乏更深层次的机制研究。

2.2 转录后修饰

Sirtuins 家族蛋白的转录后修饰主要依赖于 microRNA (miRNA), 这是一类长度约为 23 个核苷酸的非编码单链 RNA 分子, 能够结合于目标 mRNA 的 3'UTR 区, 介导其降解或导致翻译阻滞^[60]。随着研究的深入, 有报道指出 p53 可通过 microRNA 调控 SIRT1, 在该通路中 p53 不仅能够直接作用于 *SIRT1* 基因启动子区域发挥转录抑制作用, 还能够促进 miR-34a 的表达, 在不增加 SIRT1 mRNA 降解的情况下, 发挥抑制作用^[51,61]。相似的, SIRT6 也受到

p53-miR-34a 的调控, 在肿瘤细胞内, p53 缺失降低了 miR-34a 的转录水平, 从而导致 SIRT6 蛋白水平显著增加^[62]。除了 miR-34a、miR-766 和 miR-122 也相继被报道与 SIRT6 存在相互作用^[51]。SIRT7 在肝癌和膀胱癌中的促癌作用也受到 miRNAs 的调控。miR-34a 通过抑制 HDM4 促进 p53 的表达, 从而促进了 miR-125a-5p 和 miR-125-5b 的转录, 抑制 SIRT7 的翻译, 同时 SIRT7 能够对 miR-34a 启动子 H3K18 去乙酰化, 进而发挥表观遗传学调节作用^[51,62-64]。综上所述, 以 p53-miR-34a 为中心, 构成如图 2 所示调控网络^[51]。

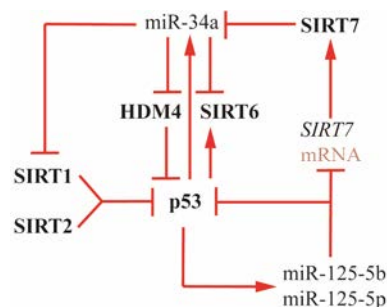


Figure 2 Schematic representation of sirtuins, p53 and miR-34a

2.3 翻译后修饰

Sirtuins 家族蛋白的翻译后修饰对于其活性和稳定性也至关重要。目前, 磷酸化修饰研究最为广泛。细胞周期性依赖激酶 cyclin B/Cdk1 磷酸化 SIRT1 的 T530 和 S540 位点, 显著提高了蛋白活性, Sasaki 等^[65]研究指出在基因敲除的小鼠胚胎成纤维细胞中转染野生型 *SIRT1*, 细胞能正常增殖, 而转染 T530A 和 S540A 双突变的 *SIRT1* 质粒, 则产生明显的增殖抑制。位点 T530 也能够被 c-JNK 磷酸化, 增强 SIRT1 的核转位。JNK1 选择性地影响 SIRT 的功能: 增强对组蛋白 H3 的去乙酰化作用而不影响其对 p53 的作用。JNK2 则磷酸化 S27 并延长 SIRT1 的半衰期^[51]。SIRT2 的磷酸化修饰对其活性的调控较为复杂, 研究指出 cyclin B/Cdk1 复合物作用于 SIRT2 的 S368 位点, E-Cdk2、A-Cdk2 作用于 S331 位点, 抑制 SIRT2 的酶活, 而细胞外调节蛋白激酶 ERK1/2 磷酸化 SIRT2 后则显著增加其去乙酰化活性^[51]。

3 Sirtuins 激动剂及抑制剂概况

由于 sirtuins 在多种病理生理过程中扮演着重要的角色, 随着其去乙酰化机制和活性位点的揭示, 小分子激动剂和抑制剂的开发逐渐成为研究热点。SIRT1 与 SIRT2 的激动剂和抑制剂最早被发现与合成, 在临床前和临床试验过程中均显示出良好的药效^[66,67]。受此鼓舞, 其他 sirtuin 家族蛋白相关小分子

化合物也逐渐被报道,以期提高人类的健康水平^[68]。

3.1 Sirtuins 的激动剂

植物提取物中的多酚类化合物如白藜芦醇、紫柳花素、白皮杉醇、异甘草素等被证明能激活 SIRT1,并延长了酿酒酵母的寿命,其中白藜芦醇能够使 SIRT1 活性提高 10 倍以上而得到广泛的研究,是肿瘤的化学预防剂^[68]。随后更多的高效小分子化合物被报道并进入临床前或临床研究阶段,其中, SRT2104 已进入临床 II 期,有望用于治疗银屑病^[69](表 2)^[66,68,70–77]。

3.2 Sirtuins 的抑制剂

如上所述,在一些病理学过程如乳腺癌、肝癌的发生发展过程中, sirtuins 家族蛋白显著上调,因此高效的抑制剂也亟待研究^[42,44]。大多数已报道的 sirtuin 抑制剂(表 3)^[66,68,78–83]作用于多肽结合位点或 NAD⁺ 结合口袋发挥竞争性抑制作用,如 cambinol、AK7、SirReal2 等^[66]。除此之外, selisistat 是目前唯一进入

临床研究的高效选择性 SIRT1 抑制剂,有望用于治疗亨廷顿氏舞蹈病^[66,68]。

4 SIRT2 与肿瘤

SIRT2 广泛存在于多种组织和器官中,在大脑、肌肉、肝脏、胰腺、肾脏等新陈代谢相关器官中高表达。主要为胞浆蛋白,调控细胞衰老、能量代谢和基因组的稳定性等,由于其在肿瘤演进过程中具有双重作用而受到越来越多的关注^[11,27]。因此本文进一步对其做重点阐述。

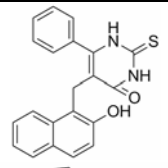
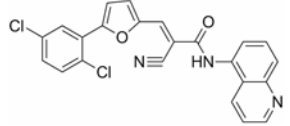
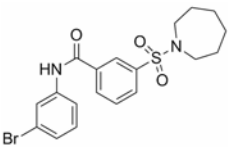
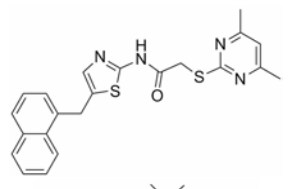
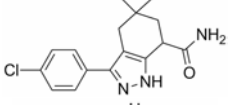
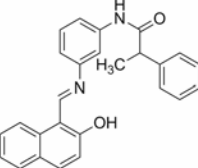
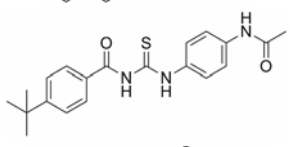
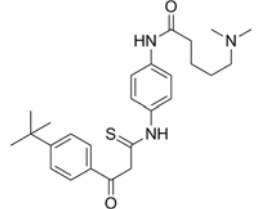
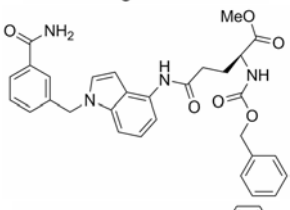
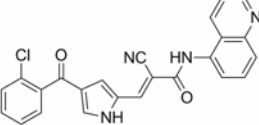
4.1 SIRT2 在肿瘤发生中的双重作用

目前 SIRT2 公认的去乙酰化底物蛋白包括 histone H4、 α -tubulin、 β -catenin、p53、FOXO1、PEPCK1 等,通过调控这些底物蛋白的去乙酰化从而影响其生物学功能^[37,84]。如有研究指出, SIRT2 能通过去乙酰化蛋白 CDH1 和 CDC20,增加它们与 APC/C 的结合,促进有丝分裂过程中 APC/C 复合物的活性^[85]; ANKLE2

Table 2 The table of sirtuins activators

Name	Structure	Target sirtuin	Therapeutic group
Piceatannol ^[70]		Activates SIRT1, but also effects on SIRT3 and SIRT5	Prostate cancer
Resveratrol ^[71, 72]		Activates SIRT1, but also effects on SIRT3 and SIRT5	Breast cancer; ovarian cancer; cardiovascular diseases; neurodegenerative diseases
SRT2104 ^[73–75]		Highly specific synthetic SIRT1 activator	Huntington's disease; type 2 diabetes; mitochondrial myopathy
1,4-DHP derivative ^[76, 77]		Highly specific synthetic SIRT1 activator	Cardiovascular diseases; convulsant; diabetes, and tuberculosis
UBCS039 ^[68]		Activator for SIRT6; also activates SIRT5	Not mentioned
SRT1720 ^[68]		Synthetic SIRT1 activator, but has off-target effects	Organ injury and inflammation in sepsis; metastatic breast cancer
Quercetin ^[66]		SIRT1 activator	Hypertension; breast cancer; colonic cancer; cervical cancer; diabetes

Table 3 The table of sirtuins inhibitors

Name	Structure	Target sirtuin	Therapeutic group
Cambinol ^[78]		SIRT2 inhibitor; SIRT1 inhibitor	Septic shock
AGK2 ^[66]		SIRT2 inhibitor	Parkinson's disease
AK-7 ^[66]		SIRT2 inhibitor	Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease
SirReal2 ^[68]		Potent SIRT2 inhibitor with high selectivity over SIRT1, 3, 4, 5, 6	Not mentioned
Selisstat ^[66]		SIRT1 inhibitor	Huntington disease
Salermide ^[79]		SIRT2 inhibitor; SIRT1 inhibitor	Pancreatic cancer
Tenovin-1 ^[68, 80]		SIRT2 inhibitor; SIRT1 inhibitor	Prostate cancer; melanoma
Tenovin-6 ^[66, 81]		SIRT2 inhibitor; SIRT1 inhibitor	Uveal melanoma; acute lymphoblastic leukemia; gastric cancer
LC-0296 ^[82]		SIRT3 inhibitor	Head and neck cancer
MC2494 ^[83]		Pan-SIRT inhibitor	Leukemia

蛋白的 K302 位受 SIRT2 去乙酰化调控后会影 响细胞核被膜正常组装, 干扰细胞周期^[86]。

越来越多的实验证明, 在肿瘤发生过程中, SIRT2

具有双重作用, 即在不同的细胞来源和肿瘤中, 分别 扮演着肿瘤抑制因子或促进因子的角色^[87]。在神经 胶质瘤和黑色素瘤中, SIRT2 的表达明显减少^[38]。如

上所述, SIRT2 能够调节 APC/C 乙酰化水平, 通过此机制, SIRT2 敲除的小鼠肿瘤灶点数多于野生型小鼠^[38]。而乳腺癌中 SIRT2 的表达呈时间依赖性增加, 并与 Slug 相互结合并且使其去乙酰化, 从而能促进 Slug 发生蛋白酶体降解, 影响乳腺癌的侵袭^[88]。

4.2 SIRT2 与肿瘤增殖

细胞恶性化的核心事件是正常的细胞周期进程被破坏, 使肿瘤细胞顺利通过限制点, 失去分化能力, 发生恶性增殖。有报道指出, SIRT2 在皮肤癌中表达较正常组织少。体内实验发现, SIRT2 敲除后, 角蛋白 19 和 15 上调从而使分化标志物 Loricrin 的表达下降, 同时干细胞标志物 CD34 增加, 促进肿瘤增殖^[89]。Du 等^[90]通过免疫组化发现与卵巢上皮细胞相比, 在浆液性卵巢癌 (serous ovarian carcinoma, SOC) 中, SIRT2 的表达明显降低, 导致细胞周期蛋白-依赖激酶 4 (cyclin dependent kinase 4, CDK4) 表达下降, 细胞增殖加快。Song 等^[91]通过质谱检测发现 KRAS K147 位点的乙酰化直接调控其的活性。SIRT2 缺失的 KrasG12D 小鼠肿瘤细胞内 KRAS 乙酰化水平提高, 增殖加快, 体外克隆形成率增加。Li 团队^[92]研究发现, SIRT2 作用于 NF- κ B-miR-21 信号通路, 使 p65 K310 位点去乙酰化, 阻止 p65 结合于 miR-21 启动子区域, 抑制其转录, 从而抑制肿瘤增殖和克隆形成, 并通过上调 caspase 3 和 Bax 蛋白水平诱导细胞凋亡。

4.3 SIRT2 与肿瘤耐药

化疗是恶性肿瘤治疗的重要手段之一, 然而常常因为肿瘤细胞耐药性的产生而导致治疗失败^[93]。实验证明, SIRT2 可以通过抑制 MAP 激酶通路调控肿瘤增殖, SIRT2 缺失导致细胞对作用于 RTK-RAS/RAF-MEK-ERK 通路的药物耐受^[94]。如 Xu 等^[93]研究发现, SIRT2 在急性髓细胞白血病 (AML) 患者中高表达, 而在 HL60/A 细胞中沉默 SIRT2 后, 多药耐药性相关蛋白 (MRP1) 水平下降, 能够促进多柔比星或蒽环类药物-阿糖胞苷 (DNR/Ara-C) 的积累, 使得细胞大量凋亡。这一作用的产生与磷酸化 ERK1/2 水平的降低密切相关, 这意味着 SIRT2 蛋白水平与 AML 耐药以及 ERK1/2 信号通路活性成正相关。除此之外, Bajpe 等^[94]研究发现, 尽管西妥昔单抗能够抑制表皮生长因子受体 (EGFR) 活性, 但是 SIRT2 缺失仍会导致下游 MEK1 乙酰化水平增加, 促使该激酶通路异常激活, 产生显著的耐药性。利用微管抑制剂 (microtubule inhibitors, MTIs) 如紫杉醇、长春新碱阻断恶性肿瘤细胞有丝分裂进程是肿瘤治疗的另一重要手段, 近年来, SIRT2 在该治疗耐药机制中

的作用也得到了广泛关注^[95,96]。研究指出, SIRT2 下调, 使得细胞核周围乙酰化微管水平的升高, 导致 CYLD 移位至近核区域, CYLD 与 Bcl-3 相互作用, 显著地延长了细胞周期, 防止细胞发生有丝分裂滑脱, 即防止细胞在没有修复损伤纺锤体的情况下, 突破纺锤体组装检查点进入 G₁ 期形成多倍体而凋亡^[95]。另外, 在对微管抑制剂如诺考达唑耐受的结肠癌细胞中, SIRT2 去乙酰化有丝分裂检查点蛋白 BubR 的 K250 位点, 影响 BubR 的降解, 延长慢性有丝分裂阻滞, 阻止细胞死亡^[96]。

4.4 SIRT2 与肿瘤转移

恶性肿瘤的转移往往是治疗失败的主要原因, 因此, 大量的研究致力于探寻其转移机制, 并开发新的治疗手段^[97]。近年来, SIRT2 影响肿瘤转移及其机制逐渐成为研究的热点。与其生物学功能相一致, SIRT2 主要通过影响细胞代谢和细胞黏附与运动性能调控肿瘤转移过程。有报道^[98]指出, 与正常组织细胞相比, HCC 细胞内 SIRT2 表达水平显著升高, 且该水平与患者存活率成负相关。HCC 肿瘤发生过程中, 磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸羧化酶 1 (PEPCK1) 和谷氨酰胺酶 (GLS) 能够促进葡萄糖和谷氨酰胺的合成代谢, 在许多组织细胞和肿瘤细胞中表达。实验结果表明 SIRT2 所介导的去乙酰化翻译后修饰能够稳定 PEPCK1 和 GLS 的蛋白水平, 促进葡萄糖的利用并抑制钙黏蛋白信号通路, 在 HCC 细胞转移和入侵过程中具有重要作用。除此之外, 在胰腺癌中高表达的 SIRT2 还能去乙酰化乳酸脱氢酶 LDH-A, 增加其酶活性, 促进乳酸积累^[99]。其中, 乳酸已被报道是几种侵袭性肿瘤的主要营养物质来源, 对肿瘤细胞生长极为重要^[100]。肝癌中, SIRT2 调节蛋白质激酶 B (p-Akt) 的脱乙酰化和活化, 从而影响 Akt/GSK3 β / β -catenin 信号轴来促进肿瘤的迁移侵袭和 EMT^[101]。研究发现 SIRT6 与 SIRT2 具有协同作用, 两者高表达将促进膀胱癌细胞迁移^[102]。SIRT1 与 SIRT2 也高度相关, 共沉默 SIRT1、SIRT2 影响包括 CRMP2、stathmin、transglutaminase 2 在内的多种转移相关基因的表达^[103]。另外, Saxena 等^[104]提出 SIRT2 去乙酰化并正向调控鸟嘌呤核苷酸转换因子 (TIAM1) 和 Rac1-GTP 的活性, 由于 DVL-TIAM1-Rac 轴对细胞内信号转导具有分子开关的作用, 激活后将促进 T 淋巴瘤细胞的运动、侵袭和转移等恶性化过程。

5 总结

Sirtuins 家族蛋白在正常及病理状态下均具有重要的生物学功能, 与衰老及肿瘤密切相关。随着分子

生物学的发展, sirtuins 家族逐渐成为疾病预测靶标以及肿瘤治疗靶点。虽然 HDAC 抑制剂已经上市, 但是同属去乙酰化酶的 sirtuins 抑制剂/激动剂则仍处于开发阶段, 因此对于每个 sirtuins 蛋白在某种特定刺激下的作用机制尚需要更全面的研究, 从而使得利用天然或人工合成的小分子干预疾病或肿瘤的进程成为可能。目前研究最为广泛的去乙酰化蛋白为 SIRT1, 由于 SIRT2 与其高度同源, 并且 SIRT2 在不同肿瘤之间抑癌、促癌的双重性尤为突出, 近年来已成为研究的热点。根据 SIRT2 的靶蛋白, 深入研究肿瘤生物学功能和机制, 对于肿瘤的靶向治疗具有十分重要的意义。

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