

· 肺动脉高压专题研究 ·

TANK 结合激酶 1 在肺动脉高压中的作用机制

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【摘要】 肺动脉高压 (PH) 的发生、发展是多种因素相互作用的结果, 其病理过程复杂。近年来大量研究证实, 巨噬细胞中损伤相关分子模式 (DAMP) 相关先天免疫、巨噬细胞代谢以及肺血管系统细胞外基质 (ECM) 重塑均在PH的病理生理过程中发挥了重要作用, 而TANK结合激酶1 (TBK1) 在以上过程中发挥了不可替代的作用。本文立足于TBK1, 综述了TBK1的结构与活化机制、巨噬细胞与PH的关系及TBK1在PH患者巨噬细胞DAMP相关先天免疫、巨噬细胞代谢、肺血管系统ECM重塑中的作用, 以期为PH的治疗提供新的方向与靶点。

【关键词】 肺动脉高压; TANK结合激酶1; 免疫, 先天; 代谢重编程; 细胞外基质; 综述

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【Abstract】 The occurrence and development of pulmonary hypertension (PH) is the result of the interaction of many factors, and its pathological process is complex. In recent years, a large number of studies have confirmed that innate immunity related to damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMP) in macrophages, macrophage metabolism and extracellular matrix (ECM) remodeling of pulmonary vascular system play an important role in the pathophysiological process of PH, and TANK-binding kinase 1 (TBK1) plays an irreplaceable role in the above processes. Based on TBK1, this paper reviews the structure and activation mechanism of TBK1, the relationship between macrophages and PH, and the role of TBK1 in DAMP-related innate immunity of macrophages, macrophage metabolism, and ECM remodeling of pulmonary vascular system in PH patients, in order to provide new directions and targets for the treatment of PH.

【Key words】 Pulmonary arterial hypertension; TANK-binding kinase 1; Immunity, innate; Metabolic reprogramming; Extracellular matrix; Review

研究表明, 肺动脉高压 (pulmonary hypertension, PH) 可能影响全球约1%的人口, 在65岁以上人群中, PH的患病率已达10%^[1]。PH是一种由肺动脉内皮细胞功能障碍、肺动脉平滑肌细胞过度增殖、细胞凋亡异常等引起的复杂疾病, 其特征是肺血管阻力增加、血管重塑、血管阻塞, 最终导致右心衰竭和死亡^[2]。在PH的病理生理过程中, 巨噬细胞中损伤相关分子模式 (damage-associated molecular patterns, DAMP) 相关先天免疫^[3]、巨噬细胞代谢以及肺血管系统细胞外基质 (extracellular matrix, ECM) 重塑^[4]均发挥重要作用。随着

研究的逐步深入, TANK结合激酶1 (TANK-binding kinase 1, TBK1) 逐渐被大家关注, 其是先天免疫的关键酶, 同时可参与细胞代谢的调节, 亦可参与ECM重塑。因此, 本文立足于TBK1, 综述TBK1的结构与活化机制、巨噬细胞与PH的关系及TBK1在PH患者巨噬细胞DAMP相关先天免疫、巨噬细胞代谢、肺血管系统ECM重塑中的作用, 旨在进一步阐述PH的病理机制, 为其治疗提供新的方向与靶点。

1 TBK1的结构与活化机制

1.1 TBK1的结构 TBK1也称为NF- κ B激活蛋白 (NF- κ B-activating kinase, NAK) 或T2K, 属于I κ B激酶 (I κ B kinase, IKK) 家族。TBK1最初被确定为介导TANK激活NF- κ B能力的激酶^[5]。TBK1是由729个氨基酸组成的蛋白质, 包含4个主要结构域, 分别为激酶结构域、泛素样结构域 (ubiquitin-like domain, ULD)、C末端结构域 (C-terminal

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domain, CTD)和卷曲螺旋结构域(coiled-coil-domain, CCD)(包括CCD1和CCD2)^[6]。其中, CCD1和CCD2构成一个 α 螺旋支架二聚化结构域(α -helical scaffold dimerization domain, SDD)^[7]。与经典IKK(IKK α 、IKK β)相比, CCD1和CCD2共享一个ULD,这是最佳激酶活性所必需的,但TBK1结构上缺乏C-末端NF- κ B必需调节剂(NF- κ B essential modulator, NEMO)结合结构域^[8],因此也就失去了与结构蛋白NEMO结合的可能,NEMO虽然没有催化活性,但却是经典NF- κ B活化途径中的必需结构蛋白^[9]。NEMO是NF- κ B介导的信号传导的关键调节剂,其通过传输细胞外或细胞内信号,控制NF- κ B^[10]。TBK1信号通路的活化则依赖于其他接头蛋白的参与^[11],如TRAF家族成员相关的NF- κ B激动子、NAK相关蛋白1(NAK-associated protein 1, NAPI)和视神经蛋白^[12]。这些接头蛋白的结构及作用模式均类似于NEMO^[13],均与TBK1直接相互作用,形成蛋白酶复合物,进而激活下游蛋白因子。

1.2 TBK1的活化机制 TBK1的活化是由多种方式调节的,如磷酸化、泛素化、激酶活性和防止功能性TBK1复合物的形成^[14]等。

1.2.1 磷酸化 TBK1未被激活时以二聚体形式存在,当接收到活化信号时,TBK1发生折叠并开始成簇聚集,使得分子间相互接触而激活激酶活性区,导致第172位丝氨酸发生自磷酸化。磷酸化的TBK1会通过类似正反馈调节的方式,进一步激活更多的TBK1,以达到级联放大的活化效果^[15]。TBK1自磷酸化过程受多种激酶及磷酸酶的调控,最早发现的关键激酶是糖原合成酶激酶3 β (glycogen synthase kinase 3 β , GSK3 β),其可与TBK1结合而辅助TBK1的自磷酸化^[16]。Raf激酶抑制蛋白(Raf kinase inhibitory protein, RKIP)则是TBK1激酶的底物,TBK1磷酸化RKIP后,可进一步促进TBK1自磷酸化^[17]。同时,第179位酪氨酸的磷酸化对TBK1的激活有促进作用,此过程由酪氨酸激酶Src进行催化^[18]。然而,终止TBK1磷酸化则是由多种磷酸酶进行调控的,且去除S172上的磷酸基团后TBK1可恢复未激活状态。其中蛋白磷酸酶4^[19]、蛋白磷酸酶1B(protein phosphatase 1B, PPM1B)^[20]以及细胞分裂周期25A(cell division cycle 25A, CDC25A)^[21]均参与终止TBK1磷酸化的过程。此外,还可通过其他途径间接地终止TBK1磷酸化,如Src蛋白激酶家族成员Lck、Hck及Fgr^[22]、糖皮质激素^[23]等。

1.2.2 泛素化 除磷酸化/去磷酸化外,泛素化/去泛素化是调节TBK1活化的另一种重要方式。E3泛素连接酶可介导TBK1上的K63连接的多泛素化并促进其活化^[24]。E3泛素连接酶中的MIB1、MIB2和Nrdp1通过促进K63连接的多泛素化激活TBK1^[25]。研究表明,同时存在的几种去泛素化酶可以通过破坏K63连接的多泛素化来终止TBK1的激活,如肿瘤抑制基因CYLD可去除K63连接的多泛素链^[26],A20调节复合物可拮抗K63-TBK1的连锁多泛素化,该复合物包括泛素编辑酶A20(也称为TNFAIP3)、Tax1结合蛋白1(Tax1 binding protein 1, TAX1BP1)和A20结合的NF- κ B抑制物1(A20-binding inhibitor of NF- κ B 1, ABIN1)^[27-28]。

1.2.3 激酶活性 TBK1为先天免疫中的关键激酶,可以通过调节TBK1激酶的活性来调节其介导的免疫反应。含有Src同源结构域2的蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶2(Src homology 2 domain-containing protein tyrosine phosphatase 2, SHP-2)可以不依赖磷酸酶活性来抑制TBK1活性,TBK1激酶的结构域可以直接与SHP-2上的C末端结构域结合,进而抑制其活性及干扰素(interferon, IFN)- β 的产生^[29]。MCCOY等^[23]发现,糖皮质激素地塞米松不仅可抑制TBK1磷酸化,还可以通过抑制其激酶活性来影响其活性。

1.2.4 防止功能性TBK1复合物的形成 功能性TBK1复合物包括含TBK1、IKK ϵ 、TRAF3、干扰素调节因子(interferon regulatory factor, IRF)3和其他接头分子[TRIF、线粒体抗病毒信号蛋白(mitochondrial antiviral signaling protein, MAVS)或干扰素基因刺激蛋白(stimulator of interferon gene, STING)]的复合物,其形成对TBK1的活化至关重要。研究发现,MIP-T3可与TRAF3蛋白特异性相互作用,这可能会阻碍功能性TRAF3-TBK1复合物的形成,从而终止IFN- β 的激活^[30]。SIKE(IKK ϵ 抑制因子)可隔离IKK ϵ /TBK1,其可作为IKK ϵ /TBK1的生理抑制因子^[31]。研究发现,AVS-STING-TBK1复合物可通过空间位阻的方式特异性破坏干扰素刺激基因56(IFN-stimulated gene 56, ISG56),进而影响免疫反应^[32]。

2 巨噬细胞与PH的关系

PH发病机制复杂,受多种因素影响。炎症是PH的标志之一,与其发病机制密切相关。PH不仅可作为各种全身炎症状态的并发症,如红斑狼疮、硬皮病、混合性结缔组织病、桥本甲状腺炎、Castleman病、POEMS综合征、HIV感染和自身免疫性疾病^[33]。同时,研究发现,PH患者肺血管病变内可观察到大量巨噬细胞、T淋巴细胞、B淋巴细胞、树突状细胞等炎症细胞浸润,最终导致肺血管内皮细胞损伤及平滑肌细胞增殖,进而引发肺血管重构,这提示免疫炎症反应参与PH的发生发展^[34]。研究表明,巨噬细胞是PH病变血管周围最主要的炎症细胞^[35]。巨噬细胞具有高度可塑性,其在炎症不同阶段针对外界信号作出不同反应,并可分化为不同表型,根据其表型和分泌的细胞因子可将其分为经典激活的M1型巨噬细胞和替代激活的M2型巨噬细胞两种亚型,一定条件下二者可相互转化^[36]。巨噬细胞M1型/M2型极化失衡可诱发并促进如PH、动脉粥样硬化等多种疾病的进展^[37]。其中M1型巨噬细胞可分泌多种促炎因子,如IL-6、IL-12、IL-18、IL-23和TNF- α ,并上调CD86、CD80、诱导型一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)、趋化因子(C-X-C基序)配体[chemokine(C-X-C motif)ligand, CXCL]9、CXCL10等的表达,防御细胞内病原体的感染,同时也会抑制组织周围的细胞增殖,导致组织损伤;M2型巨噬细胞可分泌抗炎因子如IL-10、IL-1受体拮抗剂,并上调精氨酸酶1(arginase 1, Arg1)、CD206和CD163的表达,从而促进细胞增殖、伤口愈合及组织修复,在炎症后期起重要作用^[38]。

3 TBK1在PH患者巨噬细胞DAMP相关先天免疫中的作用

近年来研究发现,消除PH中的关键免疫过程可能逆转血

管重塑,进而缓解PH^[39]。先天免疫系统是人体抵抗感染的第一道防线,该系统可以通过病原体相关分子模式(pathogen associated molecular pattern, PAMP)途径来识别病原体。同时, MATZINGER^[40]发现,人体正在使用的与PAMP类似的系统在没有感染的情况下,可发出组织损伤的信号,并将其命名为DAMP。研究发现, PH患者巨噬细胞中可发生DAMP激活以促进肺血管重塑^[3]。与PAMP类似, DAMP可被模式识别受体(pattern recognition receptor, PRR)识别并能够在巨噬细胞中引发免疫反应^[41]。PRR主要包括Toll样受体(Toll-like receptor, TLR)、维甲酸诱导基因I(retinoic acid-inducible gene I, RIG-I)样受体、核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域(nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain, NOD)样受体和C型凝集素受体^[42-43], 这四类受体可以识别脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)、病毒RNA、双链DNA(double-stranded DNA, dsDNA)等物质并向下游通路传导信号,进而激活免疫系统并引发炎症反应^[44]。MELOCHE等^[45]发现, DNA损伤对PH的发展很重要。有研究者在PH动物模型肺和重塑的动脉中均发现了高水平的DNA损伤^[46]。在PH患者中,越来越多的证据表明,氧化应激和炎症通过促进血管过度收缩和细胞增殖来促进血管重塑^[47-48], 得到公认的是这些因素也可导致DNA损伤^[49]。

在先天免疫中, 环-磷酸鸟苷-磷酸腺苷合酶(cyclic-GMP-AMP synthase, cGAS)发挥着重要作用^[50-51], 其是一种细胞DNA感受器, 主要识别dsDNA并激活先天免疫应答^[52]。其中TBK1是cGAS信号通路中的关键蛋白, 且cGAS-STING-TBK1轴被认为是先天免疫的主要信号通路, 与多种疾病密切相关^[50-51]。当细胞受到损伤时, dsDNA可释放至细胞质^[53], 并与cGAS结合, 形成一个2:2的二聚体结构^[54-55], 从而引发活性位点的改变; 激活状态的cGAS可将ATP和三磷酸鸟苷(guanosine triphosphate, GTP)合成环鸟苷酸-腺苷酸(cyclic guanosine monophosphate-adenosine monophosphate, cGAMP), 而cGAMP可以作为第二信使直接激活内质网上的STING; 随后, 激活的STING从内质网转运到高尔基体中间室和高尔基体^[56], 其中高尔基体上激活的STING可招募并激活TBK1, 而TBK1又可招募并磷酸化下游IRF3^[57]; STING同时可以激活IKK, 并磷酸化NF- κ B的抑制剂I κ B家族; 磷酸化的I κ B蛋白被泛素-蛋白酶体途径降解^[58], 此时NF- κ B进入细胞核, 并与干扰素调节剂IRF3协同作用, 诱导M1型相关炎症因子的表达, 从而引起炎症反应及免疫反应。研究发现, 在低氧相关PH小鼠病程早期肺泡灌洗液中, M1型相关炎症因子水平升高^[59], 且IL-6水平随PH严重程度的加重而升高^[60]。因此, 在巨噬细胞中, TBK1参与的先天免疫可促进PH的病理变化。

4 TBK1在PH患者巨噬细胞代谢中的作用

细胞代谢稳态需要通过合成代谢过程将营养物质(如葡萄糖和氨基酸)和能量(ATP)协调转化为大分子物质(如蛋白质、核酸和脂质), 并将这些大分子物质再循环回其营养成分, 从而进一步分解代谢, 产生能量。随着营养物质的不断输入, 这种营养物质和大分子物质的相互转化理论

上可以自我维持。然而, 细胞和有机体拥有不同的系统来感知营养和能量的波动, 从而使其代谢状态适应营养供应或消耗^[61]。巨噬细胞的极化方向与能量代谢方式密切相关, 而PH患者巨噬细胞代谢变化主要包括糖酵解、脂肪酸氧化等。

4.1 糖酵解 Warburg效应最初是在癌症中定义的, 指在正常氧浓度条件下葡萄糖最终产生乳酸^[62]。COTTRILL等^[63]发现, 在许多情况下, Warburg效应是PH的主要致病机制。1970年, HARD^[62]首次发现活化的巨噬细胞中糖酵解水平上升, 同时氧化磷酸化及ATP水平明显降低, 表现出类似肿瘤细胞的Warburg效应。研究发现, M1型巨噬细胞主要以有氧糖酵解及戊糖磷酸途径来提供能量, M2型巨噬细胞主要以氧化磷酸化及脂肪酸氧化来提供能量^[36]。mTORC1是一种营养感应蛋白激酶, 是细胞代谢的主要调节剂, 其被激活时可促进生物合成过程, 其还可诱导糖酵解和谷氨酰胺分解过程以进一步支持合成代谢功能。DÜVEL等^[64]发现, mTORC1可以刺激糖酵解途径, 这是通过激活影响缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia inducible factor, HIF)-1 α 和甾醇调节元件结合蛋白(sterol regulatory element binding proteins, SREBP)1和SREBP2的代谢基因靶标的转录程序来实现的。BODUR等^[65]在细胞实验中发现, TBK1可以与mTOR上特异性位点(在S2159上)结合并激活mTORC1, 首次证明了TBK1可直接激活mTORC1。总之, TBK1可能通过mTORC1来影响糖酵解, 进而影响巨噬细胞极化, 参与PH的形成。

4.2 脂肪酸氧化 脂质是巨噬细胞极化过程中的关键代谢物。M1型巨噬细胞合成脂肪酸并将其用作合成炎症递质的前体, 同时从有氧糖酵解中获得大部分ATP, 而M2型巨噬细胞具有由脂肪酸氧化驱动的功能性线粒体呼吸链。脂肪酸代谢包括多个步骤, 如细胞脂肪酸摄取和储存、脂肪酸转运到线粒体、线粒体脂肪酸 β -氧化和脂肪酸合成等。研究显示, PH患者的心脏和肺脏中存在脂肪酸代谢失衡^[66-67]。2018年的一项研究发现, 在高脂饮食小鼠的正常脂肪细胞中, TBK1的表达和活化水平增加, 而特异性敲除脂肪细胞中TBK1后小鼠对高脂饮食诱导的肥胖具有抵抗性^[68]。总之, TBK1对PH患者巨噬细胞中的脂肪酸氧化可能有一定影响, 但其具体机制有待进一步研究。

5 TBK1在PH患者肺血管系统ECM重塑中的作用

越来越多的证据表明, 肺动脉ECM重塑导致的肺动脉顺应性降低在PH发病中起关键作用^[4]。研究发现, PH大鼠表现出典型的NF- κ B活性增加, 同时伴有右心室肥厚和右心功能障碍, 而给予非选择性NF- κ B抑制剂可以改善这种状况^[69]。这可能与ECM重塑有关, PH患者的ECM重塑可归因于内皮-间充质转分化(endothelial-mesenchymal transition, EndoMT), 其中内皮细胞可获得间充质表型, 其基因谱表达增加, 类似于平滑肌细胞^[70]。通常与PH发病机制有关的各种因素会引发EndoMT, 如慢性缺氧导致的转录因子Snail、Twist、信号转导、活化转录因子3(signal transducers and activators of transcription 3, STAT3)、NF- κ B、IRF1和 β -catenin表达增加, 这些转录因子通过与HIF和TGF- β 信号传导相互作用来引发EndoMT^[70-71]。同时研究发现, 在PH动

物模型及内皮细胞模型中, NF- κ B家族成员(如NF- κ B1、NF- κ B2、P65和RelB)的DNA结合活性均增加^[72]。TBK1中的CCD2可与TANK、NAP1及与NAP1类似的TBK1接头蛋白(similar to NAP1 TBK1 adaptor, SINTBAD)相结合,进而共同调控NF- κ B信号通路的活化^[73]。TBK1同时可以与NAP1直接相互作用,进而活化NF- κ B信号通路^[74]。综上,在PH患者中, TBK1可通过活化NF- κ B信号通路来影响EndoMT,进而导致肺血管系统ECM重塑。

6 小结及展望

PH存在病情进展迅速、致死率高、预后较差的特点,目前被称为心血管疾病中的“恶性肿瘤”。当前治疗药物并不能逆转已发生的肺血管系统ECM重塑,只能延缓PH的病情进展,且患者的长期预后依旧不容乐观。TBK1参与的巨噬细胞中DAMP相关先天免疫、代谢异常及肺血管系统ECM重塑在PH病理过程中发挥了重要作用,抑制TBK1可有效缓解PH,进一步明确TBK1在PH发展过程中的分子机制可为治疗PH提供新的思路。

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