

高迁移率族蛋白B1与肿瘤治疗抵抗相关机制的研究进展

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[摘要] 肿瘤是危害人类健康的一种重要疾病,也是造成人类死亡的重要原因之一。随着技术的进步,肿瘤治疗的手段已经不再局限于传统的手术治疗、化疗和放疗,免疫治疗和靶向治疗等新兴治疗手段也相继得到发展。虽然治疗肿瘤的手段众多,但是肿瘤治疗的效果却不尽人意。肿瘤治疗效果不佳与早期诊断困难、治疗不充分等因素有关,治疗抵抗的出现也给肿瘤治疗带来了极大的障碍。近年来,许多研究表明高迁移率族蛋白B1(high mobility group protein B1, HMGB1)与肿瘤治疗抵抗有着密切的联系。研究发现, HMGB1能通过参与细胞自噬、DNA损伤修复、抗细胞凋亡、促进细胞增殖、促进血管生成、促进免疫逃逸和促进炎症反应等机制而造成肿瘤细胞对各种治疗手段产生抵抗。该研究将就近年来关于HMGB1与肿瘤治疗抵抗相关机制的研究进展作一综述。

[关键词] 高迁移率族蛋白B1; 肿瘤; 治疗抵抗

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Research progress of the correlation between HMGB1 and tumor therapy resistance LIN Yu¹, HE Sijia², HUANG Qian² (1. Clinical Medical College, the Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 201620, China; 2. Cancer Center, the Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 201620, China)

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[Abstract] Cancer is an important disease which jeopardizes people's health, and also one of the important causes of human death. With the progress of technology, the treatments of cancer are no longer limited to the surgical treatment, chemotherapy and traditional radiotherapy. Endocrine therapy, immunotherapy, targeted therapy and other novel therapeutic methods have also been developed. Although there are many therapies for cancer, the effect of cancer treatment is unsatisfactory. Poor therapeutic effect of cancer treatment is associated with difficulty of early diagnosis, deficiency of remedy and some other factors. Moreover, the emergence of resistance to the tumor treatment has also brought great obstacles to cancer therapy. In recent years, many studies have shown that there is a close relationship between high mobility group protein B1 (HMGB1) and tumor chemotherapy resistance. Some researchers have found that HMGB1 can promote tumor therapy resistance by participating in cell autophagy, DNA damage repair, resistance to cell apoptosis, promotion of cell proliferation and angiogenesis, enhancement of immune escape and inflammation. In this paper, the recent research progress of the correlation between HMGB1 and tumor therapy resistance were reviewed.

[Key words] HMGB1; Neoplasm; Therapy resistance

肿瘤是一种严重危害人类健康的疾病,近年来肿瘤的发病率和肿瘤患者的死亡率也逐渐增高^[1]。手术切除、化学药物治疗、放射治疗、

靶向治疗、内分泌治疗和免疫治疗是常用的治疗手段,然而,治疗效果并不理想。其中,肿瘤治疗抵抗被认为是肿瘤治疗失败的重要原因。肿瘤治疗抵抗是指肿瘤细胞对治疗的敏感性降低,包括对化疗药物的耐受性增加,对内分泌治疗的敏

感性降低,对放疗敏感性的降低和对免疫治疗的耐受性增加等^[2]。

高迁移率族蛋白B1(high mobility group protein B1, HMGB1)是一种核蛋白,它作为DNA伴侣分子能参与细胞核内的多种生理活动,包括DNA的复制、转录,DNA的修复和核小体的组装等^[3]。HMGB1还能通过免疫细胞主动分泌或者经死亡细胞被动释放到细胞外,参与炎症反应、免疫、迁移、侵袭、增殖、分化和组织再生等病理生理活动^[4]。研究表明, HMGB1与肿瘤治疗抵抗有着密切联系,它能够通过参与调节肿瘤自噬、抗凋亡等病理生理活动而引起肿瘤治疗抵抗^[5-6]。本文就近年来对HMGB1与肿瘤治疗抵抗相关机制的研究进展作一综述。

1 HMGB1的基本结构与功能

HMGB1由215个氨基酸所构成,含有两个DNA结合结构域(A盒和B盒)和一个酸性末端(C末端)^[7]。B盒能够发挥HMGB1诱导细胞因子的功能,同时B盒还是HMGB1促进炎症反应作用的主要参与者,而A盒起着抑制和拮抗B盒促炎活性的作用^[8]。C末端富含酸性氨基酸,包括天冬氨酸和谷氨酸,它能在HMGB1从细胞核转移到细胞质的过程中起到保护A盒和B盒的作用^[4]。

HMGB1是一种典型的损伤相关分子模式(damage associated molecular pattern, DAMP),在炎症反应中发挥着重要作用^[9]。研究表明, HMGB1能通过与晚期糖基化终末产物受体(the receptor of advanced glycation end products, RAGE)和Toll样受体4(Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4)等受体结合而促进免疫细胞释放白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和IL-10等细胞因子,进而参与炎症反应^[4]。此外,近年来, HMGB1还被证实与乳腺癌、肺癌、结肠癌等多种肿瘤的发生、发展有着密切联系,在这些肿瘤中, HMGB1的表达显著增加^[10]。HMGB1的表达与肿瘤的无限增殖、血管生成、抵抗凋亡、增强炎症反应等特性相关^[11]。HMGB1的含量还与肿瘤局灶浸润的深度、淋巴结转移、肿瘤的大小和预后有关^[11]。

2 HMGB1与肿瘤治疗抵抗

肿瘤治疗抵抗是导致肿瘤治疗失败的重要原因,而HMGB1在其中起着重要作用。研究发现,与对治疗敏感的肿瘤细胞相比,产生治疗抵抗的肿瘤细胞HMGB1表达水平往往较高,例如胰腺癌、直肠癌和泌尿上皮癌^[12-14]。HMGB1可能通过调节肿瘤细胞DNA损伤修复、自噬、凋亡、增殖、肿瘤血管生成、肿瘤免疫逃逸和炎症肿瘤微环境形成等病理生理过程,参与肿瘤细胞治疗抵抗。

2.1 HMGB1与肿瘤细胞DNA损伤修复

细胞的DNA修复功能对于生物的生存和遗传稳定性的维持具有重要意义。Lai等^[15]发现过表达或者敲除对顺铂耐药的食管癌细胞中的14-3-3 σ 基因,会引起HMGB1的表达相应的增加或减少,表明14-3-3 σ 蛋白能通过与HMGB1发生相互作用而促进DNA损伤修复,进而引起食管鳞癌细胞对顺铂的耐药。Ke等^[16]使用X射线对敲除HMGB1基因的乳腺癌细胞进行照射,发现细胞中端粒酶的激活受到抑制,端粒的长度缩短,DNA损伤增加,肿瘤细胞对放疗的敏感性也增加,表明HMGB1可能通过调节端粒酶的活性而参与DNA损伤修复,进而导致肿瘤细胞对放疗敏感性降低。这些研究表明, HMGB1能够通过参与DNA损伤修复而引起肿瘤治疗抵抗。

2.2 HMGB1与肿瘤细胞自噬

自噬是一种细胞自身分解代谢的生物学行为,细胞发生自噬能促进细胞内部营养物质的循环利用,并能帮助细胞维持内环境的稳定^[17]。

Huang等^[18]的研究发现将MG-63骨肉瘤细胞中的Ⅲ型磷脂酰肌醇-3激酶(class Ⅲ phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3KC3)、Beclin-1和Atg7基因敲除后,能抑制LC3-II的产生和SQSTM1/sequestosome 1 (p62)的降解,并抑制肿瘤治疗抵抗的发生。进一步研究发现, HMGB1是ULK1-mAtg13-FIP200复合物的下游信号分子,能通过促进Beclin-1-PI3KC3复合物的形成而促进自噬^[18]。Huang等^[19]进一步研究发现

耐药的骨肉瘤细胞中Kruppel样因子4 (Kruppel-like factor 4, KLF4)的表达增加,而KLF4则能够与HMGB1基因的启动子结合,促进HMGB1基因的转录,继而使骨肉瘤细胞对治疗的敏感性降低,表明HMGB1基因能通过促进肿瘤细胞自噬而导致肿瘤治疗抵抗。

2.3 HMGB1与肿瘤细胞凋亡

凋亡是细胞的一种程序性死亡方式,凋亡对于消除损伤细胞,参与机体的免疫防御和维持内环境的稳态都具有重要意义^[20]。分泌型丛生蛋白(secretory/cytoplasmic clusterin, sCLU)是一种强有力的抗凋亡蛋白,它能抑制Bax蛋白向线粒体的转移所引起的细胞色素c的释放,进而抑制caspase-3所引起的细胞凋亡。Zhou等^[21]的研究发现在对多西他赛耐药的前列腺癌细胞中,sCLU的表达显著增加。进一步的研究发现,HMGB1能够通过激活NF- κ B信号通路而促进sCLU的合成,并能通过HMGB1-TLR4/RAGE-sCLU信号通路的激活促使前列腺癌细胞抗凋亡,进而对多西他赛产生治疗抵抗。该研究结果表明HMGB1能够通过促进肿瘤细胞抗凋亡而引起肿瘤治疗抵抗^[21]。

2.4 HMGB1与肿瘤细胞增殖

肿瘤细胞的无限增殖是肿瘤的重要特性之一,能促进肿瘤的发生、发展。Guo等^[22]的研究发现耐药的骨肉瘤细胞HMGB1的表达增加,通过过表达miR-22抑制HMGB1的表达后,骨肉瘤细胞的增殖受到抑制。Chen等^[23]的研究发现,敲除HMGB1基因的卵巢癌细胞的增殖受到抑制,此外,细胞周期调节蛋白——增殖细胞核抗原和cyclin D1的表达也下降。Pellegrini等^[24]使用丙酮酸乙酯(ethyl pyruvate, EP)处理恶性间皮瘤细胞后,发现其HMGB1的表达下降,RAGE的表达和NF- κ B信号通路的激活也被削弱。用EP处理异体移植恶性间皮瘤的小鼠模型后,测得小鼠血清中HMGB1的含量增加,同时肿瘤的生长也受到了抑制。这些研究表明,HMGB1能够通过促进肿瘤细胞增殖而导致肿瘤治疗抵抗。

2.5 HMGB1与肿瘤血管生成

肿瘤血管能为肿瘤细胞提供氧、营养物质和生长因子,对促进肿瘤的生长、侵袭和转移起着重要作用。Pistoia等^[25]的研究发现,HMGB1的表达增加能促进神经母细胞瘤细胞分化转化为肿瘤源性血管内皮细胞,进而促进肿瘤血管生成而导致神经母细胞瘤对抗CD31单克隆抗体的治疗敏感性降低。van Beijnum等^[26]的研究发现使用血管源性生长因子诱导内皮细胞激活后,内皮细胞中HMGB1的表达增加。再使用siRNA敲降HMGB1基因后,发现HMGB1促进血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)表达的作用会受到抑制。进一步的研究发现,HMGB1能与RAGE或者TLR4结合而激活ERK 1/2、p38和NF- κ B信号通路,从而促进VEGF和血小板源生长因子的表达,以促进肿瘤血管的生成。这些研究表明,HMGB1能通过促进肿瘤血管生成而诱发肿瘤治疗抵抗。

2.6 HMGB1与肿瘤免疫逃逸

肿瘤细胞能通过干扰抗原提呈过程及减少树突状细胞的数量等多种机制来逃避机体免疫系统的监控、识别与攻击而继续分裂生长,这被称为肿瘤免疫逃逸^[27]。Parker等^[28]在使用HMGB1抑制剂处理的荷瘤小鼠后,发现其髓系抑制性细胞(myeloid-derived suppressor cell, MDSC)的数量会减少。该结果表明HMGB1可能与MDSC所参与的促进肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸过程有关,其可能机制为:HMGB1促进骨髓祖细胞分化为MDSC;促进MDSC释放IL-10;促进MDSC抑制初始T细胞产生L-选择素的作用。Liu等^[29]的研究发现调节性T细胞(Foxp3⁺CD4⁺CD25⁺ regulatory T cells, Treg)释放的IL-10对于抑制CD8⁺T细胞抗肿瘤免疫有着重要作用。进一步研究发现,使用抗HMGB1中和抗体处理小鼠乳腺癌细胞所构建的荷瘤小鼠来源的Treg细胞后,其IL-10的表达下降。再用siRNA敲降小鼠乳腺癌细胞中的HMGB1基因,接着将这些细胞注入BALB/c-WT小鼠体内,然后用抗CD8的抗体抑制CD8的表达,发现小鼠的生存率增加,表明肿瘤细胞所释放的HMGB1能通过促进

Treg细胞表达IL-10, 而抑制获得性CD8⁺T细胞所介导的抗肿瘤免疫。Kovar等^[30]的研究发现CD8⁺T细胞的抗肿瘤免疫被抑制后, 白血病对B1单克隆抗体靶向缀合物的敏感性会降低。这些研究表明, HMGB1能通过促进肿瘤免疫逃逸而造成肿瘤治疗抵抗。

2.7 HMGB1与肿瘤炎症微环境

在肿瘤炎症微环境中存在着大量的免疫细胞、生长因子和炎症反应因子, 能促进肿瘤的发生、发展^[31]。对吉西他滨耐药的胰腺癌细胞中HMGB1的表达增加^[32]。肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophage, TAM)是胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)炎症微环境中分布最为广泛的免疫细胞, 它能促进PDAC对吉西他滨的耐药^[33]。Xian等^[33]的研究发现, 辛伐他汀能抑制TAM释放TGF- β 1, 进而导致PDAC细胞表达Gfi-1增加, Gfi-1能抑制HMGB1的表达, 进而增加耐药的PDAC对吉西他滨的敏感性。Stat3和IL-6与炎症反应和肝细胞癌的发生有着密切联系^[34]。Chen等^[35]的研究发现HMGB1的表达增加能通过激活IL-6/Stat3炎症反应信号通路而促进miR-21的表达, miR-21表达增加则会通过抑制基质金属蛋白酶的抑制剂——伴有Kazal基序富含半胱氨酸的逆转诱导蛋白(reversion-inducing cysteine-rich protein with Kazal motifs precursor, RECK)和组织金属蛋白酶抑制剂3(tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases 3, TIMP3)的表达而促进肿瘤的发生, 这说明HMGB1能通过促进肿瘤炎症反应微环境的形成而导致肿瘤治疗抵抗。

3 结语

近年来, 肿瘤治疗手段越来越多样化, 但其治疗的有效性却面临着肿瘤治疗抵抗所带来的严峻挑战。HMGB1是一种参与肿瘤免疫逃逸、肿瘤微环境形成、促进肿瘤侵袭和转移、促进肿瘤血管生成的重要蛋白, 与肿瘤的发生、发展有着密切的联系。HMGB1与肿瘤治疗抵抗有着密切的联系, HMGB1主要是通过参与肿瘤细胞自噬、DNA损伤修复、凋亡、增殖、肿瘤血管生成、免疫逃逸和炎症反应而促进肿

瘤治疗抵抗。然而, 现有的研究并未对HMGB1所介导的肿瘤治疗抵抗具体信号转导机制做出明确的阐述。因此, 对这些问题的进一步探讨与解决, 将为克服肿瘤治疗抵抗和增强肿瘤治疗效果提供新的治疗方案。

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