



· 综述 ·

肺癌脂肪酸代谢重编程的研究进展

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[摘要] 肺癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤, 也是癌症死亡的主要原因。尽管靶向治疗和免疫治疗的发展显著改善了肺癌患者的疗效和预后, 但总体5年生存率仍不到20%。因此, 深入探索肺癌的发生、发展机制对于确立新的诊疗策略, 进一步提高患者生存率具有重要的临床意义。代谢重编程是肿瘤维持恶性生物学行为的重要方式, 既往研究表明, 脂肪酸代谢重编程在肺癌的发生、发展过程中发挥重要作用, 提示靶向肺癌脂肪酸代谢可能是新型抗肿瘤方案研发的重要方向。本文聚焦肺癌脂肪酸代谢重编程, 拟从参与脂肪酸代谢包括摄取、合成、储存和分解等各环节的关键蛋白分子出发, 综述脂肪酸代谢变化与肺癌发生、发展的关系, 并对靶向脂肪酸代谢抗肿瘤治疗的应用现状及面临的挑战进行探讨, 以期确立新的肺癌治疗策略提供线索和参考。

[关键词] 肺癌; 脂肪酸代谢; 重编程; 靶向治疗

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[Abstract] Lung cancer is the most common malignant tumor and the leading cause of cancer-related mortality. Although the development of targeted therapy and immunotherapy has significantly improved the efficacy and prognosis of lung cancer patients, the overall 5-year survival rate is still lower than 20%. Therefore, in-depth exploration of the pathogenesis of lung cancer has important clinical significance for the development of new diagnosis and treatment strategies and further improvement of patient survival. Metabolic reprogramming is a crucial way for tumors to maintain malignant biological behavior. Previous studies have shown that fatty acid metabolism reprogramming has profound effects on tumorigenesis and progression of lung cancer, suggesting that targeting lung cancer fatty acid metabolism might be an important direction for the development of new anti-tumor regimens. This paper, focusing on the reprogramming of fatty acid metabolism, reviewed the relationship between fatty acid metabolism and lung cancer progression from the aspects of the key protein molecules involved in each procedure of fatty acid metabolism (including uptake, synthesis, storage and decomposition), and discussed the application status and challenges of anti-tumor therapy targeting fatty acid metabolism, expecting to provide clues and insights for the development of novel treatment regimen for lung cancer.

[Key words] Lung cancer; Fatty acid metabolism; Reprogram; Targeted therapy

肺癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤, 也是全球癌症相关死亡的主要原因, 每年约有220万例肺癌新增病例和176万例死亡病例^[1-2]。肺癌的高死亡率与其早期临床症状隐匿有关, 超过80%的患者诊断时已是晚期或局部晚期, 失去了手术机

会^[3]。分子靶向治疗和免疫治疗的出现显著改善了晚期肺癌患者的预后, 但耐药和治疗相关不良反应的存在使预后仍不理想, 总体5年生存率仅约18%^[3]。因此探索肺癌进展中未知的分子机制, 对确立新的治疗策略非常重要。

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代谢重编程是恶性肿瘤的标志之一, 主要表现为糖酵解增强、谷氨酰胺代谢活跃及脂质代谢异常^[4]。既往代谢重编程被认为是肿瘤对低氧、营养缺乏的肿瘤微环境的被动适应表现, 但随着研究深入, 发现即便在氧气充足的环境中, 肿瘤细胞仍更偏向于有氧糖酵解这一代谢途径^[5], 提示代谢重编程可能是肿瘤为维持其恶性生物学特性而做出的主动选择。此外, 代谢重编程还会影响现有的抗肿瘤治疗效果, 如在肺癌中, 肿瘤细胞糖酵解产生的乳酸诱导微环境中调节性T细胞 (regulatory T cell, Treg) 上的程序性死亡 [蛋白] -1 (programmed death-1, PD-1) 表达上调, 导致PD-1免疫阻断疗法的失效^[6]; 肺癌细胞脂肪酸合成代谢产物棕榈酸的增加会诱导肺癌靶向治疗耐药^[7]; 而抑制葡萄糖转运蛋白阻碍肺癌糖酵解, 可减缓肺癌发展^[8], 因此靶向肺癌代谢重编程可能是潜在的抗癌策略。然而既往肺癌代谢相关研究主要聚焦在糖代谢上, 脂质代谢的相关研究较少见。近年来人们逐渐发现脂质代谢, 尤其是脂肪酸代谢重编程对肺癌的发生、发展具有巨大影响。脂肪酸是合成生物膜的基本原料和细胞的主要供能来源, 还作为细胞信号分子参与维持细胞内稳态。脂肪酸代谢过程主要包括脂肪酸摄取、合成、氧化和储存 (图1)。肺癌细胞脂肪酸代谢显著增强, 并在肺癌的发生、发展过程中发挥重要作用。本文拟聚焦肺癌脂肪酸代谢重编程, 通过梳理主要代谢步骤中关键酶和重要蛋白在重编程中的作用和功能, 挖掘潜在可用于肺癌治疗的分子靶向药物。

1 脂肪酸摄取

组织细胞优先从微环境中摄取外源性游离脂肪酸以支持生物合成、能量产生^[9]。外源性摄取脂肪酸需要依靠专门的转运蛋白 [如CD36、脂肪酸转运蛋白家族 (family of fatty acid transport protein, FATP) 和脂肪酸结合蛋白 (fatty acid-binding proteins, FABP)] 来运行^[10]。在肿瘤细胞中这些蛋白通常高表达, 这可能是肿瘤细胞应对低氧、低pH环境所做出的适应性改变。如低氧时, 肿瘤细胞通过缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α , HIF-

1 α) 诱导FABP3、FABP7的表达^[11]; 在高酸环境下, 肿瘤细胞以转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β) 依赖的方式促进CD36表达, 增加脂肪酸摄取, 形成脂滴来促进肿瘤转移^[12]。而肿瘤对外源性脂肪酸摄取依赖性增加的这一特性, 也使脂肪酸摄取代谢途径成为潜在的肺癌治疗靶点。

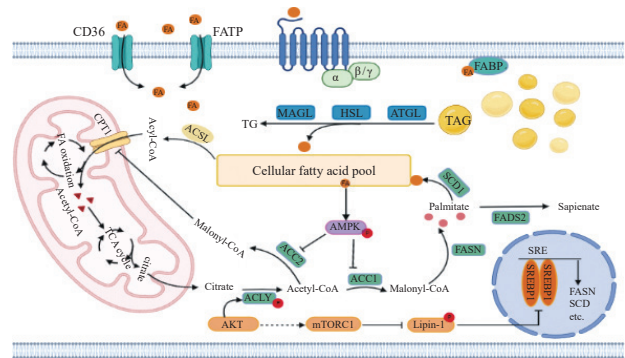


图1 肺癌的脂质代谢

Fig. 1 Fatty acid metabolism in lung cancer

Lung cancer cells obtain fatty acids from exogenous uptake and de novo lipogenesis. Exogenous uptake of fatty acids from the microenvironment is facilitated by CD36, FATP and FABP. De novo fatty acid synthesis mainly refers to the generation of palmitate from citrate under the enzymatic activities of ACLY, ACC and FASN enzymes, and then can be desaturated and elongated to form diverse lipidomic species. SREBP1 regulates fatty acid synthesis by regulating the expression of fatty acid synthesis-related enzymes at the transcriptional level. When nutrients are sufficient, fatty acids are stored as lipid droplets. And when energy is stressed, these fatty acids are released from lipid droplets through lipolysis, and energy is generated through fatty acid oxidation. In addition to providing energy, free fatty acids, as important signaling molecules, participate in intracellular signaling through FFAR, thereby affecting various physiological processes of cells. FFAR: Free fatty acid receptor; ACLY: ATP-citrate lyase; ACC: Acetyl-CoA carboxylase; FASN: Fatty acid synthase; SCD1: Stearyl coenzyme A desaturated enzyme 1; ATGL: Adipose triglyceride lipase; HSL: Hormone-sensitive lipase; MAGL: Monoacylglycerol lipase; ACSL: Long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase; CPT1: Carnitine palmitoyl transferase; EGFR: Epidermal growth factor receptor; AMPK: AMP-activated protein kinase; SREBP1: Sterol regulatory element-binding proteins; SRE: Sterol regulatory element.

1.1 CD36

CD36, 又称脂肪酸移位酶, 是清道夫受体家族成员之一, 主要参与脂质摄取、免疫识别及细胞黏附等多个过程^[13]。肿瘤不同阶段的CD36表达水平不同, 与原发肿瘤相比, 转移灶中CD36的表达往往更高, 提示CD36在肿瘤转移过程中发挥重要作用^[14]。如Pascual等^[15]用棕榈酸处理人类口腔癌细胞后, 发现棕榈酸

以CD36依赖的方式增强了转移起始细胞的转移潜能,使用中和抗体阻断CD36可抑制癌细胞的转移。同时,摄入细胞的脂肪酸可以激活AMP活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)信号通路,增强肉碱棕榈酰转移酶1(carnitine palmitoyl transferase 1, CPT1)活性,促进脂肪酸氧化,从而提高转移过程中肿瘤对脂肪酸的利用速率^[14]。此外,CD36的表达水平与治疗耐药相关,如拉帕替尼耐药乳腺癌细胞中CD36的表达上调,靶向CD36可恢复其对拉帕替尼的敏感性^[16]。但CD36在非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)中的作用仍不明确。Ni等^[17]研究发现,CD36可促进NSCLC细胞的生长和迁移,转染CD36 shRNA后肺癌细胞的生长、迁移能力受到抑制。然而Sun等^[18]的研究却发现,CD36可作为抑癌因子使肺癌细胞周期停滞于G₀/G₁期,抑制肺癌细胞增殖、迁移,促进细胞凋亡,但该研究样本量相对较少($n=20$),尚需进一步研究加以验证。

此外,在肿瘤微环境中,除肿瘤细胞外,基质细胞和免疫细胞上均发现有CD36的表达。最近研究^[19]发现,黑色素瘤中CD8⁺ T淋巴细胞上CD36的表达上调,外源性脂肪酸摄入增多,尤其是多不饱和脂肪酸花生四烯酸的摄入增加,导致CD8⁺ T淋巴细胞内脂质氧化物堆积,推动T细胞的铁死亡进程,从而损害CD8⁺ T淋巴细胞的肿瘤杀伤功能。此外,在肺癌和黑色素瘤中Treg上的CD36表达上调,通过激活PPAR- β 通路使Treg在富含乳酸的肿瘤微环境中更好地生存,从而增强免疫抑制性肿瘤微环境^[20]。抑制CD36可以在不影响机体免疫内稳态的前提下,靶向Treg脂质代谢,增强机体的抗肿瘤免疫应答,因此靶向CD36可能是提高免疫治疗抗肿瘤效果的有效策略^[20]。

1.2 脂肪酸结合蛋白

FABP是一组低相对分子质量的蛋白质,由12个家族成员组成,作为一种脂质伴侣,促进脂肪酸运输到线粒体、过氧化物酶体和细胞核等细胞器内^[21]。转移性卵巢癌通过上调FABP4表达促进邻近脂肪细胞的脂解作用,并摄取脂肪细胞

释放的脂肪酸,抑制FABP4的表达可使卵巢癌转移受限^[22]。同样一项探索FABP5在NSCLC中表达及其意义的研究^[23]发现,转移灶FABP5表达水平显著高于原发灶,但淋巴结转移灶与原发灶的FABP5表达水平相似,提示FABP5可能与肺癌的远处转移相关。然而,Yang等^[24]研究发现,FABP5缺陷的小鼠肺组织中自然杀伤(natural killer, NK)细胞成熟受损,使黑色素瘤更易发生肺转移,提示FABP5虽然可以促进肿瘤细胞的迁移,但同时也与机体正常免疫应答有关。因此,FABP5也许并非理想的药物靶点,只是目前针对FABP5的研究相对较少,其在肿瘤进展及肿瘤免疫应答中的作用尚需进一步研究。

1.3 游离脂肪酸受体(free fatty acid receptor, FFAR)

目前已被广泛研究的FFAR主要有FFAR2/GPR43、FFAR3/GPR41、FFAR4/GPR120、FFAR1/GPR40等,前两者可被短链游离脂肪酸激活,后两者主要被中长链游离脂肪酸激活^[25]。游离脂肪酸作为FFAR的天然配体,与相应FFAR细胞外成分结合后激活受体,使其细胞内偶联的异三聚体G蛋白的 α 亚基与 $\beta\gamma$ 亚基解离,从而进一步影响细胞内信号蛋白,参与各种细胞生理病理学过程并发挥其功能^[25]。以往针对FFAR的研究主要聚焦在2型糖尿病、肥胖等代谢性疾病,如FFAR4的合成配体TUG-891已被认为是上述疾病的潜在治疗药物。近年来不少研究表明,FFAR的激活或抑制可以影响乳腺癌^[26]、前列腺癌^[27]、结肠癌^[28]及卵巢癌^[29]等肿瘤细胞的生长,但其在肿瘤发生、发展机制中的确切作用仍待进一步研究。此外,Wang等^[26]研究发现,FFAR4可以增强脂肪酸从头合成,而合成的脂肪酸反馈激活FFAR4上调ABC转运蛋白的表达来抵抗表柔比星诱导的乳腺癌细胞凋亡,促进乳腺癌的化疗耐药,这可能是解决乳腺癌化疗耐药问题的新思路。目前FFAR在肺癌领域中的研究尚不多见,值得深入研究。

2 脂肪酸合成

脂肪酸合成的底物是ATP-柠檬酸裂解酶(ATP-citrate lyase, ACLY)催化生成的乙酰辅

酶A。乙酰辅酶A经乙酰辅酶A羧化酶 (acetyl-CoA carboxylase, ACC) 的羧化作用和脂肪酸合酶 (fatty acid synthase, FASN) 的缩合作用而生成棕榈酸, 后者进一步在超长链脂肪酸延伸酶 (elongase of very long chain fatty acids, ELOVL) 的酶促延长和硬脂酰辅酶a去饱和酶1 (stearyl coenzyme A desaturated enzyme 1, SCD1) 的作用下形成碳链长度、饱和度不同的脂肪酸, 参与质膜合成、信号转导等不同生物学过程^[30]。正常组织中, 脂肪酸从头合成仅限于脂肪、肝细胞中, 但为了满足自身高代谢需求以及适应肿瘤微环境中血清来源脂肪酸的降低, 肿瘤细胞会上调脂肪酸合成相关酶的表达来增强脂肪酸合成, 因此脂肪酸合成代谢的增强也被看作是肿瘤的显著标志之一^[31]。

脂肪酸合成相关酶的表达主要由胆固醇调节元件结合蛋白 (sterol-regulatory element binding protein, SREBP) 在转录水平上进行调节^[32]。SREBP包括*SREBF1*基因编码的SREBP1a/1b和*SREBF2*基因编码的SREBP2, 其中SREBP1主要调控脂肪酸合成相关基因的表达, SREBP2主要参与胆固醇合成相关基因表达的调控。SREBP1在细胞核内以同源二聚体的形式与*FASN*、*SCD*等基因启动子内的胆固醇调节元件 (sterol-regulatory element, SRE) 和E-box序列结合以促进上述目标基因的转录^[33-34]。此外, SREBP在一些致癌信号通路的下游激活, 其中磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶 (phosphoinositide3-kinase, PI3K) -蛋白激酶B (protein kinase, AKT) -哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物1 (mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1) 信号转导通路最受关注, 有研究^[35]发现, Lipin-1在细胞核内可以使SREBP转录活性降低, 而mTORC1磷酸化可导致Lipin-1失活并滞留在细胞质内, 从而阻止其进入细胞核内。同时在NSCLC中*KRAS*突变可以通过激活胞外信号调节激酶 (extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK) 1/2-mTORC1通路, 增强SREBP活性, 继而促进*FASN*表达, 使脂肪酸合成增加^[36-37]。作为*BRAF*的关键下游靶点, SREBP1的持续激活与*BRAF* V600E突变黑色素瘤

对维莫非尼抗性的产生有关^[38]。上述研究提示SREBP是控制脂质代谢的主要转录因子, 是多种致癌通路和脂质代谢之间的重要纽带, 因此靶向SREBP可能是增强驱动基因靶向治疗效果的潜在有效策略。

2.1 ACLY

ACLY被认为是连接葡萄糖、谷氨酰胺代谢和脂肪酸生成的关键酶, 在细胞质内分解柠檬酸生成乙酰辅酶A^[39]。ACLY的转录受到SREBP1的调控, 其活性可直接由AKT磷酸化激活。在肺癌组织中ACLY活性显著高于正常肺组织, ACLY表达水平是预测NSCLC预后不良的重要因素, 抑制ACLY使肺癌细胞生长停滞^[40]。值得注意的是, Csanadi等研究^[41]发现, 在老年NSCLC患者中, ACLY表达上调与预后不良相关, 但在年轻患者中却相反, 因此若开发靶向ACLY的抗肿瘤治疗还需考虑应用人群的选择。ACLY催化生成的乙酰辅酶A不仅是脂肪酸合成的原料, 还支持蛋白质乙酰化, 尤其是组蛋白。研究^[42]表明, 细胞核内乙酰辅酶A可以作为组蛋白乙酰化的乙酰基供体, 从而促进细胞增殖相关基因的转录。一项探索ACLY对肝细胞癌干性特征影响的研究^[43]发现, ACLY通过促进 β -catenin乙酰化使其稳定, 进而调节Wnt信号通路, 维持肝细胞癌干性特征。可见ACLY位于细胞代谢中心位置, 它将合成代谢、分解代谢及组蛋白乙酰化联系起来, 因此靶向ACLY可能是有效的抗肿瘤治疗策略, 但也应该警惕ACLY靶向药物可能引起的不良反应。

2.2 ACC

ACC催化乙酰辅酶A羧化为丙二酰辅酶A, 是脂肪酸合成的限速步骤。在人类基因组中ACC有两种亚型: ACC1主要在脂肪细胞、肝细胞中表达, 参与脂肪酸合成, 与肿瘤的发生、发展相关; ACC2则主要在心脏和骨骼肌细胞中表达, 生成丙二酰辅酶A作用于CPT1来抑制脂肪酸 β 氧化速率^[44]。ACC的活性受AMPK的调节, 在葡萄糖剥夺等能量应激状态下, 肿瘤细胞磷酸戊糖途径受损, 导致产生的还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 (reduced nicotinamide adenine

dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH) 减少, 而脂肪酸合成过程往往会消耗NADPH, 此时便会触发AMPK通过磷酸化抑制ACC, 从而阻断脂肪酸的合成。同时ACC的产物丙二酰辅酶A减少, 对脂肪酸 β 氧化限速酶CPT1的抑制作用减弱, 脂肪酸氧化代谢增强^[31]。靶向ACC可以在抑制脂肪酸合成的同时, 增加脂肪酸氧化代谢, 从而加剧肿瘤细胞的脂肪酸耗竭, 抑制肿瘤生长, 例如, Svensson等^[45]研究发现, ND-646 (ACC的变构抑制剂) 单药或联合卡铂治疗*KRAS/p53*^{-/-}和*KRAS/STK11*^{-/-} NSCLC小鼠模型可以抑制肿瘤生长。但是, Rios Garcia等^[46]研究发现, 与肺原发灶相比, 转移癌组织中TGF- β 通过激活AMPK使ACC1磷酸化增加, 导致后者活性抑制, 肿瘤细胞内乙酰辅酶A积累, 继而促进蛋白乙酰化, 其中Smad2蛋白乙酰化诱导肿瘤上皮-间充质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT), 最终导致肿瘤转移发生。作为脂肪酸合成关键酶, 靶向ACC1可以起到抑制肿瘤生长的作用, 但其底物乙酰辅酶A的积累却可以促进肿瘤的转移发生, 因此对ACC1在肺癌发生、发展中的作用尚存在争议, 需要开展更多的研究。

2.3 FASN

FASN以NADPH作为还原当量, 催化乙酰辅酶A与丙二酰辅酶A的连续缩合反应形成棕榈酸, 在包括肺癌在内的大多数人类肿瘤中表达上调, 多与预后不良相关^[47-49]。此外, FASN合成的饱和脂肪酸可通过影响质膜流动性和脂筏形成来扰乱一些受体在质膜表面的分布从而诱发耐药。例如, Ali等^[7]研究发现, FASN促进的表皮生长因子受体 (epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR) 棕榈酰化改变了EGFR的细胞分布可能是EGFR突变NSCLC发生酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI) 耐药的机制之一。奥利司他是一种靶向FASN的抑制剂, 可以通过阻止EGFR棕榈酰化, 增强其泛素化, 进而抑制TKI耐药的EGFR突变NSCLC细胞生长^[7]。然而Jiang等^[50]研究发现, 在TGF- β 诱导NSCLC细胞EMT过程中, FASN表达水平降低, 脂肪酸合成减少, 而敲除FASN基因后, 肺癌细胞系的E-

钙黏蛋白表达下降, 小鼠肿瘤转移增加, 存活率下降。这可能与FASN缺失导致脂肪酸合成所需的NADPH减少 (NADPH在转移性肿瘤中起重要的抗氧化作用), 以及转移性肿瘤更偏向于使用脂肪酸摄取作为获取能量的主要代谢途径有关。可见FASN在肺癌发展的不同阶段可能发挥不同的作用, 以FASN为靶点的治疗方法所适用的临床场景仍有待进一步明确。

2.4 SCD1

SCD1催化饱和脂肪酸 (硬脂酸和棕榈酸) 的 Δ 9位双键形成, 生成单不饱和脂肪酸 (油酸和棕榈油酸), 但SCD1需要在NADPH、氧气存在的条件下发挥功能^[10], 肿瘤细胞在缺氧条件下会反馈性上调脂肪酸摄取相关蛋白及SCD1的表达^[51]。在体外脂质耗尽的条件下, 抑制SCD1可导致细胞内饱和脂肪酸与不饱和脂肪酸间的比例失调, 过多的饱和脂肪酸可产生脂毒性和内质网应激, 诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡, 外源性添加不饱和脂肪酸可逆转上述表现^[52]。因此在肺癌中SCD1的高表达通常与患者预后不良相关, 研究^[53]表明, EGFR可以通过磷酸化SCD1 Y55位点来稳定SCD1, 从而上调肺癌细胞中MUFA的合成, 促进肺癌生长。此外, Huang等^[54]研究发现, 在EGFR-TKI耐药的肺癌细胞系中SCD1表达上调并伴有脂滴积累, 进一步在体内体外实验中通过20(S)-protopanaxatriol (SCD1抑制剂) 与吉非替尼联用可逆转TKI耐药。尽管SCD1通过去饱和作用调节肿瘤细胞内的脂肪酸组成, 在维持肿瘤细胞内脂肪酸内稳态过程中发挥重要作用, 但单独靶向SCD1的抑制剂对肿瘤的杀伤作用并不显著, 可能与肿瘤细胞可通过不同替代途径获取不饱和脂肪酸有关。上述研究提示SCD1抑制剂联合EGFR-TKI可能是其作为新型抗肿瘤治疗方式的重要应用方向。

3 脂肪酸储存与释放

在细胞营养充足时, 细胞内多余的脂肪酸被酯化为惰性的三酰甘油聚集在内质网磷脂双分子层中, 当超过某一极限时, 以“出芽”的方式与内质网分离, 形成脂滴^[55]。脂滴被认为是一种特殊的细胞质内细胞器, 主要发挥维持细胞内脂

质平衡及储存能量的作用。富含脂滴的肿瘤细胞往往对化疗更具抵抗力, 有研究^[56]认为, 利用拉曼成像技术来评估脂滴含量可以作为预测癌症患者药物治疗反应的新型工具。

当能量应激时, 主要通过脂滴脂解作用释放脂肪酸, 即三酰甘油在脂肪三酰甘油脂肪酶 (adipose triglyceride lipase, ATGL)、激素敏感脂肪酶 (hormone-sensitive lipase, HSL) 和单酰基甘油脂肪酶 (monoacylglycerol lipase, MAGL) 的作用下水解为脂肪酸和甘油^[57]。其中MAGL可以催化内源性大麻素系统的激动剂2-AG水解来影响肿瘤的生长, Pryüser等^[58]研究发现, MAGL抑制剂JZL184通过抑制2-AG的降解, 促进TIMP-1形成增加, 从而抑制肺癌的转移。此外肿瘤微环境表达的MAGL也会影响肿瘤进展, Kienzl等^[59]研究发现, 在人NSCLC切片中肿瘤细胞及肿瘤微环境细胞中MAGL均有表达, 于是研究者分别将KP细胞注入野生型和MAGL缺陷型的小鼠中, 结果显示, MAGL缺陷型小鼠中仅肿瘤细胞表达MAGL, 并伴有CD8⁺效应T细胞与嗜酸性粒细胞的浸润数量显著增加, 说明在肿瘤微环境中MAGL的表达可能会影响免疫细胞的浸润和功能。但Liu等^[60]研究发现, 在年龄较大的小鼠中, MAGL的缺失会导致EGFR和ERK激活, 从而诱发肺腺癌的发生, 因此MAGL在肺癌发生、发展中的作用还需更多研究证据来明确。

4 脂肪酸氧化

长链脂酰辅酶A合成酶 (long-chain acyl-CoA synthetase, ACSL) 将脂肪酸转化为脂肪酰基辅酶A, 后者在CPT1帮助下转运至线粒体内进行 β 氧化分解, 生成的乙酰辅酶A通过三羧酸循环、氧化磷酸化生成ATP, 为肿瘤细胞提供能量^[61]。脂肪酸氧化 (fatty acid oxidation, FAO) 相关酶在多种肿瘤组织中表达上调, 例如, 肺癌细胞通过癌基因KRAS上调ACSL的表达^[62], 乳腺癌干细胞通过Janus激酶 (Janus kinase, JAK) -信号转导和转录激活因子3 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, STAT3) 信号通路上调CPT1的转录表达, 增强

FAO以维持其生存优势^[63]。

CPT1是脂肪酸氧化的限速酶^[64], 包含CPT1A、CPT1B和CPT1C 3种亚型, 其中以CPT1A分布最广^[65]。CPT1A在肿瘤转移中发挥重要作用, Wang等^[66]研究发现, 在结直肠癌患者临床标本中, 与原发灶相比, 转移灶中CPT1A表达更高, 进一步通过体外实验证明结直肠癌细胞通过上调CPT1A激活脂肪酸氧化以应对肿瘤细胞转移过程中的失巢凋亡。同样一项比较11对肺癌患者的原发灶与转移灶中CPT1A表达的研究^[67]发现, 转移灶中CPT1A表达上调。上述研究提示在转移过程中肿瘤依赖脂肪酸氧化代谢所产生的能量, 通过抑制脂肪酸氧化代谢或可预防肺癌转移。

综上所述, 肺癌脂肪酸代谢重编程受肿瘤微环境及致癌信号通路的双重调节, 说明代谢重编程不仅是肺癌细胞的被动适应性改变, 还可能是一种主动性选择以促进其恶性生物学行为形成。多项研究表明, 肺癌细胞中脂肪酸代谢极大地影响着肿瘤的演进过程, 因此利用正常组织与肿瘤组织对脂肪酸代谢的依赖性存在差异, 破坏肺癌脂肪酸代谢途径, 使肿瘤细胞脂质内稳态失衡, 可能是抑制肺癌生长的新型治疗方式。

5 靶向肺癌脂肪酸代谢的治疗

近年来针对脂肪酸合成代谢相关酶的抑制剂逐渐受到关注, 其中部分药物已进入临床试验阶段, 展现出良好的应用前景^[68] (表1)。其中FASN是目前研究最广泛的脂肪酸代谢酶。临床前研究^[69-70]表明, 抑制FASN可在不影响正常细胞的前提下抑制肺癌生长, 为抗肿瘤治疗提供了治疗窗口。但由于以C75、奥利司他、cerulenin为代表的第一代靶向药物存在体重急剧下降和厌食症等全身性不良反应, 使其临床应用受到限制^[71]。以TVB2640、TVB3166为代表的第二代靶向药物具有特异性好、脱靶效应低、患者耐受性好等优势, 其中TVB2640目前已进入II期临床试验, 作为单药治疗KRAS突变的NSCLC (NCT03808558)^[72], 但是否能成功转化为临床用药, 还需要更大规模的临床试验加以验证。

尽管临床前研究^[73]表明, ACLY抑制剂

表1 靶向脂肪酸合成相关酶的抑制剂在肺癌中的研究进展

Tab. 1 Inhibitors targeting fatty acid synthesis-related enzymes in lung cancer

Target	Agent	Mechanism of action	Drug development stage
ACC	ND-646	ACC inhibitor binding to the BC domain of ACC ^[45]	Preclinical
FASN	Cerulenin	Non-competitive FASN inhibitor ^[74]	Preclinical
FASN	Orlistat	Irreversible FASN inhibitor; Induction of ferroptosis in lung cancer cells ^[70]	Preclinical
FASN	C75	Cytotoxicity; Side effects of anorexia and weight loss ^[69]	Preclinical
FASN	TVB-3166	Reversible FASN inhibitor; Inhibition of β -catenin signaling and induction of apoptosis ^[75]	Preclinical
FASN	TVB-2640	Reversible FASN inhibitor ^[72,76]	Phase II Clinical Trial (NCT03808558)
ACLY	SB-204990	Specific ACLY inhibitor; Inhibition of proliferation in lung tumor growth ^[77]	Preclinical
SCD1	MF-438	Specific SCD1 inhibitor; Induction of apoptosis in lung adenocarcinoma stem cells ^[80]	Preclinical

(SB-204900、ETC1002)可以起到抗肿瘤作用,但目前ACLY抑制剂的临床研究主要是针对血脂异常相关疾病,尚未见针对肺癌治疗的临床研究报道,这可能与完全抑制ACLY的活性需要较高浓度的药物有关^[68]。药物联用可能是解决这一困境的可行方案,例如,Hanai等^[78]研究发现,HMG-CoA还原酶抑制剂他汀类药物可以增强ACLY抑制剂的抗肿瘤作用。此外,另一项研究^[79]表明,由于糖酵解为ACLY提供了催化底物,ALCY抑制剂在高度糖酵解的肿瘤细胞中作用更明显。因此根据代谢分层,识别出高糖酵解代谢的肿瘤可以提高ACLY抑制剂的效力。

抑制肿瘤细胞SCD1(MF-438)可以干扰脂肪酸去饱和作用,破坏肿瘤细胞内脂质代谢内稳态,从而通过诱导细胞周期阻滞、激活内质网应激等方式促进肺癌细胞凋亡,在多种肿瘤临床前研究^[80-82]中,靶向SCD1的抗肿瘤策略取得了不错的效果,然而在肺癌细胞中,SCD1并不是唯一将棕榈酸生成单不饱和脂肪酸的去饱和酶。当SCD1抑制时,肺癌细胞可以绕过SCD1,激活脂肪酸去饱和酶2(fatty acid desaturase 2, FADS2),将棕榈酸去饱和为皂甾酸以支持增殖期间细胞膜的合成^[83],提示SCD1与FADS2抑制剂联合治疗才能阻断肺癌细胞去饱和和代谢途径。

肿瘤从外部摄取不饱和脂肪酸也是常见的代偿途径。因此除了抑制脂肪酸合成相关酶外,调

节膳食中的脂肪酸含量和种类,也可以达到增强抗肿瘤治疗效果的目的。研究^[84]表明,热量限制(在不发生营养不良的前提下,限制每日摄取的热量)通过降低血浆脂质水平可以限制肿瘤的外源性脂肪酸摄取,热量限制联合SCD1酶抑制剂干扰肿瘤细胞内源性脂肪酸合成,可抑制胰腺癌的生长。Dierge等^[85]提出增加饮食中多不饱和脂肪酸的摄入,促进肿瘤细胞内脂质过氧化,可诱发肿瘤细胞铁死亡。膳食疗法增强抗肿瘤疗效的策略具有经济方便的优点,但晚期肺癌患者治疗时应注意动态监测营养状态,避免恶病质的发生。

过去由于脂肪酸代谢网络的复杂性、酶抑制剂的脱靶效应使得代谢治疗在临床应用中进展缓慢。近年来随着对癌症代谢的了解不断深入和小分子酶抑制剂的研发使得代谢治疗逐渐开始进入临床研究。但肿瘤代谢具有可塑性,针对脂肪酸代谢中单一分子的抑制剂无法起到持久的抗肿瘤作用,目前主要是作为加强现有抗肿瘤治疗方案的辅助治疗。此外,靶向脂肪酸代谢的治疗方案应注意选择可靠的靶点,在避免对正常细胞代谢造成有害后果的前提下,达到增强肺癌的抗肿瘤治疗的效果。

6 总结

肺癌通过调节脂肪酸代谢相关酶、受体表达,增强肿瘤细胞内的脂肪酸代谢,维持肿瘤的增殖、促进转移及诱导治疗抵抗的发生。抑制脂

脂肪酸合成代谢相关酶如FASN、ACLY、SCD及调整饮食结构通过破坏肺癌细胞内脂肪酸代谢稳态,可抑制肺癌增殖转移,但将其应用于临床还存在困难,其中肿瘤的代谢可塑性及药物的脱靶效应是目前亟待解决的问题。这需要进一步明确脂肪酸代谢与肺癌发生、发展间的关系,发现更多具有治疗价值的潜在靶点,最大程度地挖掘靶向脂肪酸代谢治疗的抗肿瘤潜能,研制高特异性小分子靶向药物,并进一步优化基于肿瘤代谢依赖性的临床治疗策略。

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