

·专题综述·

多肽脯氨酰顺反异构酶与阿尔茨海默病发病机制研究进展

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【摘要】 多肽脯氨酰顺反异构酶(Pin1)与多种神经变性病和肿瘤发病有关,特别是在阿尔茨海默病的发生和发展中具有重要作用。Pin1通过调节tau蛋白和 β -淀粉样前体蛋白磷酸化过程,以及干扰细胞周期以影响阿尔茨海默病的发病。尽管目前大多数学者倾向于Pin1是神经保护因素,但也有学者认为其可能是促进神经元凋亡的因素,与PIN1基因多态性相关。因此,Pin1有可能成为治疗阿尔茨海默病的新靶点,并具备成为早期诊断阿尔茨海默病生物学标记的潜力。

【关键词】 脯基脯氨酰异构酶; 阿尔茨海默病; 综述

Research progress of the impact of Pin1 on the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease

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【Abstract】 Peptidyl-prolyl cis/trans isomerase (Pin1) has been identified as an important factor that can affect many neurodegenerative diseases as well as neoplasms. In particular, Pin1 has got a wide attention for its critical function in the occurrence and development of Alzheimer's disease (AD). It has been found that Pin1 can affect the incidence of AD by adjusting the phosphorylation of tau and amyloid β -protein precursor (APP), and interfering with the cell cycle. Although a lot of clinical data suggest that Pin1 is a neuroprotective factor, some scholars point out that Pin1 may promote neuronal apoptosis, because of PIN1 gene polymorphism. In summary, Pin1 may become a new target for the treatment of AD, and has the potential to be a biomarker for the early diagnosis of AD.

【Key words】 Peptidylprolyl isomerase; Alzheimer disease; Review

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阿尔茨海默病(AD)是以进行性认知功能和记忆障碍为主要特征的临床常见神经变性病,亦是引起老年期痴呆的原因。据文献报道,全球约有阿尔茨海默病患者 35×10^6 例,且随着人类预期寿命的延长,其发病率不断增加,预计至2050年,将达 135×10^6 例^[1]。有关阿尔茨海默病发病机制的研究层出不穷,目前已经证实,多肽脯氨酰顺反异构酶(Pin1)与阿尔茨海默病关系密切^[2],但迄今仍未确定该酶

通过何种途径影响阿尔茨海默病之进展。本文对近年文献进行总结,并简要介绍阿尔茨海默病相关Pin1分子机制。

一、结构和分布

Pin1于1996年由Kun Ping Lu发现,属微小菌素同分异构酶家族成员,可专一促使蛋白质内磷酸化丝氨酸/苏氨酸模块(pSer/Thr-pro motif)发生顺反异构,并调节磷酸化蛋白的表达及其功能^[3];共由163个氨基酸残基组成,相对分子质量 18×10^3 ,包含1个核内定位信号和2个功能区,其中氨基末端(N末端)功能区为色氨酸-色氨酸中心区(WW区),能够特异性介导Pin1与磷酸化蛋白结合;其羧基末端(C末端)功能区含活化位点,可根据环境因素调节自身活性^[4]。正常情况下,Pin1主要分布于胞核,

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当细胞处于分裂状态时,亦可出现于胞质,并发挥调节有丝分裂的作用。由于成人神经元无需再进行有丝分裂,故神经元胞核内可见表达水平较高的Pin1,发挥维持tau蛋白和 β -淀粉样前体蛋白(APP)正常形态和功能的作用,从而抑制tau蛋白和 β -淀粉样蛋白(A β)异常沉积^[5]。人类大脑不同区域Pin1分布存在较大差异,如海马CA4、CA3、CA2和脑室下脚前区表达水平较高,而CA1和下脚区表达水平较低。研究显示,Pin1表达水平与神经元功能状态密切相关^[6],例如,在一些无神经原纤维缠结(NFTs)的变性神经元内可检测出表达水平较高的Pin1,而在功能正常的神经元内则无上述现象,因此认为,Pin1可能具有促进神经元变性的作用。

二、与tau蛋白的关系

脑组织中tau蛋白与微管的正常结合是维持神经元形态和功能的基础。但二者的结合能力易受磷酸化程度的影响,过磷酸化tau蛋白可形成神经原纤维缠结,进而丧失微管装配能力,最终导致神经元变性死亡。进一步研究显示,在阿尔茨海默病病理过程中真正发挥作用的是顺式tau蛋白,可出现于轻度认知损害(MCI)患者脑组织内,并不断沉积于变性的神经元和轴突,最终导致痴呆^[7]。作为一种专门调节磷酸化蛋白发生顺反异构的激酶,Pin1可以通过结合tau蛋白中的丝氨酸/苏氨酸模体,使其发生顺反异构,将顺式tau蛋白转变成反式tau蛋白,恢复其结合微管的能力,从而有效预防阿尔茨海默病的发生^[8-9];同时,Pin1还可以通过促进蛋白磷酸酶2A(PP2A)磷酸化以实现tau蛋白去磷酸化^[10]。动物实验发现,剔除小鼠PIN1基因或予Pin1抑制剂,可使小鼠脑组织tau蛋白过磷酸化和神经原纤维缠结形成^[11];也有学者认为这可能是Pin1通过PP2A产生的效应,而非自身调节蛋白质构象的结果^[12]。临床研究显示,阿尔茨海默病组患者脑组织Pin1表达水平明显低于对照组,呈现一种高度磷酸化状态^[13],此外,阿尔茨海默病患者脑组织糖原合成酶激酶-3 β (GSK-3 β)常呈过度激活状态,Pin1可以通过结合苏氨酸330模体(Thr330-pro motif)以抑制GSK-3 β 活性,从而下调tau蛋白和A β 表达^[14]。

三、与 β -淀粉样蛋白的关系

经APP降解产生的A β 是神经炎性斑[NPs,又称老年斑(SP)]的重要成分,有研究显示,APP易受

自身功能状态的影响,若出现明显异常磷酸化可引起A β 释放和沉积。APP细胞内区域(ICD)内含Thr668、S655、T654和Y682共4个磷酸化位点,其中,Thr668-pro位点是Pin1结合位点,Pin1于此位点发挥维持APP正常构象的作用^[15],并促进APP形成非淀粉样蛋白,当Pin1表达水平降低或活性下降时,APP降解相应增加,从而导致A β 异常沉积。越来越多的证据表明,Pin1不仅可以减少A β 生成,而且通过增强内皮型一氧化氮合酶(eNOS)和一氧化氮(NO)活性而提高A β 清除率。简言之,eNOS具有促进A β 清除的功能,其Ser116位点发生磷酸化后活性即明显下降,Pin1则通过去磷酸化效应以协助eNOS恢复活性^[16]。此外,Pin1还可以通过抑制GSK-3 β 活性而发挥神经保护作用^[17]。也有研究显示,APP的分布决定其是否可以转变为A β ,分布于胞质膜上的APP可以通过非淀粉样蛋白途径转变为可溶性APPa和C83(一种神经营养因子),从而避免A β 沉积;如果APP从胞质膜转移至内涵体,则产生A β ^[18]。有文献报道,Pin1可以通过改变APP分布(增加APP与胞质膜的结合)和调节APP代谢率而发挥抗A β 沉积作用^[19]。如前所述,Pin1表达或活性降低均可导致tau蛋白过磷酸化和神经原纤维缠结形成,此过程将诱导A β 异常沉积。

四、预防阿尔茨海默病的其他可能途径

最新研究报道,在阿尔茨海默病早期阶段脑组织内即可见较强的氧化应激反应,如蛋白质氧化、脂质过氧化、酪氨酸硝化,以及DNA和RNA氧化等,从而干扰细胞的正常代谢和相应功能,最终导致神经元早期凋亡。同时,细胞周期调节蛋白[如细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶5和2(CDK5和CDK2)、细胞周期依赖蛋白G1、乳腺癌易感基因BRAC1、细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)、GSK-3 β]表达水平也随之升高,这些蛋白质通过改变细胞周期并联合氧化应激反应直接或间接参与神经元变性过程^[20],例如,CDK5是细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶家族成员,但与其他激酶不同的是,CDK5可以抑制细胞周期进展,并在特异性神经元激活基因p25作用下促进tau蛋白异常磷酸化^[21],Pin1能够通过抑制p25基因表达而抑制上述过程。此外,Pin1也可与FOXO4(一种参与线粒体和氧化应激反应的蛋白质)结合,下调CDK抑制剂p27kip1的表达,从而发挥减轻氧化应激损伤的作用^[22]。研究显示,脑血流量减少和缺氧

在阿尔茨海默病发病过程中发挥重要作用,推测与缺氧诱导因子-1(HIF-1)表达水平升高有关^[23];进一步研究表明,HIF-1的降解过程受Pin1调控,脑血流量减少和缺氧患者Pin1活性及其与受体结合能力均明显下降^[23],这是由于Pin1活性位点上的半胱氨酸残基Cys113易成为氧化因子攻击的对象^[24]。氧化应激反应具有氧化修饰Pin1并下调其活性的作用,在缺氧情况下,Pin1功能受抑制将影响HIF-1的降解,参与阿尔茨海默病病理损伤过程。

Smad蛋白也是一种重要的神经元转录因子和转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)信号转导“调节器”,可以调控阿尔茨海默病相关细胞周期调节蛋白(如APP、CDK4等)的表达。研究显示,Pin1不仅对Smad蛋白磷酸化过程和结构稳定性有影响,还能调节Smad蛋白在细胞内外的分布并促进其与磷酸化tau蛋白相结合^[25]。因此,Pin1也可能通过Smad蛋白途径影响细胞周期。此外,Pin1还具有凋亡抑制作用,研究显示,Pin1可以通过降低P53蛋白转录活性或增强Bcl-2抗凋亡作用以抑制神经元凋亡,也有学者认为,Pin1通过降低Bcl-2抗凋亡作用而反过来促进神经元凋亡^[26-27]。

五、研究现状及未来发展趋势

老年斑和神经原纤维缠结是阿尔茨海默病的特征性病理改变,Pin1亦在阿尔茨海默病的病理学过程中具有举足轻重的地位。目前,大多数学者倾向于Pin1是一种神经保护因素,但也有学者认为,Pin1在改变tau蛋白构象过程中,如果发生tau基因突变反而加速阿尔茨海默病进程,其机制可能与Pin1在突变基因诱导下促进神经原纤维缠结形成和诱导神经元变性有关^[28]。PIN1基因具有多态性,有研究显示,携带PIN1 842C等位基因和(或)PIN1 842C、PIN1 667C单倍体型的患者发生阿尔茨海默病的风险明显增加,并有年轻化趋势^[29];也有学者认为,散发性阿尔茨海默病与PIN1基因第667和842位点多态性无必然联系^[30]。因此,Pin1在阿尔茨海默病发生与发展中的作用仍存争议。以Pin1及其上下游分子作为靶点进行干预,是阿尔茨海默病治疗措施中十分有潜力的新方向。有研究显示,脑组织Pin1表达水平与疾病严重程度密切相关^[31],有可能成为继Aβ和tau蛋白后的新型阿尔茨海默病生物学标记。如果能够在患者血液或脑脊液中检出Pin1表达变化,即有可能实现阿尔茨海默病早期诊断的愿望^[31]。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(一)

阿尔茨海默病 Alzheimer's disease(AD)

阿尔茨海默病相关神经丝蛋白

Alzheimer-associated neuronal thread protein(AD7c-NTP)

癌胚抗原 carcinoembryonic antigen(CEA)

 γ -氨基丁酸 γ -aminobutyric acid(GABA)

半高全宽 full width half maximum(FWHM)

吡咯烷二硫代氨基甲酸盐

pyrrolidine dithiocarbamate(PDTC)

臂丛神经撕脱伤 brachial plexus avulsion(BPA)

标准化摄取值 standard uptake value(SUV)

表皮生长因子受体 epidermal growth factor receptor(EGFR)

丙氨酸转氨酶 alanine aminotransferase(ALT)

Creutzfeldt-Jakob病 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease(CJD)

Pick病 Pick's disease(PD)

Rosai-Dorfman病 Rosai-Dorfman disease(RDD)

波形蛋白 vimentin(Vim)

常染色体显性遗传性脑动脉病伴皮质下脑梗死和白质脑病
cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical

infarcts and leukoencephalopathy(CADASIL)

超敏C-反应蛋白

high-sensitivity C-reactive protein(hs-CRP)

巢蛋白 Nestin(Nes)

城市范畴词语流畅性测验

City Category Verbal Fluency Test(CFT)

重复时间 repetition time(TR)

词语流畅性测验 Verbal Fluency Test(VFT)

促肾上腺皮质激素 adrenocorticotropic hormone(ACTH)

大动脉粥样硬化 large artery atherosclerosis(LAA)

大脑中动脉 middle cerebral artery(MCA)

大脑中动脉闭塞 middle cerebral artery occlusion(MCAO)

单次激发平面回波成像

spin-echo echo-planar imaging(SE-EPI)

单光子发射计算机层摄影术

single photon emission computed tomography(SPECT)

单核细胞趋化蛋白-1

monocyte chemoattractant protein-1(MCP-1)