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谷胱甘肽巯基转移酶对肿瘤化疗药物耐药的影响

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肿瘤对化疗药物的内源性或获得性的耐药是目前肿瘤化疗失败的重要原因。耐药现象产生的原因有多种:多药耐药相关蛋白表达变化,药物代谢或摄取发生变化,药物靶标分子的突变、增殖或凋亡关键基因(如 p53)的改变造成细胞逃避凋亡,药物解毒酶如谷胱甘肽巯基转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST)的过表达等^[1-3]。本文就 GST 对肿瘤化疗耐药性的影响的相关研究作一综述。

1 GST 简介

GST 是细胞内对内、外源性毒性物质进行代谢的Ⅱ相解毒酶,在正常细胞生存过程中起重要保护作用。GST 可催化谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)与多种内、外源性物质的亲电部分相结合,产生更具水溶性的物质,随后经胞膜流出泵流出或者进一步代谢,从而保护细胞内大分子免受有害物质的攻击^[4]。

2 GST 家族

人体内有 GST 活性的蛋白超家族有两个,细胞质 GST 和膜结合微粒体 GST^[5]。细胞质 GST 由至少 16 个基因编码,以单体形式存在,以同源或者异源二聚体形式发挥催化活性。这个超家族成员又按序列相似性及底物特异性再分为 8 类,名为 α 、 κ 、 μ 、 π 、 σ 、 θ 、 ζ 和 ω (表 1)^[6]。其中 GST κ 为可溶性,但位于线粒体内而不是细胞质内^[7]。细胞质 GST 参与外源性、内源性毒性物质的生物转化,是学者们主要研究的超家族^[6]。微粒体 GST 由至少 6 个基因编码组成,表达在细胞膜上,以三聚体形式参与花生四烯酸代谢,统称类花生四烯酸和谷胱甘肽代谢的膜相关蛋白(membrane-associated proteins involved in eicosanoid and

glutathione metabolism, MAPEG)^[8]。

表 1 细胞质谷胱甘肽巯基转移酶家族

家族	基因	等位基因	染色体位点
Alpha (α)	GST A1-2	GST A1 * A-B GST A2 * A-B	6
Mu (μ)	GST M1-4	GST M1 * A-B,0 GST M3 * A-B GST M4 * A-B	1,6,13
Pi (π)	GST P1	GST P1 * A-D	11
Theta (θ)	GST T1-2	GST T1 * A,0	22
Zeta (ζ)	GST Z1	GST Z1 * A-D	14

GST σ 和 GST ω 因文献研究较少,此表省略

3 GST 家族的多态性

GST 基因家族的基因具有多态性,目前主要研究的是 GST M1、GST T1、GST P1 基因多态性(表 1)与肿瘤的关系。GST M1 定位于染色体 1p13.3,有 3 个等位基因,分别为 GST M1 * 0(缺失型),GST M1 * A 和 GST M1 * B。GST M1 * A 和 GST M1 * B 的区别是一个碱基对的替换,没有证据表明两者在功能上有差别。GST T1 定位于染色体 22q11.2,有 2 个等位基因分别为 GST T1 * A 和 GST T1 * B(缺失)。GST M1 * 0 和 GST T1 * 0 均可导致相应酶活性降低或无结合活性^[9]。

GST P1 基因定位于染色体 11q13,含有 7 个外显子和 6 个内含子,外显子 5(Ile105-Val)和外显子 6(Ala114-Val)存在多态性。其中外显子 5 第 81 位点发生 A-G 碱基替代,可导致肽链第 105 位氨基酸由 ATC 异亮氨酸(Ile)变为 GTC 缬氨酸(Val),记为 GST P1-II05V。最终 GST P1 有 4 个等位基因,分别为 GST P1 * A(Ile105、Ala114、Ser185)、GST P1 * B(Val105、Ala114、Ser185)、GST P1 * C(Val105、Val114、Ser185)、GST P1 * D(Ile105、Val114)。含 Val105 基因型的酶比 Ile105 基因型的酶代谢多环芳烃二醇环氧化物的效率高 7 倍;含 Val105 的酶催化 1-氯-2,4-二硝基

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苯(1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene, CDNB)反应的效率少3倍;外显子6上的多态性对GST P1催化功能的影响尚不清楚^[10]。

4 GST 基因表达水平与肿瘤耐药的相关研究

GST的上述催化活性提示它们在多种化疗药物解毒过程中起重要作用,可以通过催化GSH与化疗药物结合形成谷胱甘肽硫基耦合物(GS-X),使之失活并更具水溶性从而更易从细胞内清除^[4]。现已证明化疗药物如瘤可丁^[11-12]、环磷酰胺^[13-14]、美法仑^[15]、卡莫司汀^[16]、顺铂^[17]、白消安^[18]、异环磷酰胺^[19]和米托蒽醌^[20-21]都是GST催化反应的底物。

很多研究在耐化疗药的实验模型中发现有GST同工酶表达水平升高。例如,耐阿霉素细胞GST π 表达升高^[22-23],双氯亚硝基脲抵抗的细胞GST μ 表达上升^[24],GST α 高表达的细胞对环磷酰胺在内的烷化剂^[25-26]和阿霉素^[27-28]耐受性增强。在乳腺癌模型小鼠中转染鼠GST α 同工酶Yc会导致小鼠选择性耐双功能烷基化物^[29];转染GST A1的小细胞肺癌细胞抵抗阿霉素导致的细胞凋亡^[28],通过反义cDNA抑制GST π 的表达,会增加肿瘤对顺铂、美法仑和依托泊苷的敏感性^[30]。

临床研究也得到一致的结论。肿瘤组织中GST表达水平高的患者较低表达患者化疗效果差。GST α 过表达与卵巢癌、急性髓性白血病和淋巴瘤的治疗抵抗有关^[31]。在慢性淋巴细胞白血病的治疗中,多次化疗后变为耐瘤可丁/皮质醇治疗的患者,其GST水平明显升高^[32]。同时,很多针对临床标本的研究发现,一些GST同工酶的表达水平在肿瘤组织中明显高于相应的正常组织^[33],而且在体内抗癌药物选择压力之下,很多瘤组织中的GST同工酶表达水平会较前升高^[34-35],GST基因参与多种肿瘤的多药耐药表型的获得^[34],进一步提示GST在肿瘤组织化疗药物耐药形成过程中可能发挥重要作用。

5 GST 家族多态性与化疗反应的相关研究

在患者GST基因多态性与化疗疗效的研究中,比较多关注的是GST M1、GST P1和GST T1 3个基因。

在小儿急性淋巴细胞白血病^[36]和卵巢癌^[32]中观察到,由于利用GST M1代谢、灭活化疗药物

的能力缺失,GST M1 * 0 基因型纯合子(无GST M1酶活性)患者与GST M1 * A和GST M1 * B基因型患者比较,前者化疗反应性较好,且化疗后无瘤生存期长。膀胱癌患者中,GST M1 * 0 基因型纯合子对某些化疗药的治疗反应较好^[37]。在实体瘤如乳腺癌^[38]和血液系统肿瘤都观察到类似现象,有研究发现GST M1 * 0 基因型的急性粒细胞白血病患者对阿霉素和环磷酰胺化疗有良好的效果^[39]。

在乳腺癌、卵巢癌和急性髓性细胞白血病患者中,GST T1 * 0 基因型患者较其他患者化疗疗效好,无瘤生存期长^[38];在急性髓细胞性白血病患者中,GST T1 * 0 基因型纯合子患者接受化疗药物治疗过程中因药物毒性反应太大生存率反而降低^[40-41]。这些研究均证明在某些类型的肿瘤中,GST T1 基因状态是决定化疗反应的关键因素。

有关GSTP1的多态性研究发现,不同的GST P1等位基因所表达的蛋白产物,其代谢抗癌药物的能力明显不同,例如:噻替哌和瘤可丁主要由GST P1 * A代谢^[42-44];GST P1 * C基因型较其他两种基因型个体对顺铂和卡铂的代谢能力更强^[42];GST P1 * B基因型纯合子对铂类抗癌药物的解毒能力相对较弱,因此,该基因型患者接受铂类化疗疗效最好^[43],GST是多种肿瘤化疗的预后因子^[45]。

但是,GST与肿瘤关系的研究不仅集中在该基因的多态性上,其他很多因素都会影响GST的表达从而可能对细胞耐药性产生影响,例如GST磷酸化水平、磷酸化GST的蛋白激酶A(PKA)、蛋白激酶C(PKC)、EGFR的表达和活性水平、GST P1基因的甲基化^[46]、可以激活GST基因转录的p53的基因突变等,GST与耐药相关性仍有很多需要研究的地方。

6 GST 介导肿瘤细胞耐药机制研究

在GST与耐药关系的研究中,研究最完善的机制是它作为细胞内II相解毒酶,催化GSH与药物分子相结合而代谢抗癌药物。但是,一些化疗药物并不是GST的催化底物,例如阿霉素、依托泊甙^[47-49]。随着对GST生理功能的研究逐渐深入,发现其他机制可能参与了GST介导的肿瘤细胞耐药。

GST具有依赖GSH的过氧化物酶活性,叫做

非硒依赖的 GSH Px 活性,可将细胞内的活性氧自由基(reactive oxygen species, ROS)及其毒性产物清除^[5]。GST α 主要对由脂质过氧化产生的氢过氧化物等活性氧产物有较高的亲和力,可防御由此产生的氧化应激,而 GST π 对环氧化物有很高的亲和力^[50]。研究证明,化疗药物 AS₂O₃ 可以增加淋巴瘤细胞内 H₂O₂ 水平,通过氧化应激杀伤肿瘤细胞,GST π 可以通过其依赖 GSH 的过氧化物酶活性清除 H₂O₂,导致细胞抗 AS₂O₃ 诱导的凋亡^[51]。

GST 另一个重要的非催化特性是作为配体结合蛋白,通过与细胞内重要蛋白激酶的相互作用,调节细胞内凋亡、增殖信号通路。

Jun N-末端激酶(Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)是最典型的与 GST 相互作用的蛋白。在非应激状态下,GST P1 结合 JNK 形成复合物导致 JNK 活性被抑制,从而阻断了 JNK 参与的下游信号通路所引起的细胞凋亡。在氧化应激或化学应激状态下,GST P1 低聚化而从 JNK 复合体上解离,激活下游的凋亡通路^[52-53];另外,GST P1 会间接激活其他应激激活蛋白激酶的活性,如细胞外调节蛋白激酶(ERK)和 p38^[52]。已有研究证明,用拓扑异构酶抑制剂依托泊苷处理人成神经瘤细胞,会导致 JNK-GST P1 复合体的解离,细胞凋亡水平提高^[54]。

另一个类似的例子是 GST M1 结合并抑制细胞凋亡信号调节激酶 1 (apoptosis signal regulating kinase 1, ASK1) 的活性^[55]。ASK1 是 MAP 激酶旁路成员,下游为 JNK 和 p38 所在的凋亡信号通路。在非应激状态下,GST M1 结合 ASK1 形成复合物导致 ASK1 活性被抑制,阻断下游信号通路所引起的细胞凋亡。在应激状态下,GST M1 低聚化,复合体解离,释放并激活 ASK1,从而激活下游的凋亡通路^[56-57]。因此,GST M1 表达水平发生变化会导致很多类型的肿瘤对化疗药物治疗的临床反应降低。

因为很多抗肿瘤药物通过激活 MAP 激酶旁路,特别是通过 JNK 和 p38 的激活导致细胞凋亡^[58-59]。这些需要激活 JNK 发挥细胞毒性作用的药物包括抗微管药物、拓扑异构酶抑制剂、丝裂霉素 C、阿霉素、顺铂、卡铂等^[60]。因此,GST 与 MAP 激酶信号旁路的联系为 GST 在非其催化底物的药物耐药中的作用提供了一种解释。顺铂是

需要通过激活 JNK 而达到最大细胞毒性的一个典型例子,抑制 JNK 信号通路导致顺铂引起的细胞凋亡减少,但是 c-jun 的过表达增加了细胞对顺铂的敏感性^[61]。

目前很多研究集中在 GST P1 同工酶与介导应激和凋亡的细胞内 MAPK 信号通路的关系。很多研究提示这样一种可能,即通过选择性作用于 GST P1 而激活这条通路来达到治疗肿瘤的目的。

7 与 GST 相关的药物靶点研究

鉴于 GST 在化疗药物耐药方面的重大意义,研究人员试图通过 GST 抑制剂的使用来调节耐药。最早研究的是 GST 的广谱抑制剂依那尼酸,发现在肿瘤细胞系和动物身上都可以使烷化剂例如美法仑、卡莫司汀、丝裂霉素 C 以及瘤可丁等的作用增强^[62]。临床试验中也发现对瘤可丁耐药的慢粒白血病患者使用依那尼酸联合烷化剂会有所缓解^[63],但是一系列的严重不良反应限制了它的临床应用^[64]。后来研究者开发了 GST 特异性抑制剂 TLK199 [*ε*-glutamyl-S-(benzyl)-cysteinyl-R(-)-phenylglycine diethylester],目前在骨髓增生异常综合症的患者中已经进入 I 期临床研究^[65]。Morgan 等^[66]发现 GST P1 选择性抑制剂 TER-117 在过表达 GST P1 的肿瘤细胞系中可以增强氮芥类化疗药如美法仑和瘤可丁和氮芥本身的毒性。新型 GST P1 特异性抑制剂 6-(7-nitro-2,1,3-benzoxadiazol-4-ylthio)hexanol (NBDHEX) 具有很好的细胞膜穿透性。有关急性髓性白血病 HL60 细胞系的实验表明,NBDHEX 可以克服耐药细胞系 HL60/DNR 和 HL60/ADR 的多药耐药表型^[67-68];可以逆转多药耐药的肺非小细胞肺癌细胞系 H69AR 的耐药^[69];在黑色素瘤中,体内和体外实验均得到阳性结果^[70]。

8 结语

综上所述,GST 的过表达会造成肿瘤对药物产生耐药性。因此,对患者 GST 的检测可能有助于临床选择更有效的化疗药物。另外,可以通过开发 GST 抑制剂及通过 GST 激活的前体药物(需要 GST 催化将其激活成为细胞毒性药物)来克服化疗过程中的药物抵抗,提高化疗疗效。

【关键词】 谷胱甘肽巯基转移酶;肿瘤抗药性

【中图法分类号】 R737.9 【文献标志码】 A

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