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磷脂酰肌醇-4-磷酸酯代谢酶及抑制剂研究进展*

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摘要:目的 了解磷脂酰肌醇-4-磷酸酯(PI4P)代谢酶及抑制剂的研究进展,为PI4P信号通路相关靶点药物的研发提供参考。方法 对作用于PI4P的6种代谢酶的基本情况、对疾病的影响及典型抑制剂的应用进行总结,并分析现有研究中仍待解决的问题,探讨PI4P代谢酶及抑制剂作为相关疾病治疗靶点的可能性。结果 PI4P是一种膜甘油磷脂,由磷脂酰肌醇(PtdIns)4位羟基磷酸化生成;是高尔基体膜的关键功能成分,在囊泡运输和信号传导中不可或缺。尽管对PI4P的生理作用已有深入研究,但对PI4P的代谢调控知之甚少。PI4P代谢酶在肿瘤方面的研究较多,发现磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶(PI3K)高表达与多种肿瘤的恶化有关,目前已有4种PI3K抑制剂作为抗肿瘤药物被批准上市。结论 PI4P代谢酶除了能调控肿瘤的进展外,还参与炎症激活、病毒及疟疾感染、阿尔茨海默病等临床常见疾病的发生与发展,但相关研究多停留在基础实验阶段,相关抑制剂可能是治疗上述疾病的有效方法。
关键词:磷脂酰肌醇-4-磷酸酯;磷脂酰肌醇-4-激酶;磷脂酰肌醇磷酸酶1;磷脂酰肌醇-4-磷酸-5-激酶;磷酸肌醇5-磷酸酶;磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶;磷酸酶和张力蛋白同源物

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Research Progress of PI4P Metabolic Enzymes and Their Inhibitors

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Abstract: Objective To understand the research progress of phosphatidylinositol-4-phosphate (PI4P) metabolic enzymes and their inhibitors, and to provide a reference for the research and development of targeted drugs related to the PI4P signaling pathway. **Methods** The basic information, the effects on the diseases of six metabolic enzymes regulating PI4P and the application of typical inhibitors were summarized. The problems still to be solved in the current research were analyzed. The possibility of PI4P metabolic enzymes and their inhibitors as therapeutic targets for related diseases were investigated. **Results** PI4P was a membrane glycerophospholipid, which was formed by the phosphorylation of the 4-hydroxyl of phosphatidylinositol (PtdIns). PI4P was a key functional component of the Golgi apparatus membrane, which was indispensable in the vesicle transport and signaling transduction. Although the physiological role of PI4P had been deeply studied, little was known about its metabolic regulation. There were many studies on the PI4P metabolic enzymes in the tumors, among which the high expression of phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase (PI3K) was found to be associated with the deterioration of various tumours. At present, four PI3K inhibitors had been approved for marketing as the anti-tumor drugs. **Conclusion** In addition to regulating the progression of tumors, PI4P metabolic enzymes also

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involved in the occurrence and development of common clinical diseases such as inflammatory activation, virus and malaria infection, Alzheimer's disease. However, most of the related studies remain in the basic experimental stage, and related inhibitors may be the effective treatment for these diseases.

Key words: PI4P; PI4K; SAC1; PI4P5K; PI5 - phosphatases; PI3K; PTEN

磷酸肌醇(PIs)又称磷脂酰肌醇磷酸酯,是磷脂酰肌醇(PtdIns)的磷酸化产物。PtdIns的肌醇部分包含5个羟基,其中第3,4,5位羟基被激酶磷酸化后,形成7种磷酸肌醇。磷脂酰肌醇-4-磷酸酯(PI4P)由4位羟基磷酸化生成,广泛分布于高尔基体、溶酶体、内质网、晚期内体、质膜^[1]。PI4P作为一种膜磷脂,在维持细胞功能稳定中起着重要作用,其代谢是一个复杂、多酶调控的生物过程。PI4P代谢酶在炎症、肿瘤、病毒复制中的作用研究已取得一定进展,相关抑制剂的研发也在推进中。现综述如下。

1 PI4P的生理功能

PI4P主要分布在高尔基体,是囊泡运输、信号传导和代谢功能的主要调节剂^[2]。囊泡萌发是高尔基体到质膜运输的关键步骤,PI4P影响高尔基体囊泡产生的主要作用机制:1)PI4P与高尔基体磷蛋白3(GOLPH3)结合后,诱导细胞内高尔基体膜弯曲,为高尔基体到质膜的有效囊泡运输创造条件^[3]。2)四磷酸适配蛋白与PI4P结合,靶向高尔基体,形成PI4P-四磷酸适配蛋白域而作用于膜运输^[4]。3)高尔基体相关蛋白激酶Cε通过与PI4P相互作用而调节高尔基体囊泡的形成^[5]。PI4P含量的改变直接或间接作用于高尔基体的囊泡运输、信号传导等功能。研究发现,核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体蛋白3(NLRP3)与反式高尔基体上的PI4P结合,促进凋亡相关斑点样蛋白(ASC)聚集,激活NLRP3,且NLRP3与PI4P结合募集在反式高尔基体发生在NLRP3炎性体激活前^[6]。该研究首次揭示了反式高尔基体与炎症激活之间的联系。

2 PI4P的代谢酶及抑制剂

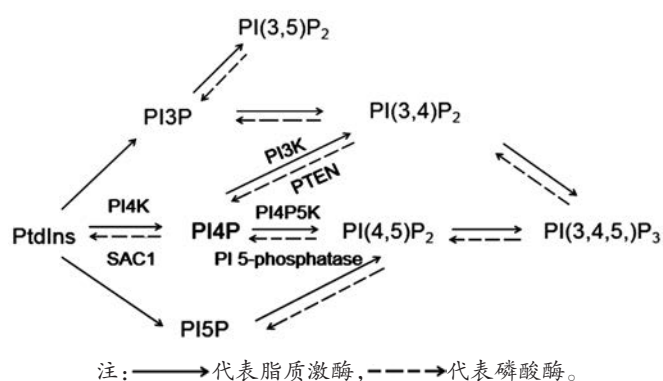
2.1 总体研究情况

PI4P是PtdIns的磷酸化产物,也是磷脂酰肌醇(3,4)-双磷酸酯[PI(3,4)P₂]和磷脂酰肌醇(4,5)-双磷酸酯[PI(4,5)P₂]的前体物质^[2]。作为磷酸肌醇的重要中间产物,调控PI4P稳态的代谢酶共有6种,分别为磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶(PI3K)、磷脂酰肌醇-4-激酶(PI4K)、磷脂酰肌醇-4-磷酸-5-激酶(PI4P5K)3种脂质激酶,以及磷脂酰肌醇磷酸酶1(SAC1)、磷酸肌醇5-磷酸酶(PI5-phosphatases)、磷酸酶和张力蛋白同源物(PTEN)3种磷酸酶。PI4P代谢转化过程见图1。

2.2 单项研究情况

2.2.1 PI4K

PI4K可促进PtdIns肌醇环D-4羟基磷酸化,是生



注:——→代表脂质激酶,---→代表磷酸酶。

图1 PI4P代谢转化过程

Note: ——→ refers to the lipid kinases, and ---→ refers to the phosphatases.

Fig. 1 Metabolism and transformation process of PI4P

成PI4P的主要激酶,抑制其活性能下调PI4P表达,即使后续通路中PI3K及PI4P5K代偿性增加,由于前体物质PI4P的缺少,PI(3,4)P₂和PI(4,5)P₂仍会减少。不同物种的PI4K存在一定差异,如酵母和果蝇可编码Lsb6, Pik1, Stt4 3种不同的PI4K;哺乳动物细胞中有4种不同的PI4K亚型,分别为PI4K II α(PI4K2A, Lsb6), PI4K II β(PI4K2B), PI4K III α(PI4KA, Stt4), PI4K III β(PIK1, PI4KB)。细胞不同部位的PI4P由不同的PI4K催化生成,如:1)高尔基体上的PI4P主要由PI4K III β催化产生,PI4K II α和PI4K II β也有催化作用^[2,7];2)在内质网、溶酶体运输中起调节作用的是PI4K II α与其同系物PI4K II β^[8];3)PI4K III α负责质膜上PI4P的合成^[9]。PI4K除与乳腺癌^[10]、肺腺癌^[7]、前列腺癌^[11]等肿瘤细胞迁移和增殖有关外,还是治疗病毒感染及疟疾的重要新靶点。其中,PI4K的抑制剂UCT943(1)^[12]、MMV390048(2)又名MMV048^[13]作为抗疟药均已进入临床研究阶段,已发现PI4K III β和PI4K III α的相关抑制剂T-00127-HEV1(3)、PIK93(4)等有抗病毒作用^[14],表明均具备新型抗病毒复制药物的潜力。化学结构式见图2。

2.2.2 SAC1

SAC1包含1个由500个氨基酸组成的保守结构域,称为SAC结构域,体外具有磷酸酶活性^[15],与PI4K相互拮抗,可使PI4P肌醇环D-4位去磷酸化为PtdIns,从而减少PI4P的生成。SAC1可顺式作用于PI4P,后者通过氧固醇结合蛋白1从反式高尔基体转移至内质网,与胆固醇反向交换,调控特定位置的PI4P库^[16];SAC1能反式作用于PI4P,主要通过四磷酸适配器蛋白1介导,

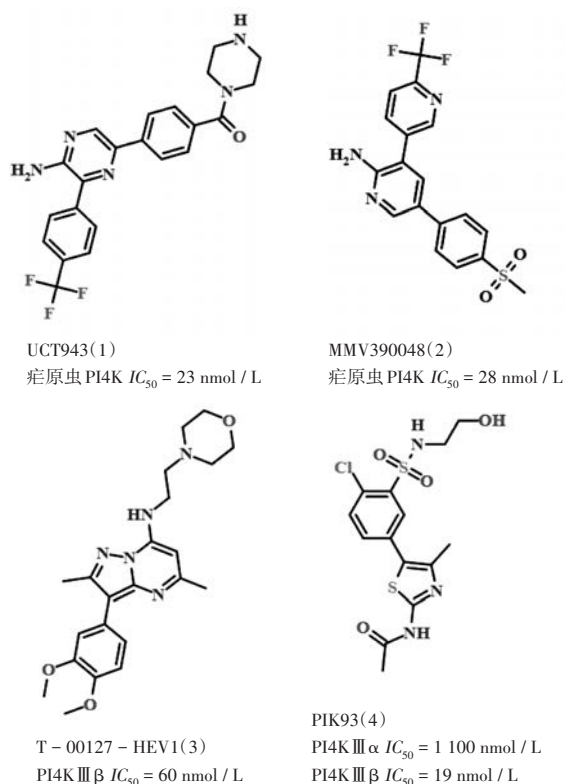


图2 PI4K抑制剂化学结构式

Fig. 2 Chemical structures of PI4K inhibitors

但作用强度远小于顺式^[17]。SAC1失活会导致内质网及高尔基体膜上的PI4P浓度显著提升。目前,4种PI4K亚型生成的PI4P是否均受SAC1调控尚存争议。SHCORR等^[18]的研究发现,酵母中SAC1充当PI4K III β 的拮抗剂。TAHIROVIC等^[19]的研究发现,SAC1的失活会导致PI4K III α 特异生成的PI4P增加。在SAC1突变的果蝇中,敲低PI4K III α 可抑制PI4P的增加,而敲低PI4K III β 则不能^[20]。在哺乳动物中,SAC1作用于何种PI4K产生的PI4P库目前尚无定论。在酵母中,SAC1基因的表达与肌醇水平无关,但对PI4P水平高度敏感。细胞内PI4P的增加会上调SAC1启动子的活性^[21],有利于确保PI4P的稳定性,但目前尚不清楚上述反馈的控制机制。

SAC1在内质网和高尔基体间的穿梭能有效响应外界条件,控制膜特异性PI4P的富集,从而帮助细胞更好地适应外界环境的变化。营养缺乏或饥饿状态下,SAC1通过外被体蛋白(COP) II囊泡募集到高尔基体,使高尔基体上PI4P减少,从而阻止其分泌、运输,延缓细胞生长^[22]。营养充足时,SAC1依赖COP I囊泡从高尔基体转运到内质网,高尔基体上PI4P富集,增加分泌运输,使细胞快速生长^[23]。

SAC1在早期非转移性乳腺癌中表达增加,在晚期转移性乳腺癌中表达降低^[24]。敲低SAC1导致参与聚糖加工的甘露糖苷酶II和N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖转移酶-I分布到异常的细胞内结构^[25],提示SAC1的丧失可能与

肿瘤进展有关。此外,人体细胞中SAC1功能丧失会诱导染色体不稳定和非整倍性^[26]。

2.2.3 PI4P5K

PI4P5K可磷酸化PI4P,使其转化为PI(4,5) P_2 ,且PI4P5K作为T淋巴细胞受体激活的分子传感器,能控制突触中肌动蛋白的募集,确保T淋巴细胞受体信号传导和细胞毒性T淋巴细胞分泌,构成机体抗病毒、抗肿瘤免疫的重要防线^[27]。人体中PI4P5K有 α 、 β 、 γ 3个亚型,分别由PIP5K1A, PIP5K1B, PIP5K1C编码。在癌症中,肿瘤抑制因子p53及人类RAS小GTP酶家族中的KRAS, NRAS, HRAS常发生突变,PIP5K1A可增加突变p53的稳定性,进而增强其致癌活性^[28],还能介导致癌性KRAS信号传导和肿瘤细胞增殖^[29]。另外,PIP5K1A作用于PI3K / AKT / PTEN途径可调节细胞的增殖、凋亡、迁移等功能,其与雄激素受体相互作用与前列腺癌的发生相关^[30]。由此推测,PIP5K1A可作为抗肿瘤治疗靶点。氧化应激时腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶和蛋白激酶C协同作用可诱导PIP5K1B磷酸化而降低其活性,促使细胞凋亡^[31]。PIP5K1B基因突变被发现可能与霍奇金淋巴瘤多药耐药性有关^[32]。PIP5K1C参与囊泡运输、钙信号传导、细胞黏附等多种生物学过程,与小泛素样修饰剂结合可驱动角质细胞迁移和生长,对于伤口修复具有重要意义^[33]。此外,PIP5K1C在大肠癌高表达,通过激活AKT-STAT3信号通路,从而促进肿瘤相关巨噬细胞浸润^[34]。

抑制PI4P5K活性会减少PI4P向PI(4,5) P_2 的转化及后续PI(3,4,5) P_3 的生成。目前,PIP5K1A抑制剂仅有ISA-2011B(5),是一种二酮哌嗪耦合的C-1吡啶-3-基取代的1,2,3,4-四氢异喹啉衍生物。研究发现,其在转移性乳腺癌^[35]及转移性前列腺癌^[36]的靶向治疗中具有重要作用。STRÄTKER等^[37]通过体外筛选程序发现,具有2-氨基-3-氰基-4氢-吡喃苯醌骨架的化合物能有效抑制PIP5K1A。目前,尚无PIP5K1B的有效抑制剂。WRIGHT等^[38]通过高通量筛选发现了几种有效的PIP5K1C抑制剂,其中最有效的是UNC3230(6),但其溶解度有限,需要进一步优化结构。PI4P5K抑制剂的研究还有很大空间。PI4P5K抑制剂的化学结构式见图3。

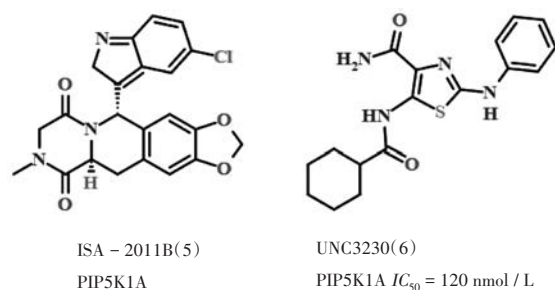


图3 PI4P5K抑制剂化学结构式

Fig. 3 Chemical structures of PI4P5K inhibitors

2.2.4 PI5 - phosphatases

PI5 - phosphatases 与 PI4P5K 相互拮抗调控 PI4P 的表达水平,抑制 PI5 - phosphatases 可减少由 PI(4,5)P₂ 去磷酸化产生的 PI4P。PI5 - phosphatases 主要分为4类, I 型有 INPP5A, II 型有 SYNJ1, SYNJ2, OCRL, INPP5B, INPP5J, SKIP 6 种, III 型有 SHIP1 和 SHIP2, IV 型有 INPP5E,其中仅 I 型不具有脂质磷酸酶活性。OCRL, INPP5B, SYNJ1 / 2, SKIP, INPP5J, INPP5E 去磷酸化 PI(4,5)P₂ 生成 PI4P,可调控细胞的迁移、黏附、侵袭等功能^[39]。PI5 - phosphatases 与多种人类遗传疾病密切相关,其中 SHIP2 与视神经发育不良有关^[40];OCRL 突变与 Lowe 综合征有关。FESTA 等^[41]研究发现,导致疾病的机制是突变的 OCRL 破坏了溶酶体途径的磷酸肌醇稳态,导致位于肾近端小管内的细胞功能异常。OSBORN 等^[42]研究发现,SKIP 突变会导致先天性肌营养不良综合征。SOMASUNDARAM 等^[43]统计发现,部分克罗恩病患者中 SHIP1 蛋白水平显著降低,表明 SHIP1 与克罗恩病有关。此外,SHIP2, INPP5J 等还在鳞状细胞癌、胃癌、黑色素瘤中作为肿瘤抑制因子^[44]。

PI5 - phosphatases 中,SHIP1 和 SHIP2 抑制剂研究较多,目前未发现针对 PI5 - phosphatases 其他亚型的有效抑制剂。SHIP1 抑制剂 3 α - Aminocholestane (7)能诱导酪氨酸激酶激活,从而克服人急性淋巴细胞白血病耐药性的问题^[45]。SHIP2 抑制剂 SHIP2 - IN - 1 (8)可降低 β - 淀粉样蛋白诱导的 tau 蛋白过度磷酸化而改善阿尔茨海默病模型小鼠的记忆障碍。除神经系统疾病方面的作用外,SHIP2 抑制剂 AS 1949490 (9)被发现可增加胰岛素诱导的 Akt 磷酸化,增强葡萄糖代谢。ICHIHARA 等^[46]在 AS 1949490 (9)结构基础上设计出一种新型的有效 SHIP2 抑制剂 CPDA (10),发现其在增强胰岛素诱导的 Akt 磷酸化方面表现出较 AS1949490 (9)更高的效价,可有效改善 3T3 - L1 脂肪细胞中的胰岛素抵抗。但其药代动力学参数不理想,生物利用度差,多种 SHIP2 抑制剂未被选用。研究发现,二甲双胍可直接结合并降低 SHIP2 磷酸酶活性而增强葡萄糖的摄取,并起到肾脏保护作用^[47]。上述 PI5 - phosphatases 的化学结构式见图 4。研究表明,现有临床药物进行研究或许能发现有效的 PI5 - phosphatases 抑制剂。

2.2.5 PI3K

PI3K 是关键的脂质激酶,可磷酸化肌醇环的 3 - OH,是控制细胞增殖、运动、代谢信号通路的重要物质。哺乳动物有 8 种 PI3K 同工酶(4 个 I 类同工型,3 个 II 类同工型和 1 个 III 类同工型)^[48]。其中, I 类主要将 PI(4,5)P₂ 转化为 PI(3,4,5)P₃,有 PI3K α , PI3K β , PI3K δ , PI3K γ 4 个亚型; II 类生成 PI3P 及将 PI4P 转化为 PI(3,4)P₂,有 PI3K - C2 α , PI3K - C2 β , PI3K - C2 γ 3 个亚型; III 类产

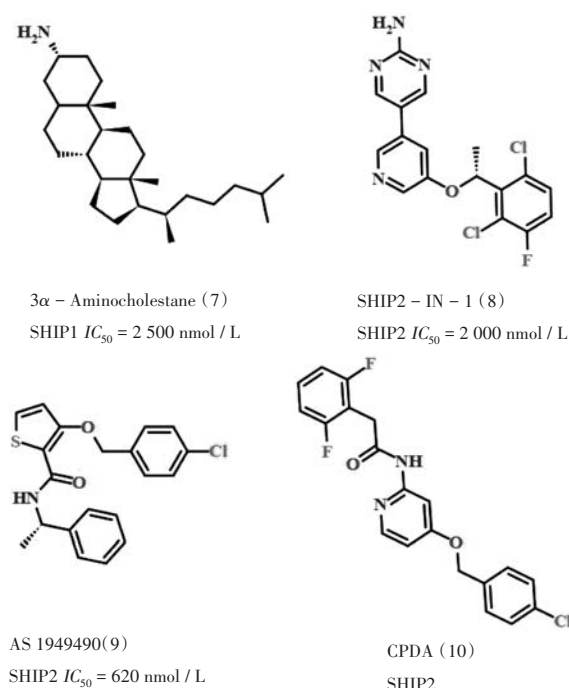


图 4 PI5 - phosphatases 抑制剂化学结构式

Fig. 4 Chemical structures of PI5 - phosphatases inhibitors

生 PI3P,只有 PIK3C3(Vps34)1 个亚型。抑制 II 类 PI3K 可减少 PI4P 向 PI(3,4)P₂ 的转化,使 PI4P 表达增加。

在实体瘤中,编码 PI3K 的基因常发生突变,PI3K 及其同工酶很可能成为相关肿瘤的有效治疗靶标。乳腺癌及其他肿瘤中,PIK3CA 常发生双突变,双突变肿瘤对 PI3K α 抑制剂作用更敏感^[49]。此外,抑制 PI3K δ 可在减少血液系统肿瘤细胞增殖的同时保持正常免疫细胞的生物功能^[50]。PI3K γ 抑制后可降低肿瘤微环境巨噬细胞的炎症反应,延缓肿瘤进展^[51]。除了抗肿瘤作用,PI3K 抑制剂对生长障碍、免疫缺陷也有治疗作用。PI3K α 特异性抑制剂对 PIK3CA 突变导致的过度生长综合征有显著疗效^[52]。编码 PI3K δ 的 PIK3CD 基因突变是原发性免疫缺陷的病因,选择性 PI3K δ 抑制剂 CDZ173 (11) 可能成为治疗该病的有效药物^[53]。肌管性肌病是一种严重的小儿磷酸肌醇(PIP)代谢性神经肌肉疾病,目前尚无治疗方法。在小鼠模型中发现,PI3K - C2 β 抑制剂可改善小鼠的运动功能,并延长其寿命^[54]。

Wortmannin (12), LY294002 (13), LY3023414 (14), PI - 103 (15) 等均为广谱 PI3K 抑制剂。在肿瘤方面有 4 种临床批准的 PI3K 抑制剂,分别为 PI3K α 特异性抑制剂 BYL719 (16)^[55]、PI3K α 和 PI3K δ 双重抑制剂 BAY 80 - 6946 (17)^[56]、PI3K δ 抑制剂 Idelallsib (18)^[57]、PI3K δ 和 PI3K γ 双重抑制剂 IPI - 145 (19)^[58],均对 PIK3CA 突变乳腺癌、白血病、慢性非霍奇金淋巴瘤、难治性顽固性淋巴瘤显示良好的治疗作用。研究发现,胰岛素信号传导增加可降低 PI3K α 抑制剂的功效,改善胰岛素反馈有望提高 PI3K 抑制剂作为肿瘤治疗药物的功效^[59]。可见,对

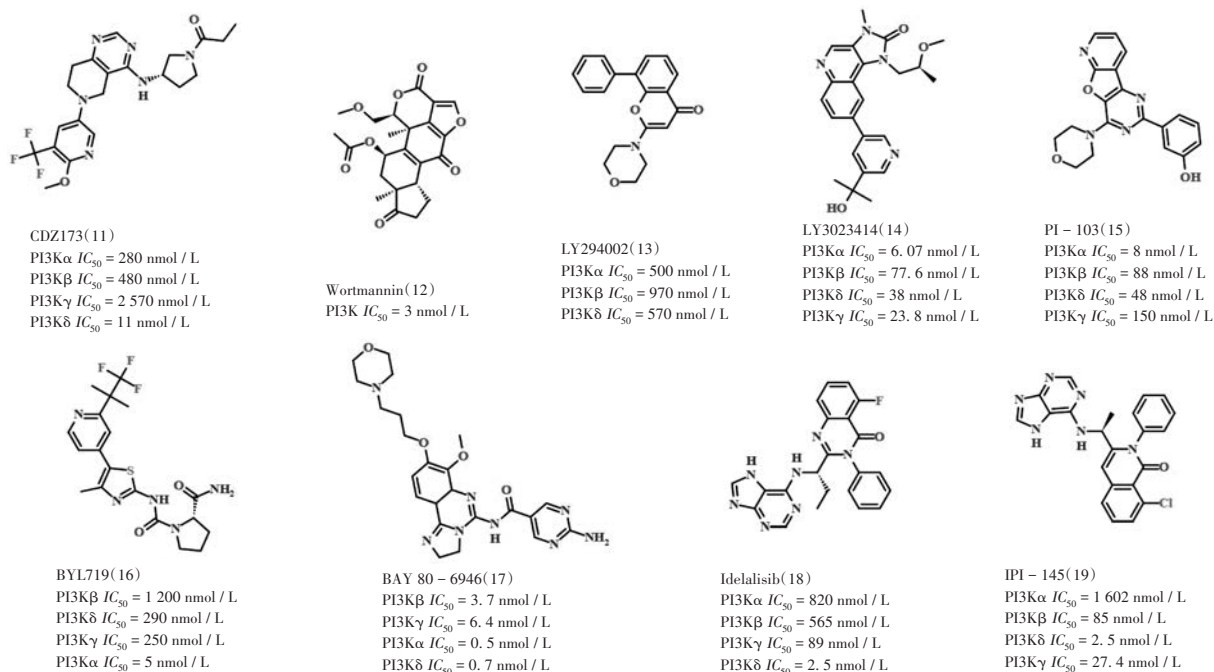


图5 PI3K抑制剂化学结构式

Fig. 5 Chemical structures of PI3K inhibitors

PI3K抑制剂的进一步研究有望给某些难治性疾病带来新的治疗方案。PI3K抑制剂的化学结构式见图5。

2. 2. 6 PTEN

PTEN是一种3 - 磷酸酶,具有脂质和蛋白双重磷酸酶活性,与PI3K磷酸化PI4P生成PI(3,4)P₂相反,PTEN可使PI(3,4)P₂去磷酸化生成PI4P,广泛分布于细胞质、细胞核、线粒体、内质网中,参与细胞生长、蛋白质合成及DNA修复。研究发现,PTEN不仅在胞内定位,也存在于细胞外基质中,其胞外分泌是对肿瘤细胞异常增殖的一种应答^[60]。PTEN是编码PI3K基因突变癌症常见的抑癌基因。在前列腺癌模型小鼠中,PTEN的缺失导致PI(3,4)P₂的高表达,并使其在增生上皮细胞中累积,揭示PTEN充当了肿瘤抑制因子的另一种作用机制^[61]。

3 展望

PI4P在治疗相关疾病的研究中已取得一定进展,但其代谢酶调控疾病的具体分子机制仍不明确,这方面的深入研究对于药物研发及疾病治疗有显著意义。相关研究发现,癌症的恶化往往伴随PI3K,PI4K,PI4K5P等激酶的高表达,或SAC1,PI5 - phosphatases,PTEN等磷酸酶的缺失,是否意味着降低激酶活性和增加磷酸酶活性可有效控制癌症进展。PI4P作为磷酸肌醇代谢网络的中间产物,以其为相关疾病的治疗靶点或许效果更好,但当调节PI4P的某个代谢酶被抑制后,其他5个代谢酶如何进行代偿调控,相应通路是否均会发生改变,相关研究甚少,有待进一步探究。虽已有4种PI3K抑制剂作为抗肿瘤药物被批准上市,但单用的抗肿瘤效果并未到达预期,亟须探究适宜的提高疗效、降

低副作用的联合用药方案。另外,PI4K代谢酶相关抑制剂对疟原虫、病毒的特异性是其发展为临床药物的关键。其他代谢酶抑制剂对于相关疾病的治疗作用仍处于初级研究阶段,有待更多的基础实验、临床实验对其安全性及有效性进行研究。

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