

PDK1 在肿瘤发生及组织器官发育中的功能

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摘要:

环境因素如大气和水污染、重金属暴露、病毒感染等常通过影响多种细胞信号转导通路导致基因突变的积累进而引发肿瘤, 甚至导致严重的发育缺陷。细胞内多种信号通路对环境因素都极为敏感, 其中3-磷脂酰肌醇依赖的蛋白激酶-1 (PDK1) 介导的多个信号通路参与调控细胞的增殖、分化、迁移和凋亡, 同时也调节多种组织器官包括中枢神经系统的发育。PDK1 相关通路的异常可引发多种发育缺陷如神经管闭合不全、小头症、智力障碍以及肺癌、结肠癌、乳腺癌、卵巢癌、前列腺癌等肿瘤的发生。PDK1 与肿瘤组织形成、浸染、转移以及微环境之间的关系是目前肿瘤领域研究热点之一, 作为多种肿瘤诊疗的一个潜在靶点, PDK1 受到了广泛关注。因此深入了解PDK1 相关通路的调控机制以及环境因素对这些相关信号转导中的影响可为发育畸变、肿瘤发生等疾病的预防和干预提供新的视角, 并为早期诊疗提供线索和理论指导。

关键词: 3-磷脂酰肌醇依赖的蛋白激酶-1; 磷脂酰肌醇-3 激酶; 肿瘤发生; 肿瘤微环境; 肿瘤浸染; 组织器官发生; 环境因素

Roles of PDK1 in tumorigenesis and organ development HAN Xiao-ning^a, WEI Yong-jie^a, WU Xiao-jing^b, ZHAO Chun-jie^{a, b} (a. Institute of Life Sciences b. School of Medicine/Key Laboratory of Developmental Genes and Human Diseases, MOE, Southeast University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210009, China)

Abstract:

Environmental factors, such as air or water pollution, heavy metal exposure, and virus infection, often cause accumulations in gene mutations, subsequent tumors, and even developmental defects through intracellular signaling transduction pathways. Multiple intracellular signaling pathways are sensitive to environmental factors, and among them 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK1) is a key element involved in several signaling transduction pathways mediating cell proliferation, differentiation, metastasis, and apoptosis, as well as tissue and organ development such as central nerve system. It has been reported that abnormalities in PDK1 signaling pathways lead to developmental defects such as dysraphism, microcephaly, mental retardation, and cancers in many organs including lung, colon, breast, ovarian, and prostate. PDK1 in associations with tumor formation, invasion, metastasis, and microenvironment are hot spots in cancer research nowadays, and as a potential therapeutic target, PDK1 has received wide attentions. Therefore, to further understand the regulation mechanisms related to PDK1 signaling pathways and the effects of environmental factors can provide new perspectives to prevent and intervene developmental mutations and tumorigenesis, as well as provide clues and theoretical guidance for early diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1; phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase; tumorigenesis; tumor microenvironment; tumor invasion; tissue and organ development; environmental factor

DOI 10.13213/j.cnki.jeom.2019.19130

基金项目

国家自然科学基金面上项目 (81870899)

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收稿日期 2019-03-11

录用日期 2019-04-16

文章编号 2095-9982(2019)07-0689-08

中图分类号 Q89

文献标志码 A

► 引用

韩潇宁, 魏永杰, 吴晓菁, 等. PDK1 在肿瘤发生及组织器官发育中的功能 [J]. 环境与职业医学, 2019, 36 (7): 689-696.

► 本文链接

www.jeom.org/article/cn/10.13213/j.cnki.jeom.2019.19130

Funding

This study was funded.

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Competing interests None declared

Received 2019-03-11

Accepted 2019-04-16

► To cite

HAN Xiao-ning, WEI Yong-jie, WU Xiao-jing, et al. Roles of PDK1 in tumorigenesis and organ development [J]. Journal of Environmental and Occupational Medicine, 2019, 36(7): 689-696.

► Link to this article

www.jeom.org/article/en/10.13213/j.cnki.jeom.2019.19130

肿瘤的发生常常与环境因素如大气和水污染、不健康饮食、病毒感染等密切相关。环境致癌物, 如多环芳烃、亚硝胺和霉菌毒素等可引发体内激素以及生长因子紊乱、细胞信号转导异常, 进而引起基因突变在体内的积累, 最终导致肿瘤的发生^[1-3]。磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶 (phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, PI3K) /3-磷脂酰肌醇依赖的蛋白激酶 1 (3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, PDK1) 信号通路在肿瘤的发生发展中发挥着重要作用, 因而也成为肿瘤治疗的

靶点之一^[4-5]。环境因素通过刺激胞外信号分子,与该通路相应受体结合将各种刺激传递至细胞内,引发细胞新陈代谢、增殖分化等方面的应答异常。环境因素可以施加影响于胞外信号分子如胰岛素以及多种生长因子包括胰岛素样生长因子-1、表皮生长因子和成纤维细胞生长因子等,这些因子与受体结合后激活PI3K和4,5-二磷酸磷脂酰肌醇(phosphorylation of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate, PIP2),随后在细胞内产生第二信使3,4,5-三磷酸磷脂酰肌醇(phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate, PIP3)。PDK1通过识别PIP3,将胞外信息进行传递并引发细胞对环境因素的多种应答反应。其下游包括蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, PKB, 即Akt),主要影响细胞的存活、增殖以及葡萄糖摄取的稳态^[6-8];核糖体p70 S6蛋白激酶(p70 ribosomal S6 kinase, RSK)主要参与蛋白合成的调控以及细胞的生长^[9];血清和糖皮质激素调节蛋白激酶(serum- and glucocorticoid-induced protein kinase, SGK)主要影响离子转运、激素释放、神经兴奋性传递、细胞增殖和凋亡^[10],以及蛋白激酶C(protein kinase C, PKC)的各类亚基^[11-12]。因此PDK1调控下游多个信号转导通路,具有多重功能。越来越多的研究侧重于PDK1在肿瘤的形成以及组织器官发生过程中的作用,深入了解PDK1调控这些进程的机制可为疾病的预防及干预提供指导。

1 PDK1的蛋白结构与调节位点

PDK1属于真核生物中最保守的蛋白激酶类之一^[13],普遍认为它的起源甚至早于真核生物第一次亚种分裂,已经距今23亿年^[14]。这种在漫长的进化过程中依然保守的序列提示我们PDK1可能对于真核生物的存活至关重要。关于PDK1的功能探寻要追溯到胰岛素信号转导的研究过程中,在PIP3存在的情况下,PDK1可通过磷酸化激活下游的PKB^[15-16]。在人类中,PDK1作为一个单拷贝基因,位于染色体16p13.3,编码含有556氨基酸的蛋白序列。PDK1蛋白呈现为折叠成接近于球状的结构,包含两个主要结构域:位于N端的丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶结构域以及位于C端的普列克底物蛋白(pleckstrin homology, PH)结构域,其中PH结构域可以结合由位于细胞膜上的PI3K产生的下游产物PIP3以及PIP2。研究发现PDK1位于N端激酶结构域进一步可分为两个区域:位于靠C端的占绝大多数序列的PIF口袋结构域(PIF-pocket, 或称

PIF-binding pocket)以及位于N端的较短的活化环结构域(activation loop, 或称T-loop)。其中T-loop中包含有241号丝氨酸(Ser241),该位点可由PDK1自身其他结构域进行磷酸化,磷酸化程度与PDK1激酶的活性息息相关。除此以外,蛋白激酶序列中另一个重要的调节元件为位于PIF-pocket内的C状螺旋结构,包含有与PIF-pocket相关的活化序列以及三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)结合位点。

PDK1属于环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)和环磷鸟嘌呤核苷(cyclic guanosine monophosphate, cGMP)依赖的激酶和蛋白激酶C(cAMP-dependent, cGMP-dependent and protein kinase C, AGC)家族,从属于该家族的60种丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,绝大部分都包含两大类磷酸化位点。其中之一就是位于T-loop内的激酶结构域(以PDK1自身为例),另一个为疏水结构域^[17]。PDK1可以通过两种不同的途径来调控AGC激酶家族成员的活性。其一,PDK1可以通过磷酸化Akt蛋白T-loop上的Thr308位点,激活Akt。由于PDK1和Akt都具有可与PIP3以及PIP2结合的PH结构域,它们在细胞膜上的结合会引起PDK1和Akt的共定位。Akt与磷脂的结合可引起其构象的改变,暴露出Thr308位点,便于PDK1对其进行磷酸化。另一途径主要发生在PDK1与其他AGC成员中,包括核糖体p70 S6蛋白激酶^[18]、血清和糖皮质激素调节蛋白激酶^[19-20]以及非典型的蛋白激酶C^[21]。PDK1通过其自身的PIF-pocket结合到下游激酶疏水结构域上,促进其T-loop的磷酸化,使其完整活化。

2 PDK1与肿瘤发生

大量的研究发现,环境致癌物导致细胞癌变,往往都与细胞水平层面的PIP3信号通路异常相关,下游Akt以及丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)等信号通路紊乱引起细胞异常的应答,如增殖且存活能力上升,PDK1在其中扮演着重要的角色。以多环芳烃为例,作为一类无处不在的环境污染物,肺癌、皮肤癌等在内的多种类型的肿瘤形成均与其相关,在小鼠中亦可诱发肿瘤^[1, 22];在肺上皮细胞中,苯并芘处理引起PI3K/PDK1信号通路中一类重要的负调控因子——人第10号染色体缺失的磷酸酶及张力蛋白同源基因(phosphatase and tension homolog deleted from chromosome 10, PTEN)表达水

平的下降,从而导致Akt信号的上升,使细胞发生恶性转化^[23]。在人类卵巢肿瘤细胞中,抑制PDK1/Akt信号的活性可阻碍由表皮生长因子(epidermal growth factor, EGF)诱导的细胞生长并且诱导细胞凋亡。利用吩噻嗪处理在不影响其他磷酸激酶的情况下,可有效地降低PDK1活性并抑制其下游的Akt信号通路。在体外培养卵巢肿瘤细胞系OVCAR-3中,吩噻嗪可有效降低由EGF介导的肿瘤细胞增殖并且引起细胞凋亡的增加^[24]。Westmoreland等^[25]在胚胎发育过程中于胰腺细胞中敲除*PDK1*,引起小鼠出生后胰腺发育不全,并在数周后导致严重的高血糖症。进一步研究发现,PDK1功能的缺失导致胚胎发育过程中小鼠胰腺内分泌细胞的数目降低,这种降低可能是由于增殖的下降以及凋亡的增加共同导致。在一类常见的由血管平滑肌细胞肿瘤引起的血管瘤中,Zheng等^[26]发现PDK1的活性异常升高,伴随着PI3K/PDK1/Akt信号的异常。利用慢病毒介导的shRNA沉默*PDK1*可下调Akt信号的活性,进而引起血管平滑肌细胞增殖的降低,同时可显著减缓细胞迁移速率。在体研究同时发现小鼠体内沉默*PDK1*后可降低血管瘤的扩张。近期的研究发现PDK1通过直接影响Akt的活性,来调控肾脏恶性肿瘤细胞^[27-28]、食管癌细胞^[29]、成胶质瘤细胞^[30]、肝脏肿瘤细胞^[31-32]和神经胶质瘤细胞^[33]的增殖进程。

此外,超等位基因的*PDK1*小鼠中PI3K信号活性持续高表达,可作为研究PDK1与肿瘤形成关系的模型。对于该小鼠模型的研究发现在持续异常活化的PTEN/PI3K/Akt信号通路状态下,*PDK1*可以成为一个非常理想的治疗靶点^[34]。PDK1与乳腺癌的发生紧密相关。相比于对照组织,在乳腺肿瘤细胞中经常能检测到异常升高的PDK1蛋白活性拷贝数,伴随着持续活化的PI3K信号活性。在约45%的急性髓性白血病病人中均可检测到PDK1表达的升高,在卵巢肿瘤研究中也具有类似的趋势^[35-36]。

以上研究表明PDK1的活性和环境因素介导的信号转导异常与肿瘤的发生密切相关,PDK1-Akt信号通路以及PDK1-Ras-MAPK信号通路参与其中^[37-39]。PI3K-PDK1可活化大鼠肉瘤相关因子(rat sarcoma-associated factor, Raf)和有丝分裂原细胞外调节激酶(mitogen-derived extracellular signal-regulated kinase, MEK),并进一步激活Rac/Cdc42信号通路^[40-41],在多种类型的肿瘤中,例如乳腺癌^[42-43]、前列腺癌^[44]、结肠癌^[45-46]和肺癌^[47]等,MAPK信号的成员诸如Ras和

Raf等活性都发生异常,从而参与肿瘤的发生。骨髓细胞增生原癌基因(myelocytomatosis oncogene, MYC)信号通路也参与到肿瘤形成的调控中,超过50%的人类癌症中,MYC活性都会受到抑制^[48]。利用基因工程手段构建PI3K/PDK1信号增强同时MYC活性抑制小鼠模型,观察到前列腺肿瘤的恶性转化^[49-51]。提示PDK1信号与MYC信号存在交互联系,共同调控肿瘤的发生。

也有报道PDK1通过其他信号通路例如PKC信号发挥对细胞增殖的调控作用。Dainichi等^[52]发现,在小鼠表皮的上皮细胞不对称分裂过程中敲除*PDK1*会引起表皮结构变薄,上皮细胞及其子代细胞数目减少。进一步研究发现,PDK1功能的缺失导致上皮细胞的不对称分裂进程异常,其中水平分裂的比例增加而斜向或者竖直分裂的比例减少,这种影响是通过一类非典型的PKC家族(aPKC)以及分裂缺陷蛋白3(partitioning defective protein 3, Par3)来实现的:aPKC作为PDK1的直接下游,通过结合Par3调控细胞的不对称分裂以及随之而来的细胞命运选择进程,敲除*PDK1*后这种调控作用随之降低,从而导致上皮细胞的分裂过程出现异常,最终影响细胞的增殖和产出。因此,不仅仅是Akt,PDK1同样可以通过影响aPKC信号来发挥对细胞增殖的调控作用。近期另一项研究发现PDK1可能同时通过依赖Akt的信号以及不依赖于Akt的信号通路在肿瘤发生中发挥作用^[53]。利用磷酸化组学以及功能基因组学的分析发现,PIK3CA突变的肿瘤细胞系以及人类胸腺肿瘤组织中Akt的活性大幅度降低,并且Akt对于细胞锚定生长的调节几乎不存在。有趣的是,这些细胞内PDK1的活性却几乎不受影响,其聚集在细胞浆内并且参与调控底物血清和糖皮质激素调节蛋白激酶3。这项发现提示我们PIK3CA突变中存在PI3K/PDK1/SGK3信号调控,但并不取决于Akt的活性^[53]。

因此,在环境等外部作用诱导产生的信号转导通路异常进而引发肿瘤的过程中,PDK1所介导的信号转导通路异常不仅仅体现为PDK1-Akt紊乱,也可能通过影响其他途径发挥作用。

3 PDK1与肿瘤细胞的微环境、浸染与转移

肿瘤微环境(tumor microenvironment, TME)是一类由多种异质细胞形成的复杂细胞集群,包括内皮细胞、外周细胞、肿瘤相关的成纤维细胞、基质细胞以及宿主免疫细胞,它们通过间接影响细胞活素、有丝

分裂素以及生长因子从而激活肿瘤成熟的进程^[54]。而PI3K/PDK1信号通路则通过调控这群细胞的成熟、迁移进程从而影响TME^[55]。提高PTEN的活性以及利用Akt的显性抑制蛋白,可抑制PI3K-PDK1信号通路的活性。Fang等^[56]发现血管生成过程中,缺氧条件诱导的因子1 α (Hypoxia-inducible factor-1, HIF-1 α) 依赖的血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 表达明显受到了抑制。与之相一致的是, Hu等^[57] 在小鼠卵巢肿瘤细胞中利用PI3K-PDK1的抑制剂LY294002降低其信号活性同样会引起VEGF的表达的下降,进而抑制肿瘤的血管形成。TME中的肿瘤相关成纤维细胞通过分泌细胞外基质,从而为周围的细胞提供支架结构,进而调控其分化以及迁移进程。一系列由PDK1介导的信号通路,例如转化生长因子(transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)、EGF以及血小板衍生生长因子(platelet-derived growth factor, PDGF)信号与此类基质细胞向成纤维细胞分化以及获得其活性息息相关。Bhowmick等^[58]研究发现,通过在小鼠中条件性敲除TGF- β type II受体(Tgfr2^{fspKO})会引起前列腺基质细胞以及前胃鳞状细胞成瘤化,伴随着肝细胞生长因子(hepatocyte growth factor, HGF)信号的异常升高。而在此基础上Wu等^[59]在胃癌中进行了更深入的研究,发现HGF信号的升高激活了基质成纤维细胞的肿瘤发生进程。

PI3K和PDK1功能的异常也往往与肿瘤组织的转移和高致死性的癌症相关^[60-61]。PDK1对PIP3的正向调节对于化学趋化因子的梯度分布至关重要,对于细胞的迁移调节作用在PTEN缺失的情况下尤其突出。2006年,Xie等^[62]发现PDK1在肿瘤细胞的扩张和浸染过程中发挥着作用,PDK1可以诱导哺乳动物上皮细胞的扩张,并且这一过程依赖于PI3K信号的活性。抑制PI3K信号可以降低由PDK1引起的细胞过度扩张。另一项研究表明,在PTEN缺失的淋巴细胞中,PDK1主要调控了细胞的迁移和恶性肿瘤的转移进程^[63]。

过表达PDK1对于细胞浸染的影响研究报道并不多。Maurer等^[64]2009年在非成瘤的胸腺上皮细胞系MCF10A中过表达PDK1,发现在3D培养的环境中不影响细胞的生长和多层结构的发育。但将PDK1与erb-b2受体酪氨酸激酶2(erb-b2 receptor tyrosine kinase 2, ErbB2)共同升高表达却会引起MCF10A细胞的多层结构的异常,伴随着细胞自主运动能力的增加^[64]。除此之外,Pinner等^[65]也探究了PDK1影响

细胞自主运动的机制:PDK1并不需要依赖激酶,可以直接激活Rho依赖包含卷轴螺旋结构的蛋白激酶1(Rho-associated coiled-coil containing protein kinase 1, ROCK1),从而促进变形虫样细胞的自主运动。由于之前多项研究报道Rho-ROCK对于肿瘤浸染的重要性^[66],因此PDK1依赖的ROCK1的调控可能在其影响肿瘤细胞浸染和转移过程中行使重要的功能。

4 PDK1与组织发育

PDK1的功能对于组织发育的重要性不言而喻。Lawlor等^[67]在2002年第一次构建了PDK1突变小鼠,发现完全缺失PDK1基因的小鼠无法出生,进一步研究发现,其在E9.5前就已致死。利用全胚原位杂交技术检测E7-E9之间小鼠的发育进程,发现PDK1突变小鼠在E7.0就未能观测到胚胎减小,并随着发育进展,差异逐渐增大;为了更进一步研究PDK1的功能,他们构建了一种Pdk1^{f1 Δ neo/f1 Δ neo}小鼠,可以将PDK1的活性降低到对照组的20%左右,并且可以存活到出生之后,随即通过蛋白活性分析,在大脑、骨骼肌、肝脏、心脏等组织都确认了PDK1活性的下降;出生后的小鼠体积和重量相对于对照组明显下降,并且肾脏、胰脏、脾脏等组织器官体积也明显减小,这种组织减小似乎更多是由细胞本身体积的减小所致,细胞的数目没有明显的改变;同时,将PDK1突变小鼠胚胎成纤维细胞进行体外培养后发现,其增殖曲线明显下降。在前人的研究基础上,Bayascas等^[68]在PDK1的PH结构域上构建了等位基因突变小鼠PDK1 K465E,使得PDK1失去了与PIP3以及PIP2结合的能力;该小鼠能够正常存活至成年,但体积减小,体重下降,包括肾脏、大脑、脾脏以及睾丸等组织器官体积均明显下降。这种对于全身器官发育的影响可能是由于突变小鼠缺少了对于胰岛素的应答。在诸如骨骼肌、心脏、肝脏以及脂肪等组织中,外源性的胰岛素均无法诱导出Akt的活性,提示PDK1突变影响众多组织器官的发育。

神经系统的发育对环境因素非常敏感。目前我国环境因素导致的新生儿出生缺陷人数较以前有大幅上升,其中神经系统畸变占了很大一部分比例。环境污染、暴露于重金属以及放射线环境中往往容易导致新生儿神经管畸形、小头畸形以及组织发育的缺陷,因此有必要探讨神经发育进程对环境因素的应答调控。在神经系统发育过程中,针对PDK1的功能研究近

年来才受到关注。在2009年, Chalhoub等^[69]利用胶质纤维酸性蛋白 (glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP) 启动子在小鼠大脑中特异性敲除了 *PDK1* 会引起小头畸形, 伴随着海马神经元发育异常以及小脑迁移缺陷。Oishi等^[70]构建了神经干细胞特异性敲除 *PDK1* 的基因工程小鼠, 其 *PDK1* 功能缺失的神经前体细胞分化成的神经元能力降低, 但增强Akt的活性可以使这种现象在一定程度上得以恢复。另有研究小组发现神经发生过程中敲除 *PDK1* 会引起皮质板层形成和结构的紊乱, 进一步的研究发现, *PDK1* 可能是通过影响细胞骨架的形成从而影响神经元迁移的进程。不仅仅在神经元, *PDK1* 同样在胶质细胞的发育过程中发挥调控功能。*PDK1* 的缺失会引起早期产生少突胶质细胞的神经前体细胞减少^[71]。*PDK1* 也被报道调控神经元的存活、突触的形成以及脑高级功能的维持^[72]。*PDK1* 突变小鼠在3周龄后小头畸形非常明显, 细胞凋亡显著升高, 并且导致小鼠学习能力和空间认知出现明显的异常^[72]。研究发现在主管学习记忆的齿状回发育过程中, *PDK1* 突变导致了齿状回体积缩小, 并伴随着颗粒神经元数目的减少。*PDK1* 可能是通过Akt-Gsk3 β 信号来调控齿状回发育进程^[73]。深入了解*PDK1* 调控早期组织的发育机制可为环境导致发育畸变等疾病的预防和干预提供指导。

综上所述, *PDK1* 作为一类高度保守的古老蛋白激酶, 在调控肿瘤细胞形成、浸染、转移以及组织器官发生过程中均发挥着重要功能。近年*PDK1* 与肿瘤形成及早期发育异常受到越来越多的关注。环境因素如何影响*PDK1* 介导的信号通路, 导致细胞增殖和分化异常, 进而引发肿瘤和发育缺陷有待于深入研究, 明确其调控机制可为相关疾病的治疗提供更多的线索和新的视角。

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(英文编辑: 汪源; 编辑: 丁瑾瑜; 校对: 龚士洋)

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