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· 综述 ·

## 缺氧相关 microRNA-210 在肿瘤恶性进程中的作用

### The role of hypoxia-related microRNA-210 in tumor progression

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[摘要] 缺氧代谢是恶性肿瘤重要的代谢特征之一。肿瘤微环境的缺氧代谢调控参与多项肿瘤恶性进程,如肿瘤周围血管形成、细胞周期和能量代谢等。新近研究发现,非编码小 RNA(microRNA)通过转录后调节作用,在肿瘤的缺氧代谢中发挥着至关重要的作用。其中,最为重要的缺氧相关 microRNA 为 microRNA-210(miR-210)。miR-210 的诱导上调是多种恶性肿瘤组织在缺氧状态下的共同特征,其参与肿瘤细胞周期、线粒体氧化代谢、DNA 修复等多方面的调控,其高水平表达能够监测肿瘤患者复发以及预后。因此,靶向抑制 miR-210 可能会抑制多项肿瘤恶性进程,为肿瘤靶向治疗提供新的思路。本文对 miR-210 在肿瘤微环境及肿瘤恶性进程中的作用作一综述。

[关键词] microRNA-210;肿瘤微环境;靶向功能;肿瘤恶性进程

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MicroRNA(miRNA)是一类长约 22 个核苷酸的单链非编码小分子 RNA,可通过与靶 mRNA 分子 3' 非编码区域(3'UTR)完全或不完全互补配对,降解 mRNA 或抑制蛋白翻译,在个体发育、细胞增殖和凋亡及分化等生命活动中发挥重要作用<sup>[1-3]</sup>。而且,miRNA 的异常表达与肿瘤的发生发展密切相关,因此深入研究 miRNA 在肿瘤中的调控机制尤为重要。缺氧是多种恶性实体肿瘤的共同特征,也是肿瘤微环境的重要标志现象<sup>[4-5]</sup>。有研究<sup>[6]</sup>表明,处于缺氧状态的肿瘤细胞更具有侵袭性和转移性,耐药率更高。MicroRNA-210(miR-210)是实体肿瘤在缺氧条件下变化最显著且发挥重要调控作用的 miRNA,它可以作为监测肿瘤患者复发、耐药以及预后的生物标志物,有望成为潜在的治疗靶点。因此,本文就 miR-210 在肿瘤恶性进程中的作用进行综述,明确 miR-210 调控实体肿瘤的相关机制及其与肿瘤患者预后的相关性。

### 1 HIF-1 $\alpha$ 与 miR-210

缺氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$ (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ , HIF-1 $\alpha$ )是 HIF-1 的亚单位,肿瘤细胞在缺氧环境中的功能管家<sup>[7]</sup>。肿瘤组织在缺氧条件下恒定表达 HIF-1 $\alpha$ ,与另一亚单位 HIF-1 $\beta$  在细胞核内结合形成异源二聚体后作用于缺氧反应元件,从而调控许多下游靶基因的表达,主要涉及肿瘤的发生、血管生成以及细胞增殖、侵袭等方面<sup>[8]</sup>。有研究<sup>[9]</sup>表明,HIF-1 $\alpha$  对肿瘤细胞功能的调节作用是通过募集 miRNA 完成的。miR-210 作为重要的缺氧敏感型

miRNA,其表达水平受 HIF-1 $\alpha$  调控<sup>[10]</sup>。HIF-1 $\alpha$  可直接结合位于 miR-210 近端的启动子缺氧反应元件(hypoxia responsive element,HRE),诱导 miR-210 表达上调;而 HRE 本身具有的高度保守特性,又进一步保证 HIF-1 $\alpha$  在调节 miR-210 表达中的重要作用。而且,细胞中瞬时过表达 miR-210 后,通过导致线粒体失能以及沉默琥珀酸脱氢酶 D 亚单位来维持 HIF-1 $\alpha$  的稳定性<sup>[11-13]</sup>。因此,miR-210 与 HIF-1 $\alpha$  形成一条反馈通路,并参与调控肿瘤细胞缺氧状态下的恶性行为的发生。

### 2 miR-210 的生物学功能

miRNA 主要在转录后水平调控靶基因,一个 miRNA 能够对约 100 多个 mRNA 的功能产生影响<sup>[14]</sup>。miR-210 自 2007 年被发现以来,其所参与的生物学功能正在逐渐被认识,它通过在转录后水平靶向多个基因,进而多方面调控细胞功能异常,包括促进肿瘤的发生发展以及作为肿瘤抑制因子两方面<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

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## 2.1 miR-210 的促癌作用

2.1.1 促进血管生成 肿瘤细胞应对缺氧环境, 可通过上调相关基因诱导血管生成, 从而校正缺氧状态, 维持自身生存。缺氧能够诱导 VEGF 的表达, 其中 miR-210 发挥着重要作用<sup>[17]</sup>。有研究<sup>[18]</sup>表明, 在人脐静脉内皮细胞( human umbilical vein endothelial cells, HUVEC )中过表达 miR-210, 它通过靶向作用于酪氨酸激酶受体配体 Ephrin-A3 ( EFNA3 ), 可导致 HUVEC 管腔化现象, 而且强化 VEGF 诱导的细胞迁移能力。更为重要的是, 在肿瘤中也有相关文献报道 miR-210 可直接作用于 VEGF。研究者<sup>[19]</sup>通过在 249 例雌激素受体( estrogen receptor, ER )阳性、无淋巴结转移的原发性乳腺癌患者的肿瘤组织中检测与转移有一定相关性的 miRNA 发现, 包括 miR-210 在内共有 4 个 miRNA 与肿瘤侵袭性显著相关。并且利用 Biocarta 通路数据库进行生物信息分析, miR-210 与缺氧/VEGF 信号通路有显著的相关性。在人前列腺癌细胞系水平证实, 缺氧状态下 miR-210 与 VEGF 两者表达水平均升高, 且两者的表达呈显著相关性<sup>[20]</sup>。然而, 对以上两项研究结果也只能说明缺氧在 miR-210 与血管生成之间的作用, 并不能充分解释 miR-210 能有助于血管生成。因此, 关于 miR-210 能促进肿瘤血管生成仍需要建立动物模型或更为直接的证据来支持。

2.1.2 促进细胞增殖 有研究<sup>[21]</sup>表明, 缺氧处理后, miR-210 在卵巢癌细胞株 SKOV3、2008 和子宫颈癌 HeLa 细胞株中的表达水平升高; 利用荧光素酶报告基因技术发现 miR-210 与 E2F3 mRNA 的 3' UTR 区有结合位点; 且在 HeLa 细胞株中导入 miR-210 模拟物 mimic-210 后, E2F3 蛋白表达水平显著降低。E2F 转录因子家族是调节细胞周期的重要因子, 通过调节细胞 G<sub>1</sub>/S 期 DNA 的合成而调控细胞周期进程。E2F3 属于转录因子 E2F 家族的一员, 含有肿瘤相关抑制因子结合域, 与肿瘤抑制蛋白结合后而阻滞细胞生长<sup>[22-23]</sup>。因此, miR-210 靶向 E2F3 使其表达降低, 减弱 E2F3 对细胞增殖的抑制作用。

Myc/Max/Mad 信号通路在调节细胞周期和细胞增殖过程中发挥着重要作用, 而另外一个 miR-210 调控细胞周期进程的靶点即为该通路中的分子——MNT。正常情况下, c-Myc 与 Max 结合, MNT 也竞争性的与 Max 结合, MNT-Max 二聚体维持在一定水平是调控细胞周期稳定的关键<sup>[24]</sup>。而缺氧条件下 miR-210 表达上调, 导致 MNT 表达下降, 促使

c-Myc 推动细胞周期进行, 用 siRNA 干扰 miR-210 后, MNT 水平的回升又能够使其发生阻滞, 从而抑制细胞增殖<sup>[25]</sup>。例如, 在神经胶质瘤干细胞中敲除 miR-210 后, 可通过 MNT-Max 复合物依赖的转录遏制途径促使细胞发生 G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub> 期阻滞, 从而抑制细胞增殖<sup>[26]</sup>。以上几项研究表明, 缺氧条件下 miR-210 表达上调可通过作用于多个参与调节细胞周期的基因, 在转录后水平影响细胞周期进程, 促进细胞增殖。

2.1.3 抑制细胞 DNA 损伤修复 缺氧易导致细胞基因组发生不稳定性倾向, 增加 DNA 发生突变的概率<sup>[27-28]</sup>。因此, 缺氧微环境可能与肿瘤细胞发生碱基替换和碱基缺失密切相关, 并通过下调 DNA 同源重组修复途径相关基因的表达来增加肿瘤细胞的遗传不稳定性<sup>[29]</sup>。在结肠癌细胞中, 缺氧能够导致 DNA 错配修复缺失细胞的数量增多, 并增加结肠癌细胞的微卫星不稳定性( microsatellite instability, MIN ), 从而促进细胞增殖<sup>[30]</sup>。双链断裂修复基因 RAD52 是 DNA 同源重组修复途径的关键基因, 而且是唯一确定的具有 miR-210 靶向性的 DNA 修复基因。处于缺氧状态的细胞, miR-210 与 RAD52 mRNA 的 3'UTR 区靶向结合后导致 RAD52 mRNA 发生降解, 从而使得缺氧状态下细胞 DNA 修复机制失活, 起到促进肿瘤的作用<sup>[31]</sup>。

2.1.4 抑制细胞凋亡 缺氧条件下 miR-210 呈高水平表达的细胞通常表现出较高的存活率, 这与细胞具有逃避凋亡的能力有一定相关性。在缺氧状态下肝癌细胞中 miR-210 高表达, 利用 siRNA 敲减 miR-210 后, 细胞的凋亡率增加, 而在常氧条件下却无此种现象。由此表明 miR-210 与细胞凋亡之间存在较强的联系。进一步进行靶基因预测发现凋亡诱导因子 M3 ( apoptosis-inducing factor mitochondrion-associated 3, AIFM3 ) 与 miR-210 具有靶向性, miR-210 介导 AIFM3 下调导致依赖细胞凋亡蛋白酶 Caspase 的细胞凋亡减少<sup>[32]</sup>。AIFM3 位于线粒体中, 是依赖 Caspase 凋亡途径中的关键因子, 介导细胞色素 C 从线粒体释放入胞质<sup>[33]</sup>。与 miR-210 具有靶向性的另一个凋亡因子为 Caspase-8 相关蛋白-2( Caspase-8-associated protein-2, CASP8AP2 ), 为细胞死亡信号复合物的组成部分, 能激活 Fas 介导的细胞凋亡。miR-210 会导致 CASP8AP2 活性下降, 细胞几乎无凋亡发生, 除非细胞处于极度缺氧或强烈辐射下, 凋亡程序才会激活<sup>[34]</sup>。综上所述, miR-210 上调通过靶向不同的凋亡因子, 作用于不同的凋亡途径来促使细胞发生凋亡逃逸, 驱使细胞增殖

失控并发生癌变倾向。

**2.1.5 调节细胞能量代谢** 肿瘤细胞的供能方式遵循 Warburg 效应:即使肿瘤细胞在有氧的条件下也会采取糖酵解作为能量主要供应方式<sup>[35]</sup>。缺氧条件下 miR-210 参与肿瘤细胞线粒体能量代谢调节与靶向铁硫簇组装蛋白( ISCU )有关<sup>[36-38]</sup>。ISCU 是铁硫簇组装过程中重要的支架蛋白,在三羧酸循环中主要起传递电子的作用<sup>[39-40]</sup>。由此推测,miR-210 通过靶向三羧酸循环中具有电子传递功能的 ISCU,干扰有氧呼吸电子传递链,抑制细胞有氧呼吸,维持细胞对缺氧的适应能力。

## 2.2 miR-210 的抑癌作用

尽管 miR-210 在多种类型肿瘤中发挥促进肿瘤发生的作用,但有研究表明,其也可作为肿瘤抑制因子发挥抑癌作用。

**2.2.1 抑制肿瘤细胞增殖** 研究<sup>[41]</sup>发现,缺氧条件下,喉鳞癌细胞中 miR-210 表达上调,细胞增殖受到抑制。这主要与 miR-210 靶向成纤维细胞生长因子受体-1 ( fibroblast growth factor receptor-like 1, FGFR1 )导致其表达下降有关。另外一项在 HeLa 细胞株中的研究<sup>[42]</sup>发现,miR-210 在缺氧条件下表达升高,并抑制细胞增殖,主要与其靶向促进细胞有丝分裂基因,如 Plk1, Cdc25B, CyclinF, Bub1B 和 Fam83D 等有关。细胞有丝分裂紊乱,从而影响细胞周期进程,抑制肿瘤细胞增殖。在神经母细胞瘤中,miR-210 缺氧条件下高表达,通过靶向抗凋亡基因 B 淋巴细胞瘤-2( B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2 )促进肿瘤细胞凋亡<sup>[43]</sup>。原癌基因酪氨酸蛋白激酶 *Yes1* 属于非受体酪氨酸激酶 Src 家族,参与调节细胞增殖、分化等过程。在肝细胞癌中,miR-210 与原癌基因酪氨酸蛋白激酶 *Yes1* mRNA 基因 3'UTR 区有结合位点。*Yes1* 过表达 miR-210, *Yes1* 蛋白表达水平下降,从而抑制细胞增殖<sup>[44]</sup>。因此可见,miR-210 可以通过作用不同的靶基因发挥抗肿瘤作用。

**2.2.2 作为肿瘤抑制因子** 在食管鳞状细胞癌组织样本中检测 miR-210 发现,其在癌组织中呈低表达,且肿瘤组织分化越差,miR-210 表达水平越低<sup>[45]</sup>,这一现象是值得关注的。相关研究<sup>[46]</sup>表明,起源于上皮细胞的肿瘤,分化越差,细胞连接以及细胞极性越弱。miR-210 是表皮分化过程中显著差异表达的 miRNA,在肿瘤细胞上皮间质转化( epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT )过程中 miR-210 表达降低。由此推测,miR-210 对于维持细胞分化表型是必要的。因此,miR-210 的在食管鳞状细胞癌中的表达水平下降可能与肿瘤表皮分化程度相关,

并作为肿瘤抑制型 miRNA 调控肿瘤细胞增殖。

## 3 miR-210 的临床应用

miRNA 能够很好地反映肿瘤的分化状态及疾病进展情况,在划分肿瘤分化程度方面具有较高的可靠性。与正常组织相比,肿瘤组织中 miRNA 异常表达。特异性 miRNA 不仅可以作为肿瘤患者预后的指标,并且能够指导个体化治疗<sup>[47-50]</sup>。miR-210 在多种实体瘤中表达是持续上调的,其中包括肺癌<sup>[51]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[52]</sup>、头颈鳞癌<sup>[53]</sup>、肾癌<sup>[54-55]</sup>、结直肠癌<sup>[56]</sup>、脑神经胶质瘤<sup>[57]</sup>、前列腺癌<sup>[2]</sup>、胰腺癌<sup>[58]</sup>、恶性黑色素瘤<sup>[59]</sup>等,且其表达升高与肿瘤患者的预后差密切相关,所以随着研究的深入,miR-210 可能会作为肿瘤患者诊断及预后的生物标记,成为肿瘤治疗的潜在靶点。

### 3.1 miR-210 与肿瘤患者的预后

miR-210 表达水平与多种肿瘤患者的生存期呈负相关<sup>[60]</sup>。肺腺癌、胰腺导管癌、乳腺癌、肾透明细胞癌、脑神经胶质细胞瘤中 miR-210 的表达水平与淋巴结转移情况、病理分期以及疾病复发等临床因素有显著相关性。肿瘤分期越晚,miR-210 表达水平越高,患者的总生存期越短<sup>[53,58,61-63]</sup>。

循环 miRNA 不易受 RNase 和 DNase 的影响,在室温下性质可保持稳定,所以循环 miRNA 作为预后的标志物更具优势。有研究<sup>[64]</sup>发现,术后复发的黑色素瘤患者血浆中游离 miR-210 随着时间的推移而逐渐升高的,且在复发的患者中 miR-210 表达高者其无疾病生存期是显著缩短的。有研究<sup>[65]</sup>还进一步证明了 miR-210 比乳酸脱氢酶( lactate dehydrogenase, LDH )预测黑色素瘤患者复发的时间更早,意义更显著。另外在肝细胞癌、膀胱癌中的研究也表明血清中 miR-210 的表达水平与肿瘤分化程度以及肿瘤分期呈正相关,这种高水平表达是评估患者总生存期的独立预后因素<sup>[66-67]</sup>。因此,循环 miR-210 在肿瘤复发早期检测、肿瘤分期以及动态监测方面具有重要意义。

### 3.2 miR-210 与肿瘤治疗的敏感性

鉴于 miR-210 能够调控基因表达,因此它在干预肿瘤治疗敏感性方面也发挥重要作用。有研究<sup>[11]</sup>表明,在肺癌细胞中过表达 miR-210 后,细胞对辐照的敏感性明显低于对照组。HER-2 阳性的乳腺癌患者,血清中循环 miR-210 水平高者对曲妥单抗的敏感性较低<sup>[68]</sup>。所以,miR-210 在指导肿瘤患者个体化治疗方面具有一定前景,而且自身也可作为潜在的治疗靶点。

#### 4 展 望

缺氧代谢是恶性肿瘤重要的代谢特征之一。miR-210 是参与肿瘤缺氧微环境代调控的关键 miRNA, 它的诱导上调是多种恶性肿瘤组织在缺氧状态下的共同特征。在多种肿瘤组织中 miR-210 通过作用于不同的靶基因, 通过促进肿瘤血管形成、调控肿瘤细胞周期进程、促进肿瘤细胞凋亡逃逸、抑制肿瘤细胞 DNA 修复、改变线粒体氧化代谢等多层面来调节肿瘤进程, 并与多种类型肿瘤患者不良预后明显相关。而且, 随着研究的不断深入, miR-210 可作为检测肿瘤患者复发、耐药以及预后的生物标记物, 指导个体化治疗, 并有望成为治疗的靶点。

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