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综述

外泌体在病毒性肝炎、肝硬化和肝癌中的作用研究进展

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摘要 外泌体是由细胞分泌的直径 30~100 nm 圆形或椭圆形的膜性囊泡,携带蛋白质、脂质和 RNA 等多种功能成分,在细胞间信息传递中承担着重要作用。近年来研究发现外泌体可通过血液循环转运至邻近或远处特定器官,参与体内重要的生理病理过程,在细胞通讯、细胞迁移、血管新生、免疫反应和肿瘤细胞生长等方面发挥着重要作用,影响疾病的发生发展。本文主要对外泌体在肝脏疾病尤其是病毒性肝炎、肝硬化和肝癌中的作用进行简要综述。外泌体在肝脏疾病中的作用机制亟待进一步研究,如何将外泌体应用于临床肝脏疾病的诊断治疗将成为未来研究的重点。

关键词 外泌体;病毒性肝炎;肝硬化;肝癌

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外泌体(exosomes)是体内细胞分泌的直径约 30~100 nm 的圆形或椭圆形膜性囊泡结构^[1],由细胞内多囊泡体(multivesicular body, MVB)与细胞膜融合后释放至血液或体液中,包含有蛋白质/多肽、脂质、mRNAs、microRNAs 和 DNA 等多种成分^[2]。外泌体可通过血液循环转运至邻近或远隔器官组织中^[3],参与人体许多重要的生理病理过程,在细胞通讯、迁移、血管新生、免疫反应和肿瘤细胞生长等方面发挥着重要作用,影响疾病的发生发展^[4]。

肝脏是人体最大的实质性器官,参与机体的三大物质代谢、生物转化、凝血、免疫和内分泌调节等功能,是新陈代谢的重要器官。世界上约有 20 亿乙型肝炎感染者,1.7 亿左右慢性丙型肝炎患者^[5-6],肝纤维化、肝硬化甚至肝癌等慢性肝脏疾病,严重影响人们的生命健康。

外泌体能直接将其内容物从供体细胞运至受体细胞来激活或调节其细胞活动(如蛋白表达、细胞增殖分化、抗病毒反应和免疫逃避等),进一步调节各细胞间的通讯及病理生理过程,因此在疾病的发生发展、诊断、治疗和预后等方面发挥着重要作用。本文对外泌体在肝脏疾病尤其是病毒性肝炎、肝硬化和肝癌中的作用进行简要阐述。

1 外泌体与病毒性肝炎

外泌体在病毒性肝炎的发病机制中发挥重要作用,包括病毒的复制传播、抗病毒固有免疫反应和免疫逃避,同时为病毒性肝炎的生物免疫治疗提供新靶点和新思路。

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乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)是最常见的肝特异性病毒,也是最难治愈的病毒之一。外泌体参与 HBV 的复制、传播、诊断和治疗。Yang 等^[7]发现,慢性乙肝患者的血清外泌体含 HBV 病毒颗粒成分,可诱导未成熟肝细胞感染 HBV,也可转运至 NK 细胞中导致其功能失调,破坏机体固有免疫反应,促进 HBV 的复制传播。近期研究发现,HBV 中 HBx 基因的转录翻译产物经外泌体转运至受体细胞,通过改善肝脏的微环境而促进病毒传播^[8]。Zhao 等^[9]通过比较来源于 HBx 感染的 Huh7 细胞及对照组外泌体的蛋白成分,发现其中含肝癌相关蛋白(如 VCP),表明血清外泌体的特异蛋白可作为 HBV 或 HBV 相关肝癌的标记物。早期研究证明 α -干扰素(IFN- α)可有效治疗 HBV 感染^[10]。Li 等^[11]研究发现,IFN- α 诱导肝脏非实质细胞的抗病毒反应可经外泌体转运至感染细胞,并形成免疫记忆而储存。

丙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis C virus, HCV)是一种经血源传播的 RNA 病毒,是终末期肝病的重要病因。早先研究曾在丙肝患者肝细胞的外泌体中发现 HCV-RNA^[12]。随后 Ramakrishnaiah 等^[13]证实 HCV 借助外泌体在肝细胞间转运而传播。研究发现外泌体中的 HCV-RNA 可与 Ago2、HSP90 和 miR-122 形成蛋白复合物而增强其稳定性及感染性,促进其复制传播^[14]。另外 HCV-RNA 病毒颗粒可经外泌体转运至浆细胞样树突状细胞(pDC)中^[15],作用于 Toll 样受体(TLR7)激活 pDC,促进 I 型干扰素(IFN)合成释放而抑制 HCV 的复制传播^[16]。Silvia 等^[17]发现人肝血窦内皮细胞(HLSECs)可经细胞间接触内化 HCV 病毒颗粒,作用于构型识别受体(TLR7 及维甲酸诱导基因样受体)诱导 IFN 基因表达上调,I 型及

III型干扰素增多,刺激HLSECs分泌外泌体,可抑制HCV的病毒复制。HCV相关外泌体可参与其免疫逃避过程^[18]。研究发现,HCV可促进单核细胞分泌半凝乳素9(gal-9),与T细胞免疫球蛋白黏蛋白分子3(Tim-3)结合后可抑制T细胞介导的特异性免疫反应,降低机体免疫力^[19]。因此,HCV相关外泌体可影响病毒复制传播,介导免疫逃避,为丙肝的生物治疗提供新方向。

戊型肝炎病毒(hepatitis E Virus,HEV)是一种肠道传播性嗜肝性病毒,可引起急慢性肝炎。Nagashima等^[20]研究发现HEV病毒颗粒经外泌体分泌传播,非竞争性中性鞘磷脂酶抑制剂GW4869或沉默Rab27A/Hrs基因表达可抑制外泌体的分泌,导致HEV病毒颗粒释放明显减少,为戊型肝炎提供新治疗方法。最近研究发现,外泌体参与HEV的免疫逃避,丰富外泌体的胆固醇及磷脂酰丝氨酸(PS)含量,可增加肝细胞对HEV颗粒的摄取,促进HEV的复制传播^[21]。

2 外泌体与肝硬化

肝硬化是肝纤维化长期发展的晚期阶段,肝纤维化是一个病理生理过程,发生于肝再生修复作用下调时,是细胞外基质中的I型胶原纤维等成分积累沉淀导致的疤痕修复。研究发现肝星状细胞(HSCs)与肝纤维化的形成密切相关^[22],而结缔组织生长因子(CCN2)在活化的肝星状细胞中呈现高表达^[23],经外泌体在HSCs间转运使其活化,直接参与肝纤维化的发展^[24]。Chen等研究发现miR-124^[25]和miR-199a-5p^[26]经外泌体在HSCs间转运,与CCN2的3'-非编码区直接结合抑制其表达,阻碍肝纤维化的发展。其后发现HSCs外泌体中Twist1基因可上调miR-124表达^[27],但在慢性肝病中表达降低,促进肝纤维化发展。Devhare等^[28]发现感染HCV的肝细胞通过外泌体将miR-19a转运至HSCs,调节SOCS-STAT3-TGFb1信号通路使其活化,促进肝纤维化的发展。Wang等^[29]发现内皮细胞来源的外泌体亦可调节肝星状细胞的活性。总之,外泌体可直接参与CCN2的表达及HSCs的活化,在肝纤维化过程中发挥着重要作用。

3 外泌体与肝癌

肝癌是最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其发病率在所有肿瘤中位列第6位,死亡率高居第3位^[30],严重影响生命健康,其具体的发生发展转移机制尚不清楚,缺乏高质量的诊断治疗手段,预后差。

外泌体通过转运RNA和蛋白质等分子介导细胞通讯而参与肝癌的发生发展及转移。Kogure等^[31]

发现肝癌细胞外泌体中含有多种miRNAs,通过调节其受体细胞中的转化生长因子激活激酶-1(TAK1)信号通路可大幅促进肝癌细胞株的非贴附性生长以促进肿瘤的进展。研究发现高转移性肝癌细胞株的外泌体直接将原癌基因MET、小窝蛋白(caveolin)及S100蛋白家族转运至正常肝细胞中,通过激活PI3K(PI3K-AKT-mTOR)及MAPK(RAS/RAF-MEK-ERK)信号通路^[32],增加基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)-2,-9的合成分泌,以增强细胞转移及侵袭能力^[33]。Hoshino等^[34]发现肿瘤的器官亲嗜性转移与外泌体转运整联蛋白激活受体细胞的Src基因和S100基因表达密切相关。肿瘤生长依赖于血液供应的大量营养物质,大量研究发现外泌体参与的内皮细胞迁移及血管再生对肝癌的发展转移至关重要。Huang等^[35]发现肝癌细胞可分泌I型跨膜蛋白VASN(Vasorin)至外泌体,通过硫酸肝素蛋白聚糖(HSPGs)介导的胞吞作用转运至人脐静脉内皮细胞中促进其迁移。还有研究发现CD90+肝癌细胞通过外泌体将lncRNA H19运至血管内皮细胞中促进VEGF及VEGF-R1的合成分泌以刺激血管再生^[36]。肿瘤微环境是肿瘤生存的直接环境,由多种成分(如基质成纤维细胞、内皮细胞、细胞外基质等)组成,参与肿瘤的发展和转移。研究发现其中的成纤维细胞分泌的外泌体,不仅可抑制肿瘤细胞线粒体的氧化磷酸化,增强其糖酵解及依赖于谷氨酰胺的还原羧化作用提供能量,还可直接提供三大营养物质,增强肿瘤对缺氧乏能环境的适应性以促进肿瘤的生长^[37],而最近发现其内miR-320a的丢失可抑制miR-320a-PBX3-MAPK信号通路,诱导上皮-间叶转化及周期蛋白依赖性激酶-2(CDK2)、MMP-2表达促进肝癌的发展转移^[38]。此外,Wei等^[39]发现Vps4A可调节含致癌和抑癌基因miRNAs的外泌体的分泌和摄取,其在肝癌组织中表达下调可促进肝癌的发展转移。

外泌体不仅在肝癌发生发展及转移过程中发挥重要作用,还为肝癌的诊断及生物免疫治疗提供新思路。外泌体内特异性蛋白、miRNAs分子有望成为肿瘤标记物用于肝癌的诊断。研究发现肝癌患者血清外泌体中miRNA-21较正常人明显升高^[40]。Liu等^[41]发现大鼠血清外泌体中的miRNA-10b在肝硬化即表达增加,在肝癌阶段明显增加可达正常水平的10倍以上,而miRNA-122、-200a则以近似趋势呈表达下降。Sohn等^[42]发现肝癌患者血清外泌体中miR-18a、miR-221、miR-222和miR-224表达水平升高,而miR-101、miR-106b、miR-122和miR-195

的表达呈低水平。近来研究发现肝癌患者血清外泌体的 lncRNA PVT1 和 uc002mbe.2 可用于肝癌的补充诊断^[43]。

目前除化疗、介入治疗及肝移植外科手术等,缺乏有效的治疗手段,但外泌体为肝癌的生物免疫治疗提供新靶点。肿瘤细胞来源的外泌体(TEXs)具有抗原性,可引起机体的免疫反应。而树突状细胞(DC)作为目前功能最强的抗原递呈细胞,能够诱导特异性的细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞(CTL)生成。研究发现肝癌细胞来源的外泌体负载 DC 可改变肿瘤的免疫微环境,增强 CTL 的杀伤作用^[44]。Lu 等^[45]发现树突状细胞来源的外泌体(DEXs)也可改变肿瘤微环境,增强 CD8+T 淋巴细胞的抗肿瘤作用。最近 Xiong 等^[46]发现 HCV 的膜糖蛋白 E (HCV-E2)可刺激肿瘤微环境中的肥大细胞 miR-490 表达上调,经外泌体转运至肝癌细胞抑制其内的 ERK1/2 信号通路,最终抑制肝癌转移扩散。Xiao 等^[47]发现组蛋白脱乙酰基酶抑制剂 MS-275 能增强 TEXs 所致的非特异性免疫反应:HSP70 和主要组织相容性复合物 I 类多肽相关序列 B(MICB)表达增加,外周血单核细胞增殖及 NK 细胞毒性增强。脂肪组织来源的间充质干细胞(ADMSC)的外泌体可增强 NKT 细胞的抗肿瘤作用^[48]。Lou 等^[49]发现经 miR-122 修饰后的 ADMSC 的外泌体可增强肝癌对化疗药物的敏感性。此外研究发现 miR-335-5p 可经肝星状细胞来源的外泌体转运至肝癌细胞中抑制其增殖,降低其侵袭性,使肿瘤缩小^[50]。此外血清外泌体还可作为药物载体应用于肝癌的靶向治疗^[51]。

Liu 等^[52]发现血清外泌体中的 miR-125b 可作为肝癌预后指标,其利用生存分析(Kaplan - Meier 法)发现血清外泌体中 miR-125b 水平低的肝癌患者复发时间缩短,生存率降低。

4 总结和展望

外泌体可转运蛋白、miRNAs、lncRNAs 等分子介导细胞信息转导,在肝脏疾病中发挥着重要作用。上述病毒性肝炎及外泌体的研究表明外泌体可包裹转运肝炎病毒,促进其复制传播、免疫逃避,也可作为抗原刺激机体免疫反应,成为免疫治疗的靶点。另外,外泌体可调节肝星状细胞的活性和 CCN2 表达参与肝纤维化过程。同时,为肝纤维化的生物治疗提供新靶点,降低肝硬化的发生率。对于肝癌,外泌体可转运肝癌细胞的蛋白质、miRNAs 等,调节血管再生及肿瘤微环境,促进肿瘤的发展转移,也可作为肿瘤抗原刺激机体免疫应答抑制肝癌进展,作为标记物用于肝癌的诊断及预后。此外,最近发

现胃癌细胞来源的外泌体含表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)可调节肝脏微环境而促进胃癌的肝转移^[53]。本文对外泌体在病毒性肝炎、肝硬化及肝癌的作用作出简要总结,为疾病诊断及新药研发提供了基础和指导。但外泌体在肝脏疾病中的具体作用机制有待进一步探寻。将研究成果应用于肝脏疾病的临床诊断治疗、改善疾病预后是我们工作的重点及意义。

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(2018-07-16 收稿)

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