

乙醛脱氢酶 2 型与乙醛在肿瘤发生发展中的作用

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摘要:乙醛脱氢酶 2 型(aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 family, ALDH2)是一种线粒体酶,其主要作用是将乙醛(acetaldehyde, ACE)代谢成乙酸,以供后续参与生物体的能量代谢与生物合成。在人群中,ALDH2 活性位点存在高频变异,致使该人群对酒精不耐受,易患急性酒精中毒等饮酒相关疾病。越来越多的证据显示,ALDH2 基因的多样性在肿瘤的发生、生长、转移和抗药性中也发挥着重要作用。文章回顾了 ALDH2 及其底物 ACE 在肿瘤研究中的最新进展,阐述了可调控其活性的药物及调控机制,并预测 ALDH2 可能成为癌症预后的标志物和癌症治疗的新靶点。

关键词:乙醛脱氢酶 2 型;乙醛;肿瘤

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Roles of Aldehyde Dehydrogenase 2 and Acetaldehyde in Tumor Initiation and Progression

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Abstract: Aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) is a mitochondrial enzyme, which catalyzes the oxidation of acetaldehyde to acetic acid for subsequent energy metabolism and biosynthesis. In human, there is a high frequency mutation in the ALDH2 active site, which confers a subpopulation intolerant to alcohol and susceptible to alcohol-related diseases, such as acute alcoholism. Emerging studies suggest that the genetic polymorphism of ALDH2 also plays an important role in tumorigenesis, tumor growth, metastasis, and drug resistance. In this review, the recent advances in cancer research of ALDH2 and acetaldehyde as well as the activity of regulatory drugs and its mechanisms are summarized. It is expected that ALDH2 may be used as a biomarker for cancer prognosis and a new target for cancer therapy.

Key words: aldehyde dehydrogenase 2; acetaldehyde; tumor

乙醛脱氢酶 2 型 (aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 family, ALDH2)属于醛脱氢酶家族,位于线粒体,是酒精代谢主要氧化途径中的第 2 种酶,负责将乙醛(acetaldehyde, ACE)代谢成无毒的乙酸。在其活性位点存在高频 G1510A 的单碱基突变,突变基因翻译出的酶,残基 487 的谷氨酸变为赖氨酸,此变异导致其由活性型 ALDH2*1, 变成失活型 ALDH2*2^[1]。

大约有 50% 的东亚人呈 ALDH2*2 型,ALDH2 失活可导致 ACE 积累,这被认为是东亚人酒精中毒频率明显高于白种人的主要原因。作为酒精代谢关键酶,ALDH2 参与了饮酒相关疾病的病理过程,例如,面部潮红即“东方潮红综合征”、荨麻疹、全身性皮炎和酒精引起的鼻炎和哮喘支气管收缩的恶化等^[2]。实际上,ALDH2 的底物 ACE 不仅是酒精、成熟水果、咖啡、烟草烟雾等的代谢物^[3],同样也是生物体内多种代谢途径的副产物^[4]。近年来很多研究表明,内外源性的 ACE 以及 ALDH2 的失活与多种人类肿瘤的

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发生发展呈现某种正相关关系^[5,6],进而也促进了其调控药物的研究。本文就 ALDH2 以及其底物 ACE 在肿瘤中的研究进展作一综述。

1 吸烟、ALDH2 和肺癌

实际上,关于酒精代谢相关酶与肺癌发生风险之间关系的研究还不是很多,近来有研究表明,在肺癌中,ALDH2 表达水平降低往往预示着较差的总体存活率^[7]。另有流行病学的调查提示,ALDH2 基因多态性与肺癌发生风险之间存在相关性。2008 年,韩国学者进行的一项流行病学调查显示:ALDH2*1*2、*2*2 基因型人群与 ALDH2*1*1 基因型人群相比,肺癌发生风险明显降低 (OR=0.76,95%CI:0.53~1.08)。在同一研究中,他们发现在非饮酒人群中 ALDH2 野生型的肺癌风险显著增加^[8]。日本一项类似的流行病学调查也提示,ALDH2 的基因型可以改变吸烟人群的肺癌发生风险。他们发现,在没有饮酒史的人群中,ALDH2 *2*2 基因型,与其他基因型 (51.7%)相比,患肺腺癌更为普遍 (70.5%)。但是,他们没有发现,ALDH2 基因型作为单独一个因素和肺癌发生风险的相关性^[1]。由于 ACE 也是烟草烟雾的成分之一,吸烟与 ALDH2 酶失活在肺癌发生中的协同作用可能部分归因于 ACE。这可能作为研究酒精对肺癌作用研究的一个突破口,有着积极的研究前景。总之,这些研究提示,ALDH2 基因多样性与肺癌发生风险存在相关性,其机理有待今后的研究去进一步揭示。

2 ALDH2/ACE 参与肿瘤发生的分子机制

ALDH2/ACE 对肿瘤发生的调控主要表现在以下几方面(附图)。

2.1 ACE-DNA 加合物的形成

主要分为 ACE 异常和 ALDH2 的多态性导致 DNA 加合物形成两种机制。

1995 年,Vaca 发现,2-ethyl-2'-deoxyguanosine (N2-ethyl-dG)是一类 ACE-DNA 加合物^[9]。在哺乳动物细胞中,这类物质可明显阻断 DNA 复制,造成移码突变,具有较弱的遗传诱变性^[10]。1,N2-propano-

2#-deoxyguanosine (1,N2-PdG)是另一类由 ACE 形成的 DNA 加合物,PdG 可造成 DNA-蛋白质的交联,以及 DNA 的链间发生交联,也可促进染色体畸变^[11]。另有报道,对肝癌干细胞的全基因组测序证实,ACE 确实导致了 DNA 双链断裂 (DNA double strand break,DSBs),染色体的缺失和重排^[12]。除了上述两种 DNA 加合物外,ACE 还可以形成多种其他类型的 DNA 加合物,例如 α -S-and α -R-methyl- γ -hydroxy-1,N2-propano-20- deoxyguanosine (CrPdG) N2-etheno-20-deoxyguanosine (N"G)等,可诱发多种类型的 DNA 损伤^[13]。ALDH2 作为调控 ACE 水平的重要代谢酶,其基因多态性也间接地参与调控了 DNA 加合物的水平:有研究显示,在吸烟的 ALDH2*1*2 基因型人群中,ACE-DNA 加合物水平明显高于 ALDH2*1 纯合子^[14]。总之,ACE-DNA 加合物会造成 DNA 单链断裂,DSBs^[15],点突变^[16],错误的姐妹染色单体互换 (sister chromatid exchanges,SCEs)^[17],DNA-DNA 交联微核^[18],以及染色体畸变^[19]等基因异常,这类损伤的积累会促进细胞的衰退,或引发恶性肿瘤。

2.2 ACE 抑制 DNA 修复

ACE 可以抑制 DNA 修复。此外,ACE 可与谷胱甘肽结合,抑制抗氧化防御系统。谷胱甘肽担负着解毒活性氧物质 (reactive oxygen species,ROS)和活性氮物质 (reactive nitrogen species,RNS)的重要功能。ROS 可以导致 DNA 突变增加,诱发肿瘤产生^[20]。此外,ACE 可刺激抗凋亡通路——NF- κ B 通路,后者与肿瘤发生紧密相关。

2.3 ACE 抑制甲基腺苷转移酶 1

ACE 抑制甲基腺苷转移酶 1 (methyl adenosyl-transferase1,MAT1),导致甲基转移的最终前体 S-腺苷甲硫氨酸 (S-adenosylmethionine,SAMe)的产生减少,DNA 和组蛋白甲基化减少,同型半胱氨酸积累,而同型半胱氨酸是增强内质网应激 (ER stress)的重要组成部分,该通路的改变在肝癌发生过程中起重要作用^[21]。

3 ALDH2 参与调控癌症的信号通路

体内外实验证明,ALDH2/ACE 与多种肿瘤的进展密切相关,参与了肿瘤增殖、凋亡、转移等生物学行为相关的多条信号通路,说明了 ALDH/ACE 作用的复杂性,现分述如下。

3.1 ALDH2/ACE 对凋亡相关信号通路的调控

Yan 等^[22]的研究表明,在神经母细胞瘤细胞系 SH-SY5Y 中,ACE 表现出抗肿瘤作用。ACE 可通过降低活化的蛋白激酶 B (protein kinase B,PKB,Akt) 和 cAMP 反应元件结合蛋白 (cAMP response element-binding protein,CREB) 的水平来抑制细胞增殖,同时通过提高激活的 p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase,MAPK) 的水平降低激活的细胞外信号调节激酶 (extracellular signal-regulated kinases,ERKs) 水平来诱导细胞凋亡。同时他们还发现 ACE 通过下调抗凋亡 B-cell lymphoma 2(Bcl-2)和 B-cell lymphoma-extra large (Bcl-xL) 的表达,并上调促凋亡 Bcl-2-associated X protein(Bax) 的表达,诱导 SH-SY5Y 细胞凋亡^[23]。除此之外,细胞色素 C 的释放和 caspase 的激活等细胞凋亡信号的激活也参与了 ACE 诱导的凋亡^[24-26]。虽然机理不明,但推测该作用与 ACE 诱导的 ROS 水平有关,即诱导高剂量的 ROS 可以促进肿瘤细胞发生凋亡。

3.2 ALDH2/ACE 对转移相关通路的调控

ALDH2/ACE 与肿瘤的远处转移也密切相关。ACE 可以增加细胞和组织的 ROS 水平,从而促进氧化应激的发生^[23,27],ALDH2 则可作为抵抗氧化应激的保护因子^[28]。最近的一项研究表明,肝癌细胞中过表达 ALDH2,可引起细胞 ACE 降低,导致氧化还原状态改变,促进 AMP-activated protein kinase(AMPK) 的磷酸化,最终抑制其侵袭与迁移行为^[29]。Snail 是调节上皮细胞至间充质细胞转变(epithelial-mesenchymal transition,EMT) 的关键转录因子。高剂量(25 μ mol/L) 外源性 ACE 增加 ROS 的产生,诱导了 Snail 的磷酸化和降解^[30]。这再次说明,ROS 的剂量是调控细胞命运的关键。另有报道,ALDH2 可介导 Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1)/p53 依赖性的内皮细胞的衰老^[31]。这提示,ALDH2/ACE 可能通过多条信号通路影响了肿瘤的生物特性。

虽然 ALDH2/ACE 影响肿瘤进展的机制还未完全阐明,但上述研究结果至少说明 ALDH2/ACE 在肿瘤进展中发挥了重要的调控作用。因此,这也为 ALDH2 作为预后标志物提供了理论依据。

4 ALDH2 与抗药性

许多证据表明,ALDH2 的表达与药物敏感性有

关。ALDH2 缺陷型肿瘤细胞对化疗药物更敏感。在 K562 和 H1299 细胞系中过表达 ALDH2,可导致对 4-羟基环磷酰胺(4-hydroxycyclophosphamide)和阿霉素(doxorubicin)的相对耐药性增加^[32]。另有研究表明,用顺铂处理的 ALDH2*2 敲入型突变小鼠,其组织细胞中产生更高的 ROS 水平(与对照组相比),从而导致了更强的细胞毒性。这说明,ALDH2 活性的抑制与顺铂的使用在肿瘤治疗中存在着协同作用^[33]。在非小细胞肺癌细胞系中,ALDH2 的基因敲低使其对紫杉醇 (paclitaxel,Taxol) 或长春新碱(vincristine,VCR)的敏感性增加,干性减弱^[34]。von Hippel-Lindau (VHL)缺乏可通过下调 ALDH2 增加透明细胞肾细胞癌的蒽环类敏感性^[35]。双硫仑(disulfiram,DSF)是一种 ALDH2 活性抑制剂,可使 ALDH2 活性降低 65%~90%^[32],DSF 可与铜(Cu)形成复合物,逆转耐药细胞株的化学抗性,例如 A549 细胞的抗 Taxol 耐受株和 KB(人口腔表皮样癌细胞)细胞的抗 VCR 耐受株细胞^[34]。此外,许多报道表明,Taxol^[36]、替莫唑胺^[37]、吉西他滨^[38]和多柔比星等抗癌药物^[39],在与 DSF/Cu 联合使用时,都呈现出了增强的抗肿瘤毒性。这些研究提示,靶向 ALDH2 可以促使肿瘤细胞产生更高水平的 ROS,与抗癌药物联合使用,大大提升杀伤肿瘤的效果。

5 ALDH2 活性调控药物

目前已知的 ALDH2 抑制剂与激动剂分述如下。

5.1 抑制剂

5.1.1 双硫仑

众所周知,双硫仑(DSF)是一种 ALDH 活性抑制剂,其次生代谢产物二乙基二硫代氨基甲酸(DETC)可与 Cu 强烈螯合形成二乙基二硫代氨基甲酸铜(II)络合物(Cu (DETC)₂)^[40]以抑制 ALDH 的活性^[41]。DSF 被 FDA 批准用于治疗酗酒已超过 60 年^[42]。鉴于其公认的药代动力学、耐受性和安全性,DSF 被广泛地用于临床^[43]。近年来,在众多基础研究及长期临床应用的过程中,人们意外发现,DSF 表现出明显的抗肿瘤作用^[44,45]。DSF 可通过诱导细胞凋亡、抑制细胞增殖和减少血管生成^[46]来抑制肿瘤生长^[47],除此之外,它也可以抑制肿瘤的转移和侵袭^[48-50]。

DSF 的抗肿瘤作用机制主要归因于形成 Cu(DETC)₂ 络合物。研究发现,DSF/Cu 可抑制很多种肿瘤类型

中都有的组成性激活的 NF- κ B 通路,从而抑制肿瘤生长^[41,51]。Cu(DETC)₂ 还可以调控氧化应激。研究表明,Cu(DETC)₂ 可以触发 ROS 的生成,并抑制超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase,SOD)^[42]。在白血病和乳腺癌的研究中都发现,DSF/Cu 复合物可通过激活 c-Jun N-terminal kinases(JNK)和 p38MAPK 通路,以及抑制抗凋亡 Bcl-2 表达,使耐药肿瘤细胞对化疗药物重新敏感^[39,41,51,52]。此外,DSF 可抑制基质金属蛋白酶-2(matrix metalloproteinase-2,MMP-2)和基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)的表达,抑制人骨肉瘤细胞的侵袭。最近有报道,DSF 肿瘤抑制的分子靶点是 nuclear protein localization protein 4 homolog(NPL4),它是一种对蛋白质周转至关重要的 p97 分离酶适配子,参与了多种调节和应激反应通路^[53]。总之,DSF 参与着多种抑制肿瘤的机制。

DSF 在癌症治疗方面具有很大的潜力,然而其代谢产物二乙基二硫代氨基甲酸在血液中不稳定,导致游离的 DSF 难以在肿瘤区积聚^[54]。为了提高 DSF 药物的稳定性以增加肿瘤靶向性,人们也进行了诸多药物递送的改良研究。2015 年,Ling 等^[55]设计了载有 DSF 的 PEG 脱落脂质纳米胶囊(DSF-S-LNCs),这种脂质纳米胶囊在低 pH 值时被触发,然后暴露 TAT 肽并与肿瘤中的细胞内 Cu 丰富结合,这可以使得肿瘤靶向性和毒性增加,提高肿瘤的治疗效果。

5.2 激动剂

5.2.1 Alda-1

Alda-1 是 ALDH2 的选择性激动剂,其可以激活野生型的 ALDH2*1 也可恢复 ALDH2*2 的活性^[56]。Perez-Miller 等^[57]通过分析 Alda-1 与 ALDH2 结合的结构和激活的动力学,揭示了其激活机制。结果表明,Alda1 通过提高酰基酶对较小脂肪族底物的水解效率,保护 ALDH2 免受底物诱导的抑制,从而激活 ALDH2*1。同时,Alda-1 可通过为酶提供结构稳定性来恢复 ALDH2*2 的活性。至于其临床应用,有一项研究表明,Alda-1 可能有助于保护心肌梗塞患者免受硝酸甘油诱导的心脏损伤^[56]。

5.2.2 萝卜硫素

1992 年,Zhang^[58]等从花椰菜中分离出的萝卜硫素(sulforaphane,SF)是 ALDH 的激活剂,也是 ALDH2 的激活剂。Ushida 等^[59]在小鼠上施用 SF,结果显示 SF 可以诱导组织 ALDH,尤其是 ALDH 1A1

型(ALDH1A1)和 ALDH2,并提高了乙醇给药后的 ACE 消除率。胞质伴侣蛋白(Keap1)/NF-E2 相关因子(Nrf2)/抗氧化反应元件(ARE)通路调节了许多抗氧化基因的转录,参与细胞稳态的维持^[60]。ALDH2 作为一种抗氧化酶,也可能受到此通路的调控。因此,研究者又用 SF 处理 Nrf2^{-/-}小鼠胚胎成纤维细胞,但未观察到总 ALDH 活性的改变。结合先前研究结果,即与 Nrf2^{-/-}小鼠相比,WT 小鼠呈现 ALDH1A1 和 ALDH2 表达水平的上调^[61,62]。由此确定,在动物细胞和组织器官中,SF 通过 Keap1/Nrf2/ ARE 通路诱导了 ALDH 的表达^[59]。

有关 SF 在肿瘤治疗中的应用研究,还揭示了其他很多相关机制,包括 SF 可以抑制组蛋白去乙酰化酶诱导癌细胞中的细胞周期停滞和细胞凋亡,调控 MAPK,降低 NF- κ B 等,从而发挥肿瘤抑制作用^[63]。也有研究表明,SF 可以选择性地抑制 ALDH⁺乳腺癌干细胞样细胞的生长,并显著减少初级和次级乳腺癌球的形成^[64,65]。总之,改变 ALDH2 活性或通路,对肿瘤相关信号通路有改变,也可影响肿瘤细胞的特性。

6 结 论

综上所述,我们认为:首先,ALDH2 在肿瘤发生和发展中的作用似乎存在两面性,一方面,ALDH2 的缺失或失活与 ACE 或 ROS 的产生增多有关,后者的增多与遗传突变的增加和肿瘤的发生有关;另一方面,可以通过抗肿瘤药物联合 ALDH2 抑制剂来增加 ROS 的产生,借此增强抗肿瘤药物的杀伤力,克服肿瘤细胞的耐药性^[29]。其次,ALDH2 活性抑制剂 DSF 的作用机理还需要进一步明确。虽然 DSF 具有抑制某些肿瘤进展的潜力,然而由于 DSF 会作用于 ALDH 的许多亚型,而非 ALDH2 的选择性抑制剂,因此 DSF 是否通过 ALDH2 发挥肿瘤抑制作用或通过哪种亚型,尚不完全清楚。同理,设计出针对 ALDH2 的特异性靶向药物是否能获得更好的治疗效果,还有待于今后的研究。最后,考虑到 ALDH2 活性与多种癌症风险之间的关联,亚洲人群中 ALDH2 等位基因的高频变异^[8,33]等因素,根据 ALDH2 基因分型,指导不同人群的吸烟或饮酒等生活方式可能具有重要的现实意义。综上可见,饮酒—

乙醇—ALDH2—癌症有很大的研究前景,对于寻找肿瘤患者的预后标志物或治疗新靶点有很大意义。

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