



BRCA1与DNA损伤修复调控网络

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摘要 DNA损伤应答机制的存在有助于机体基因组稳定性的维持. *BRCA1*是一种重要的肿瘤抑制基因, 它在DNA损伤应答中发挥了重要的作用. *BRCA1*可以与*BARD1*结合形成稳定的异源二聚体, 作为*BRCA1*复合体蛋白组分的核心参与了DNA损伤信号传递、同源重组修复、DNA复制、细胞周期等多途径的调控. 本文主要对*BRCA1*功能及其参与DNA损伤应答网络调控展开阐述, 并总结了利用PARP抑制剂针对*BRCA1*突变肿瘤进行治疗产生耐药性的多种机制.

关键词 DNA损伤应答, *BRCA1*, 同源重组修复, DNA复制, 细胞周期, PARP抑制剂

人类基因组中的重要遗传物质DNA会受到来自内外环境的基因毒性压力(如电离辐射、化学物质、细胞代谢产物等)而产生DNA损伤. 为了抵御这些基因毒性压力, 细胞在不断进化的过程中形成了由多种信号通路共同组成的复杂调控网络, 即DNA损伤应答(DNA damage response, DDR)机制. DDR机制负责调控感受器蛋白感知DNA损伤位点传递DNA损伤信号, 继而在效应器蛋白的作用下对DNA损伤进行修复, 并协调DNA复制、细胞周期等生物事件的发生, 使细胞可以在正确的时间和地点, 完成对损伤DNA的修复, 以保证遗传物质可以有效地传递给子代^[1,2]. DDR机制的存在使得细胞能够选择合适的DNA损伤修复方式以有效应对DNA损伤造成的基因毒性压力从而确保基因组的完整性, 而DDR机制的缺陷会使细胞产生基因组不稳定性, 最终导致个体的肿瘤发生^[2].

1 乳腺癌易感基因1——*BRCA1*简介

乳腺癌和卵巢癌的发生严重危害人类健康. 20世纪90年代初, 人们在对乳腺癌和卵巢癌的研究中发现, 个体对乳腺癌/卵巢癌的易感性具有家族性遗传特征^[3~5]. 1994年, 研究人员通过定位克隆法克隆得到了位于人类第17号染色体q21的乳腺癌易感基因1(breast cancer susceptibility gene 1, *BRCA1*)^[6]. *BRCA1*突变与家族性乳腺癌和卵巢癌发生有着密切的联系^[3,4,7]. 携带*BRCA1*杂合突变或缺失的个体往往伴随着肿瘤发生. 研究发现, 携带*BRCA1*突变基因个体罹患乳腺癌的风险是携带*BRCA1*正常基因个体的7倍, 而她们罹患卵巢癌的风险更是携带*BRCA1*正常基因个体的20倍有余^[8]. 亦有研究表明, *BRCA1*基因启动子区域的高度甲基化会导致*BRCA1*表达沉默从而导致非家族遗传性的乳腺癌发生^[9].

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2 BRCA1的结构域组成

人源BRCA1基因包含24个外显子, BRCA1蛋白全长由1863个氨基酸残基组成(图1)。在BRCA1的N端含有一个高度保守的RING结构域, 通过RING结构域, BRCA1可以与BARD1结合形成异源二聚体参与DNA损伤修复。BRCA1的C端含有BRCT结构域, BRCT也是相对保守的结构域并存在于多种参与DDR的蛋白中。BRCA1的BRCT结构域可以与多种参与DNA损伤修复的磷酸化蛋白(SXXF基序中的丝氨酸发生磷酸化)如ABRAXAS, CtIP, FANCI(也称作BRIP1, BACH1)结合。另外, BRCA1还含有一个coiled-coil(CC)结构域, 可以与DNA损伤修复蛋白PALB2结合^[10-12]。

3 BRCA1的功能

1997年, 研究发现在IR诱导产生DNA损伤后, BRCA1与重组酶RAD51会在细胞核内共定位, 这一结果提示了BRCA1参与了DDR网络调控^[13]。迄今为止, 人们发现至少存在三种不同的BRCA1与相互作用蛋白结合形成的复合物形式, 它们分别被称作BRCA1-A, BRCA1-B, BRCA1-C^[14,15]。BRCA1-A复合物由RAP80, ABRAXAS, MERIT40(也称作NBA1)等蛋白组成, 该复合物的形成有助于在DSB产生后将BRCA1招募至DNA损伤位点处, 以及介导BRCA1参与G2/M细胞周期检验点的调控。BRCA1-B复合物由FANCI和TOPBP1组成, 主要负责介导BRCA1参与G1/S期和S期复制检验点的调控。BRCA1-C复合物由CtIP, MRN复合体(MER11-RAD50-NBS1)组成, 主要负责介导BRCA1促进DNA末端切割和参与G2/M细胞周期检验点的调控。

值得指出的是, BRCA1可以与BARD1形成稳定的BRCA1-BARD1异源二聚体, 该异源二聚体具有E3泛素连接酶活性, 并作为核心蛋白复合物组分均存在于上述不同的蛋白大复合物中^[14,15]。作为BRCA1蛋白复合体的核心成员, BRCA1-BARD1在DNA损伤修复中具有多种功能。BRCA1-BARD1可以与多种E2泛素连接酶相互作用, 介导底物蛋白K6, K48或K63位上的泛素链装配^[16,17]。生化研究表明, BARD1可以增强BRCA1的E3泛素连接酶活性, 而这种促进作用可以被去泛素化酶BAP1通过抑制BRCA1与BARD1的结合而

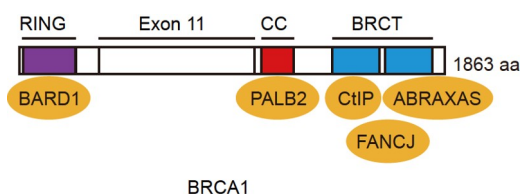


图1 BRCA1的结构域组成

Figure 1 Structure domain composition of BRCA1

破坏^[18-20]。此外, 研究报道BRCA1-BARD1通过介导组蛋白H2A和CtIP的泛素化修饰参与DNA损伤修复调控^[21,22]。有证据表明, BRCA1-BARD1介导的组蛋白H2A泛素化对卫星重复序列的转录抑制有着重要的作用, 而这一功能与BRCA1在肿瘤抑制中的作用有关^[23,24]。此外, 关于BRCA1 E3泛素连接酶活性对DNA损伤修复以及肿瘤抑制作用的重要性仍存在着争议。BRCA1-I26A细胞和小鼠(*Mus musculus*)模型的研究发现, 尽管I26A是位于BRCA1 RING结构域上的突变, 破坏了BRCA1的E3泛素连接酶活性, 但是并未检测到其影响了BRCA1在同源重组(homologous recombination, HR)修复中的作用, 而且也并未观察到突变小鼠的肿瘤发生^[25,26]。然而, 在临床癌症患者中发现的同样位于BRCA1 RING结构域上的C61G突变会破坏BRCA1-BARD1异源二聚体结构, 并且导致BRCA1和BARD1的蛋白水平下降, 细胞内的HR修复存在缺陷^[19,27,28]。这些结果表明BRCA1与BARD1的相互结合对双方蛋白稳定性的维持以及HR修复非常重要。此外, BARD1的C端也含有BRCT结构域, BARD1可以通过C端的BRCT结构域与二磷酸腺苷核糖(poly(ADP-ribose), PAR)链结合, 在DNA损伤应答早期将BRCA1-BARD1带至DNA损伤位点, 参与后续的DNA损伤修复^[29]。

通过不同的结构域, BRCA1可以与多种蛋白相互结合组成不同的BRCA1蛋白复合物, 从而在多种DNA损伤修复途径以及细胞周期检验点调控中发挥不同的作用^[14,30,31]。下文将对BRCA1在DNA损伤修复、DNA复制以及细胞周期中的功能展开具体的介绍。

3.1 BRCA1参与DNA损伤信号的传递

DNA损伤会触发ATM-ATR依赖的组蛋白突变体H2AX在第139位丝氨酸的磷酸化(磷酸化后的突变体称作 γ H2AX)^[32,33]。 γ H2AX信号对DDR网络起始调控包括BRCA1在内的多种DNA损伤修复因子募集至

DNA损伤位点至关重要。 γ H2AX会与含有串联BRCT结构域的蛋白MDC1直接结合, 招募其至DNA损伤位点^[34]. 该过程促进了E3泛素连接酶RNF8与MDC1直接结合, 并在E2泛素连接酶UBC13的作用下催化DNA损伤位点附近的组蛋白进行泛素化修饰^[35-38]. 随后, E3泛素连接酶RNF168会识别泛素化的组蛋白, 并在UBC13的作用下催化并扩大K63位泛素链信号^[39,40]. 这些泛素链信号的形成对BRCA1定位于DNA损伤位点有着重要的作用. BRCA1-A复合物中的亚基RAP80可以识别泛素链信号, 从而将BRCA1带至DNA损伤位点^[41-43]. 研究表明, 在募集至DNA损伤位点后, BRCA1可以参与调节多种ATM-ATR介导的信号传递途径下游蛋白如p53, CHK1, CHK2等的激活, 从而促进DNA损伤信号的传递^[44,45].

3.2 BRCA1与HR修复

DNA双链断裂(DNA double-strand break, DSB)损伤会破坏DNA双链的完整性, 因此被视作是一种严重威胁细胞命运的损伤形式. 未能被及时修复的DSB最终会引起染色体重排, 产生基因组不稳定性. 真核细胞内主要存在两种常用的DSB损伤修复方式: 非同源末端连接(non-homologous end-joining, NHEJ)和HR. NHEJ是一种快速的修复方式, 在细胞周期的各时期都可以进行. NHEJ主要通过一系列核酸酶和DNA连接酶的作用对DSB末端缺口进行填补, 该修复方式具有易错性. 而HR则是一种高保真的修复方式, 主要在细胞周期的S和G2期进行. HR利用姐妹染色单体作为同源模板, 从而实现DSB损伤的精确修复. HR修复途径的启动需要多种蛋白协作在DSB断裂末端进行DNA末端切割从而产生3'端ssDNA(single-strand DNA). 随后, HR修复相关的元件会装配至3'端ssDNA介导突触复合体结构的形成. 然后再通过DNA链侵袭反应形成D-loop结构, 在DNA聚合酶的帮助下进行DNA的重新合成, 最终完成HR修复. BRCA1作为HR修复的关键蛋白之一, 在HR修复途径中发挥了不同的作用.

HR的启动需要由BRCA1-C复合体(MRN/CtIP/BRCA1)介导DNA末端切割. 其中, CtIP会被细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶CDK磷酸化, 磷酸化的CtIP会与BRCA1 BRCT结构域结合从而增强MRE11的核酸酶活性, 促进DNA末端切割^[46-48]. BRCA1与CtIP的相互

结合有助于提高DNA末端切割的效率^[49]. 除此之外, BRCA1与53BP1在DNA末端存在着相互拮抗的作用, 两者的拮抗作用最终会影响细胞对DSB修复途径的选择. 关于BRCA1在DSB修复途径选择的相关研究起源于2010年在*Brca1* ^{$\Delta 11/\Delta 11$} ;*Trp53bpl*^{+/+}小鼠和细胞中的发现^[50,51]. 研究表明, BRCA1 $\Delta 11$ 功能部分缺失会导致HR缺陷以及小鼠胚胎发育障碍, 而53BP1的缺失可以拯救*Brca1* ^{$\Delta 11/\Delta 11$} 小鼠的胚胎致死以及恢复HR修复能力^[50,51]. 后续的研究发现, 53BP1会与多种蛋白相互作用形成多亚基复合体(53BP1-RIF1-Shieldin)在细胞周期G1期保护DNA末端免于被切割. 而当细胞周期进入S/G2期时, 53BP1-RIF1-Shieldin复合体则会被BRCA1从DNA末端移除, 启动DNA末端切割使得DSB修复途径向HR进行. 关于BRCA1如何将该复合体从DNA末端移除从而促进DNA末端切割的具体机制尚不明确, 然而近期的研究发现, BRCA1上的非功能结构域第11号外显子也具有阻止RIF1在DSB位点聚集的功能^[52].

DNA末端切割后会形成3'端裸露的ssDNA, RPA会迅速将3'端ssDNA包裹. BRCA1可以通过coiled-coil结构域与DNA损伤修复蛋白PALB2上的coiled-coil结构域相互结合, 从而介导形成BRCA1/PALB2/BRCA2/RAD51复合体. 随后, RPA会被重组酶RAD51取代, 由重组酶RAD51包裹3'端ssDNA介导链入侵完成HR的后续过程. 研究发现, BRCA1 CC结构域或PALB2 CC结构域的突变均会破坏BRCA1与PALB2的结合从而导致RAD51无法在DSB位点形成焦点(foci, 表示DNA损伤蛋白聚集在DNA损伤位点参与DNA损伤修复), 造成严重的HR缺陷. 因RPA复合体与ssDNA的结合能力较强, 重组酶RAD51取代它与ssDNA的结合需要BRCA2和BRCA2相关因子DSS1的帮助. BRCA2结合DNA和RAD51将RAD51带至ssDNA处, DSS1则通过削弱RPA对ssDNA的黏附作用使其从ssDNA上脱离^[53-55]. BRCA1和PALB2可以促进BRCA2-DSS1的活性从而有助于RAD51的装配^[56,57].

早期的研究表明, BRCA1与重组酶RAD51存在相互作用. 此外, BRCA1与DNA损伤位点的结合对RAD51 foci的形成是必须的^[13,58,59]. 这些发现提示了BRCA1或许对RAD51活性存在着直接的调节作用. 近期研究报道, BRCA1和BARD1均能与DNA结合并且与RAD51存在相互作用, BRCA1-BARD1还可以增强RAD51的重组酶活性^[58]. 通过DNA结合试验, 研究人

员发现, BRCA1-BARD1与RAD51催化形成的同源DNA分子配对结构D-loop具有很高的亲和性. D-loop结构形成之前需要由RAD51-ssDNA复合物捕获一对双链DNA分子, 并搜索DNA链上的同源区域, 将需要进行重组的ssDNA和dsDNA对齐, 此时会形成一种称为突触复合体的结构^[56,58]. 生化和生物物理分析试验提供证据表明, BRCA1-BARD1与RAD51一起参与突触复合体的组装^[58]. 对BARD1进行不同位点的点突变(F133A, D135A, A136E)破坏BRCA1-BARD1与RAD51的结合但不影响BRCA1-BARD1与DNA结合的能力, 结果发现这些点突变会减弱RAD51介导突触复合体组装和D-loop形成的能力^[58]. 这些研究结果表明, BRCA1-BARD1在RAD51介导的链入侵反应中发挥了重要的协同作用.

3.3 BRCA1与DNA复制

最早关于BRCA1在DNA复制中的功能报道是, 利用羟基脲(hydroxyurea, HU)阻止核苷酸的生成而造成DNA合成阻滞产生复制压力后, 在处于S期的细胞内发现同源重组关键蛋白BRCA1与RAD51共定位在因复制压力而停滞的复制位点上^[60]. 后续的研究发现, 在对细胞进行DNA合成干扰处理而造成细胞内的复制压力后, BRCA1会与多种作用于停滞的复制叉的蛋白如BLM, MRN(MRE11-RAD50-NBS1)复合体等共定位于PCNA标记的复制位点上^[61]. 人源原代乳腺上皮细胞和成纤维细胞的研究发现, *BRCA1*^{mut/+}细胞具有多种包括HR修复在内的正常功能, 然而, 细胞内却存在复制压力形成后停滞的复制叉重启缺陷^[62]. 这些研究发现提示了BRCA1在DNA复制中有着重要的功能, 其正常表达对停滞的复制叉的修复与重启尤为重要.

除此之外, 研究发现BRCA1对翻转后的复制叉有着保护作用. 在野生型细胞内, BRCA1, BRCA2以及RAD51可以保护复制叉翻转后游离的DNA端免于被MRE11, DNA2以及EXO1在内的一系列核酸酶降解以稳定停滞的复制叉结构, 进而促进DNA新链的合成, 介导复制叉反向重启^[31,63-66]. 而当复制叉失去了BRCA1/BRCA2蛋白的保护时, 53BP1下游的效应蛋白PTIP则会招募核酸酶MRE11至停滞的复制叉处对DNA进行切割导致复制叉发生退化^[67]. 此外, 还存在与依赖于BRCA1/BRCA2对复制叉翻转后新生DNA链的保护机制不同的一条途径, 即依赖于CtIP保护新生

DNA链以防其被核酸酶DNA2错误地过度切除^[68].

3.4 BRCA1与细胞周期

细胞周期检验点是精确控制细胞周期各时期转换顺序和时间的调节途径, 对细胞周期中的各类生物事件发生以及维持基因组完整性至关重要. 当细胞内的DNA遭受DNA损伤时, 细胞周期检验点会被激活并与DNA损伤修复途径共同协作应对DNA损伤以保证遗传物质可以有效传递给下一代. 细胞周期中主要存在着3种细胞周期检验点, 分别是G1/S期细胞周期检验点, S期细胞周期检验点和G2/M期细胞周期检验点^[2]. 哺乳动物细胞在细胞周期的不同阶段受到DNA损伤诱导后均会发生细胞周期阻滞. 研究发现, BRCA1的表达水平与磷酸化水平受到细胞周期的调控, 提示了BRCA1作为DNA损伤修复蛋白参与了细胞周期检验点相关的DNA损伤修复应答^[30,69,70].

在G1期, BRCA1表达水平的上升可以抑制肿瘤细胞由G1期进入S期^[71]. 此外, BRCA1可以以不依赖于p53的方式反式激活周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂p21WAF1/CIP1的表达从而参与细胞周期阻滞和生长抑制调控^[30]. BRCA1/BARD1异源二聚体的形成有助于ATR介导p53-S15的磷酸化^[72].

在S期, 细胞主要发生的生物事件是DNA复制. 对细胞进行DNA损伤诱导处理后, 无法正常激活的S期细胞周期检验点会造成细胞持续地进行DNA合成. 研究人员在携带*BRCA1* 5382insC纯合突变的乳腺癌细胞系HCC1937中发现, *BRCA1*突变会引起S期细胞周期检验点缺陷^[73,74]. 此外, 当细胞遭受UV损伤或DNA复制压力时, ATR可以通过直接磷酸化BRCA1-S1423, 并与BRCA1在损伤位点形成共定位介导DNA损伤应答^[75]. 这一结果也表明BRCA1通过与ATR的相互作用参与了ATR依赖的S期细胞周期检验点激活途径.

在G2/M期, 研究发现在*Brcal*^{Δ11/Δ11}MEF细胞内存在G2/M细胞周期检验点的缺陷, 并且这些细胞中存在染色体分离异常、核分裂异常以及非整倍体的现象^[76]. *Brcal*^{Δ11/Δ11}MEF细胞破坏了BRCA1蛋白上的一个巨大外显子区域, 最后蛋白表达产生BRCA1 Δ11突变体, 这也说明BRCA1全长蛋白对维持G2/M期细胞周期检验点有着重要的作用. 另外, BRCA1对于激活调节DNA损伤诱导的G2/M期阻滞的CHK1至关重要,

并且还参与调控了多种G2/M期转换的关键效应蛋白如Cdc25C和Cdc2/cyclin B激酶蛋白, Wee1激酶以及14-3-3家族蛋白的表达^[44]. 研究发现, BRCA1 BRCT结构域对BRCA1参与调节G2/M期细胞周期检验点十分重要, 而磷酸化依赖的FANCI与BRCA1 BRCT结构域的相互作用同样对G2/M细胞周期检验点的激活很重要^[77]. ATM磷酸化位点BRCA1-S1423的突变会破坏BRCA1参与调节G2/M期细胞周期检验点的能力^[73]. 另有研究表明, 在DNA损伤诱导之前, BRCA1会与CHK2形成共定位, 当DNA损伤发生之后, CHK2负责调控BRCA1-S988的磷酸化, 从而改变BRCA1在细胞核内的定位^[78]. 利用小鼠模型研究该位点突变造成的影响发现, *Brcal*^{S971A/S971A}小鼠突变细胞在IR诱导DNA损伤后激活G2/M细胞周期检验点的能力减弱, 小鼠个体不存在胚胎发育障碍, 但是随着年龄的增长小鼠自发生长肿瘤的风险增加^[79].

4 BRCA1突变肿瘤与PARP抑制剂的靶向治疗

早在2005年, 研究发现BRCA1/BRCA2缺失的肿瘤细胞因存在HR缺陷而对PARP抑制剂(PARP inhibitor, PARPi)存在高度敏感性^[80,81]. PARPi抗肿瘤活性的原理是基于合成致死的概念, 即在缺失如BRCA1/BRCA2这类参与HR修复的关键基因的前提下, 通过药物再抑制另一个代偿的DNA损伤修复途径中的蛋白(如PARP1), 导致肿瘤细胞产生基因组不稳定性, 造成肿瘤细胞有丝分裂异常, 最终导致肿瘤细胞死亡^[82,83]. 当PARP1感应单链DNA损伤(single-strand break, SSB)并与DNA断裂位点结合后, PARPi通过与PARP1的催化位点结合从而抑制PARP1的蛋白活性, 使其无法及时从DNA损伤位点上离开从而阻止BER(base excision repair)途径对SSB的修复, 造成未修复的SSB和停滞的复制叉积累. SSB最终会转化形成危害严重的DSB, 细胞内对DSB的修复方式主要依赖于高保真的HR修复, 而缺失BRCA1/BRCA2的肿瘤细胞内HR修复能力存在缺陷, 因此, 细胞会选择易出错的非同源末端连接(non-homologous end-joining, NHEJ)方式对DSB进行修复, 而这样的选择最终会导致肿瘤细胞基因组不稳定性而造成细胞死亡. 另外, PARP1滞留在DNA上形成的PARP1-DNA复合物会影响DNA

损伤修复, 转录以及DNA复制等过程, 对细胞的基因组完整性造成更为显著的伤害.

PARPi的抗癌功效和良好的副作用使其迅速被应用于临床实践之中. 目前, 中国国家药品监督管理局(National Medical Products Administration, NMPA)、欧洲医药管理局(European Medicines Agency, EMA)以及美国食品和药物管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)已批准多种PARPi(如Talazoparib(BMN-673), Olaparib(AZD-2281), Veliparib(ABT-888), Rucaparib(AG-014699))应用于卵巢癌、乳腺癌和胰腺癌等癌症的临床治疗^[84-86]. 尽管PARPi在临床针对BRCA突变的肿瘤靶向治疗具有良好的效果, 但是在药物的不断使用过程中, 耐药性的产生是不可避免的.

通过对不同PARPi使用的长期临床试验数据分析发现, 在携带BRCA1/2突变的癌症患者中存在因PARPi治疗产生的耐药性^[87]. 来自临床和基础的多项研究发现, PARPi耐药性产生的主要原因由多方面因素组成.

临床研究发现, 在不同类型的携带BRCA1/2突变的癌症患者肿瘤样本中发生了DDR相关基因的二次突变. 这些二次突变或是通过基因序列上发生的一些遗传事件导致因原始突变引起的移码突变被消除, 或是通过突变重新表达具有功能的蛋白, 或是原突变逆转恢复了全长野生型序列, 从而恢复了肿瘤细胞HR修复能力, 从而避免了合成致死的发生^[88-90]. 另外, 由于启动子区域高甲基化造成的BRCA1沉默表达的肿瘤细胞可以因启动子区域发生去甲基化事件而重新恢复BRCA1的表达从而重新具备HR修复活性^[91]. 在肿瘤病人中发现的BRCA1-C61G突变是发生在BRCA1 RING结构域上的错义突变, 该突变破坏了BRCA1/BARD1异源二聚体的形成从而导致E3连接酶活性的丧失. 通过对*Brcal*(C61G)乳腺癌小鼠模型的研究, 人们发现携带该突变的小鼠肿瘤细胞对PARPi产生耐药性^[92]. 除此之外, PARPi通过P糖蛋白、多药耐药性蛋白(multidrug resistance protein, MDR)和/或ABC药物外排转运体被运输至细胞外也会导致机体细胞对PARPi耐药性的增强^[93,94].

生物医学基础研究发现, 热激蛋白HSP90可以介导BRCA1突变体蛋白的稳定性从而使其行使HR修复的功能, 增强肿瘤细胞对PARPi的耐受性^[95]. BRCA1在DSB修复途径选择中可以与多种参与NHEJ修复的蛋白(53BP1, PTIP, RIF1, REV7, Shieldin复合体)相互拮

抗,从而使DSB修复途径向HR进行,反之,53BP1则可以通过其下游效应蛋白RIF1和PTIP阻止CtIP介导的DNA末端切割从而使DSB修复途径向NHEJ进行^[47,96]。在BRCA1 Δ 11突变体小鼠细胞内,53BP1可以通过保护DNA末端阻止HR修复,缺失53BP1可以通过恢复HR修复缓解细胞对PARPi的敏感性^[50]。研究报道,在BRCA1缺失的小鼠乳腺肿瘤细胞(p53缺失遗传背景)中发现了缺失53BP1会导致这些肿瘤细胞对PARPi产生耐药性^[97,98]。近来也有研究报道,在BRCA1突变的细胞中,REV7以及Shieldin复合体不同蛋白组分的缺失也会导致细胞对PARPi耐受^[99,100]。TRIP13可以使Shieldin复合体失活,并促进DSB位点的5'至3'的DNA末端切割从而促进HR修复,在许多BRCA1缺失的肿瘤细胞中存在着TRIP13表达上调的情况,而这也导致了这些细胞对PARPi存在耐药性^[101]。不同于恢复细胞自身的HR修复能力来增加对PARPi的耐药性,亦有研究表明,PTIP的缺失可以通过阻止核酸酶MRE11募集至停滞的复制叉从而防止复制叉被降解,以维持复制叉的稳定性的方式提高BRCA1/2缺失细胞对PARPi的耐药性^[67]。通过稳定复制叉,可以减慢细胞周期进程,对肿瘤细胞产生耐药性也有着一定的作用。诸如生物标记物包括SLFN11失活以及EMT信号丢失,或者是PAR水解酶(PAR glycohydrolase, PARG)活性缺失恢复PARP信号,使PARP1从DNA释放PARP1并最终降低PARPi诱导的DNA损伤等原因也会增强细胞对PARPi

的耐药性^[93,94]。

鉴于有越来越多的BRCA1/2缺陷肿瘤细胞对PARPi产生耐药性,人们已经开始进一步探索通过多药联合使用的方式是否有助于临床上针对PARPi耐受的BRCA1/2缺失的肿瘤治疗。此外,肿瘤细胞缺失HR修复能力后或许会依赖其他DNA损伤修复方式对DNA损伤进行修复,因此,针对其他参与DNA损伤修复不同途径的关键蛋白,联合使用相关蛋白的靶向抑制剂和PARPi或许也有助于增强对BRCA1/2缺失肿瘤细胞的杀伤力。

5 总结和展望

BRCA1作为具有多种功能的肿瘤抑制蛋白参与了细胞内多种生物途径如HR修复、DNA复制以及细胞周期进程的调控。当DNA损伤发生时,BRCA1通过与多种蛋白相互协同作用,介导细胞对细胞周期进行调控,以帮助细胞对DNA损伤进行及时地精确修复。同时,BRCA1对因DNA复制压力而造成的停滞复制叉进行保护,防止复制叉崩塌对基因组产生不可逆转的伤害。可以说BRCA1在整个DNA损伤应答反应调控网络中扮演了关键的角色,对维持基因组稳定性,防止肿瘤发生起着至关重要的作用。深入探究BRCA1在各项生物学事件中的功能有利于对临床上出现的BRCA1突变肿瘤对PARPi的耐受性治疗提供帮助。

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BRCA1 and DNA damage response

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DNA damage response contributes to the maintenance of genomic stability in individuals. As an important tumor suppressor gene, *BRCA1* plays a crucial role in DNA damage response. BRCA1 upon binding to BARD1 forms a stable heterodimer which is the core component of BRCA1 functional complex. BRCA1 takes part in the regulation of DNA damage signaling transduction, homologous recombination, DNA replication, and cell cycle. In this review, we have described BRCA1's function and its involvement in the regulation of DNA damage response network. Furthermore, we have summarized the various mechanisms of PARP inhibitors' resistance in tumors with BRCA1 mutated.

DNA damage response, BRCA1, homologous recombination, DNA replication, cell cycle, PARP inhibitor

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