



蛋白质巯基修饰与心血管重构

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收稿日期: 2021-07-19; 接受日期: 2021-09-21; 网络版发表日期: 2022-01-13

摘要 细胞中蛋白质功能的调节依赖于发生在特定氨基酸上的翻译后修饰(post-translational modification, PTM), 包括磷酸化、乙酰化、甲基化、泛素化等. 近年来, 蛋白质半胱氨酸巯基发生的多种翻译后修饰受到广泛关注, 其中气体信号分子一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)和硫化氢(hydrogen sulfide, H₂S)分别介导的蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰(S-nitrosylation, SNO)和蛋白质巯基硫化修饰(S-sulfhydration, SSH)是目前的研究热点, 同时还包括棕榈酰化(S-palmitoylation)、谷胱甘肽化(S-glutathionylation)以及磺酸化(S-sulfonation)修饰等. 本文将结合本课题组的长期工作和其他团队的研究成果, 重点讨论蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰和巯基硫化修饰在心血管重构中的作用.

关键词 巯基亚硝基化修饰, 巯基硫化修饰, 一氧化氮, 硫化氢, 心血管重构

蛋白质翻译后修饰是蛋白质翻译后在特定氨基酸上发生的化学修饰, 比如发生在丝氨酸/苏氨酸的磷酸化修饰, 发生在赖氨酸的泛素化修饰等. 翻译后修饰对于蛋白质发挥功能具有重要意义. 近年来, 发生在蛋白质半胱氨酸的翻译后修饰受到了广泛关注, 尤其是气体信号分子一氧化氮(nitric oxide, NO)和硫化氢(hydrogen sulfide, H₂S)介导的蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰和巯基硫化修饰. 与其他修饰类似, 蛋白质巯基修饰同样能通过改变特定靶蛋白的活性、细胞内定位、蛋白之间相互作用等, 影响细胞内代谢活动以及信号通路转导等. 本文讨论和总结了蛋白质的巯基修饰, 包括巯基亚硝基化修饰、巯基硫化修饰、棕榈酰化修饰、谷胱甘肽化修饰和次磺酸化修饰在心脏重构、动脉粥样硬化、高血压等心血管疾病中的关键调控作用.

1 蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰

蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰(S-nitrosylation, SNO)是Stamler等人^[1]于1992年提出, 它主要是指NO与蛋白质半胱氨酸的自由巯基(-SH)相互作用生成亚硝基硫醇(-SNO), 是一种可逆的共价结合的蛋白质翻译后修饰^[2]. 蛋白质的巯基亚硝基化修饰可通过影响蛋白质的活性、表达、亚细胞定位、分子间相互作用等参与蛋白质功能调控^[3]. 本文将回顾巯基亚硝基化在心血管系统中的具体作用.

1.1 调控蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰的酶

(1) 上调SNO的酶. 一氧化氮合酶(nitric oxide synthase, NOS)的激活与SNO的增加密切相关. 根据定

引用格式: 赵爽, 唐欣, 谢利平, 等. 蛋白质巯基修饰与心血管重构. 中国科学: 生命科学, 2022, 52: 633-645

Zhao S, Tang X, Xie L P, et al. Protein sulfhydryl modification and cardiovascular remodeling (in Chinese). Sci Sin Vitae, 2022, 52: 633-645, doi: 10.1360/SSV-2021-0228

位和作用的不同, NOS可分为三种亚型: 诱导型一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)、内皮型一氧化氮合酶(endothelial nitric oxide synthase, eNOS)及神经型一氧化氮合酶(neuronal nitric oxide synthase, nNOS)。

iNOS在正常生理情况下表达较低, 但在炎症刺激下, iNOS表达显著升高, 加速炎症反应, 参与多种疾病进程^[4]。Kleindienst等人^[5]提出小鼠通过运动训练可降低iNOS表达, 下调SNO水平, 在缺血再灌注损伤中发挥保护作用。Schiattarella等人^[6]提出, iNOS通过介导核酸内切酶肌醇需求蛋白1 α (inositol-requiring protein 1 α , IRE1 α)的SNO, 抑制非折叠蛋白反应效应因子剪接型X-box结合蛋白1(spliced form of X-box binding protein 1, XBP1s)的正常组装, 促进心力衰竭进程。本课题组前期研究发现, iNOS介导骨架蛋白plastrin-3(PLS3)的SNO, 加剧内皮功能障碍, 导致主动脉夹层的发生^[7]。还发现iNOS可促进eNOS的SNO, 增加eNOS与 β -链蛋白(β -catenin)的相互作用, 促进氧化低密度脂蛋白(oxidized low-density lipoprotein, Ox-LDL)诱导的内皮功能障碍^[8]。同时, iNOS还可促进c-Jun N-末端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK)的SNO, 增加c-Jun活性, 从而加速心肌纤维化的发生^[9]。以上结果证实, iNOS的促SNO效应在心血管重构中发挥重要作用。

eNOS主要在内皮细胞中表达, 其产生的NO参与血管平滑肌舒张。研究发现, eNOS优先靶向肌膜下线粒体, 促进线粒体相关蛋白巯基亚硝基化修饰, 在缺血预处理的心脏中发挥重要保护作用^[10]。eNOS还可通过增加血管扩张刺激磷蛋白(vasodilator-stimulated phosphoprotein, VASP)的巯基亚硝基化修饰影响内皮通透性^[11]。

nNOS主要存在于富含树突棘的神经元中, 有研究表明, nNOS也是心血管NO的主要来源之一, 在缺血再灌注损伤、心肌梗死和心力衰竭中发挥重要保护作用^[12]。但是nNOS介导的蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰却加速心血管疾病进程, 如nNOS介导的组蛋白去乙酰化酶2(histone deacetylase 2, HDAC2)的SNO可诱导心脏舒张功能不全^[13]。同时, nNOS介导的心脏钠通道蛋白(cardiac sodium channel)SCN5A的SNO, 促进心律失常发生, 而小窝蛋白Cav3(caveolin-3)可通过抑制nNOS引起的SNO, 在心律失常中发挥保护作用^[14]。

(2) 下调SNO的酶。蛋白质半胱氨酸残基上的

-SNO基团重新还原为-SH的过程称为去巯基亚硝基化

作用^[15,16]。机体中存在多种去巯基亚硝基化的酶, 主要有亚硝基谷胱甘肽还原酶(S-nitrosoglutathione reductase, GSNO)和硫氧还原蛋白(thioredoxin, Trx)等。

GSNO是由*Adh5*基因编码的乙醇脱氢酶家族中的一员, 其可选择性地将亚硝基谷胱甘肽(S-nitrosoglutathione, GSNO)催化为二硫键形式的谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)发挥去巯基亚硝基化修饰作用^[17]。研究显示, 与雄性小鼠相比, 雌性小鼠心脏中GSNO活性较强, 可通过下调蛋白质SNO在缺血再灌注损伤中发挥保护作用^[18]。本课题组^[19]先前的研究也显示, 过表达GSNO可降低肌肉LIM结构域蛋白(muscle LIM protein, MLP)的SNO水平, 从而延缓心肌肥厚的发生。

硫氧还原蛋白Trx是一种广泛表达的抗氧化蛋白, 可通过自身两个活性半胱氨酸位点上的-SH还原靶蛋白的-SNO, 起到去巯基亚硝基化的作用^[20]。如Trx能调控p65和IKK β 的巯基亚硝基化修饰水平, 发挥抗氧化功能^[21]。

除以上两种重要的去SNO酶, S-亚硝基辅酶还原酶(SNO-CoA reductases, SNO-CoAR)也参与S-亚硝基辅酶A(SNO-CoA)的还原, 是在酵母和哺乳动物中新发现的去巯基亚硝基化的酶^[22]。醛酮还原酶家族1成员A1(Aldo-keto reductase family 1 member A1, AKR1A1)是一种小分子SNO-CoAR, 研究显示AKR1A1通过抑制丙酮酸激酶M2(pyruvate kinase M2, PKM2)的SNO发挥肾脏保护作用^[23]。目前AKR1A1在心血管疾病中的作用尚不明确, 有待进一步研究。

同时, 黄嘌呤氧化酶(xanthine oxidoreductase, XOR)也可还原亚硝基硫醇, 发挥去巯基亚硝基化作用^[24]。有报道称, XOR通过减少心脏兰尼碱受体2(ryanodine receptor, RyR2)的SNO, 增加活性氧水平, 促进心律失常的发生^[25]。内皮细胞中XOR降低Caspase-3亚硝基化修饰水平, 激活Caspase-3, 维持 β -catenin和VE-cadherin功能, 缓解缺氧诱导的内皮功能障碍^[26](图1)。上述结果提示, 研究调控SNO过程的酶, 有助于理解SNO在疾病中的具体作用, 可为寻找新的潜在治疗靶点提供有效手段。

1.2 蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰与心脏重构

(1) 心力衰竭。研究显示, SNO可通过影响心脏Ca²⁺平衡促进心力衰竭进程: 基质相互作用分子-1(stromal interacting molecule-1, STIM1)的SNO可改变

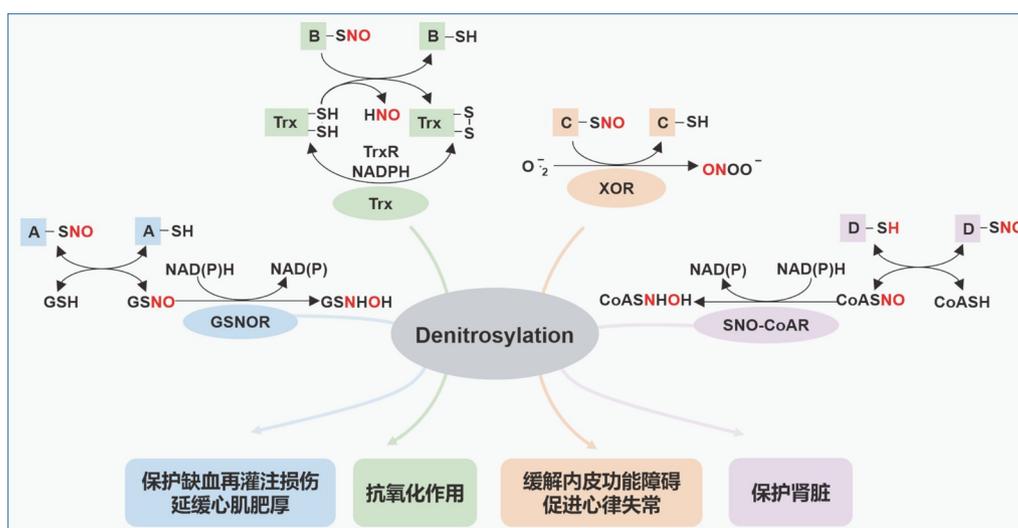


图 1 蛋白质去巯基亚硝基化修饰的调控与功能(网络版彩图)
Figure 1 The regulation and effect of protein denitrosylation (color online)

其蛋白质结构,从而抑制其介导的 Ca^{2+} 敏感性,抑制心肌细胞中的 Ca^{2+} 内流^[27]。此外,SNO还通过改变关键效应蛋白的功能,在心力衰竭中发挥重要调控作用。如前述中,核酸内切酶IRE1 α 的SNO导致非折叠蛋白反应效应因子XBP1s表达水平降低,促进心力衰竭进展^[6]。同时,糖原合酶激酶-3 β (glycogen synthase kinase-3 β , GSK-3 β)的SNO显著抑制其激酶活性,促进核转位,加速心力衰竭和猝死^[28]。 β -抑制素1(β -arrestin 1, β arr1)和 β -抑制素2(β arr2)是G蛋白偶联受体(G-protein coupled receptors, GPCRs)信号转导的主要媒介之一,而 β arr1/2的SNO会选择性地抑制GPCRs,这一过程可能参与心力衰竭进程^[29]。本课题组发现,MLP的SNO可通过促进其与Toll样受体3(Toll-like receptor 3, TLR3)、受体相互作用蛋白激酶3(receptor-interacting protein kinase 3, RIP3)的结合,激活NOD样受体Pyrin结构域3(NOD-like receptor Pyrin domain containing 3, NLRP3)炎症小体信号通路,促进白介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)的分泌,促进心肌肥厚和心脏重构。利用CRISP/Cas9技术突变MLP半胱氨酸79位点,抑制MLP的SNO水平可有效缓解主动脉缩窄术诱导的心肌重构,同时,利用IL-1 β 中和性抗体也可有效减缓上述病理进程^[19]。本课题组另一项工作证实,JNK的SNO水平升高,促进c-Jun磷酸化,从而加速心肌纤维化和心肌重构^[9]。这些研究提示了蛋白质SNO在心力衰竭中的重要性。从上述研究中不难看出,蛋白质SNO很可能是心力衰竭的

重要促发因素,参与心力衰竭进程。

(2) 心肌梗死与缺血再灌注损伤. 与SNO在心力衰竭中的作用不同,缺血再灌注过程中,SNO多发挥保护作用。例如,SNO可抵抗氧化损伤: Xiao等人^[30]发现,木犀草素通过增强eNOS介导的Kelch样ECH相关蛋白1(Kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1, Keap1)的SNO,上调核因子相关因子2(nuclear erythroid 2-related factor 2, Nrf2)及其下游抗氧化信号,保护糖尿病大鼠心脏免受缺血再灌注损伤。有研究表明,给予NO供体Prolame和S-亚硝基-N-乙酰-青霉胺(S-nitroso-N-acetyl-penicillamine, SNAP)均可增加缺血后心脏NO含量,激活SNO途径,促进心脏缺血再灌注损伤后的功能恢复^[31]。与此一致的研究显示,缺氧大鼠的心脏中NO利用率降低,氧化型谷胱甘肽累积,SNO下降,导致钠/钾ATP酶(Na/K-ATPase)活性抑制及氧化应激^[32]。但是,SNO在缺血损伤恢复中并不都是正向保护作用,一些研究也提示了不同观点。Li等人^[33]发现,长期使用有机硝酸盐可能会增加NO介导的AKT(V-Akt murine thymoma viral oncogene homolog)的SNO水平,使其失活,增加梗死面积,延迟缺血心脏的功能恢复。三联基序蛋白72(tripartite motif protein 72, TRIM72)在半胱氨酸144位点发生SNO促进缺血再灌注损伤,将半胱氨酸144位点突变,可发挥心脏保护作用^[34]。以上研究提示,SNO在心肌梗死与缺血再灌注损伤中的具体作用可能与SNO的浓度和修饰靶蛋白的种类有关,但总体上NO介导的

蛋白质SNO多发挥保护作用, 为后期开发可能的SNO相关药物提供了潜在分子靶点.

1.3 蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰与血管重构

(1) 动脉粥样硬化. 研究显示, 蛋白质SNO与动脉粥样硬化息息相关. 血管内皮细胞中, 参与mRNA剪接和翻译的蛋白质SNO水平易受Ox-LDL诱导的氧化应激影响, 这可能是Ox-LDL诱导动脉粥样硬化的潜在机制之一^[35]. 在血流动力学方面, 不规则的血流剪切力会导致内皮氧化应激水平较高, 降低NO生物利用度, 增加内皮细胞中蛋白质SNO水平, 从而触发促动脉粥样硬化效应^[36]. 此外, 内皮细胞中NF- κ B的激活是细胞衰老和动脉粥样硬化的重要驱动因素, 而Morris等人^[37]发现iNOS介导的SNO与NF- κ B激活存在因果关系.

SNO也发挥抗动脉粥样硬化作用. 研究提示, 气体信号分子H₂S可通过上调血浆中的NO和蛋白质SNO, 抑制脂质和巨噬细胞聚集, 从而抑制动脉粥样硬化的发生^[38]. 在高同型半胱氨酸血症(hyperhomocysteinemia, HHcy)诱导的动脉粥样硬化模型中, T细胞的激活可能与AKT的SNO被抑制有关^[39]. 同时, 同型半胱氨酸还可通过抑制血管中蛋白质SNO加重动脉粥样硬化^[40]. 提示SNO可能在HHcy诱导的动脉粥样硬化过程中发挥保护作用.

Roos等人^[41]提出了一个可能的抗动脉粥样硬化靶点, 即释放NO的阿司匹林在细胞内可通过增加5-脂氧合酶的SNO, 抑制其产物生成, 从而发挥血管保护作用. Zhang等人^[42]发现, 雌激素促进NO的产生, 降低超氧阴离子水平, 进一步上调血管平滑肌细胞的蛋白质SNO水平, 从而阻止动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展, 这可能是绝经前女性不易发生动脉粥样硬化的原因之一.

(2) 内皮损伤性疾病. 研究发现, 多种蛋白质的SNO都可调控内皮功能. 血小板活化因子(platelet-activating factor, PAF)可介导血管扩张, VASP的SNO, 导致内皮细胞通透性增高, 损伤微血管内皮屏障完整性^[11]. 白介素-8可诱导内皮细胞中血管内皮钙黏蛋白(vascular endothelial-cadherin, VE-Cadherin)和p120-连环蛋白(p120-catenin, p120)的SNO, 也导致微血管通透性增高^[43]. 有多篇文献指出, iNOS介导精氨酸酶的SNO, 可增加其活性, 引发eNOS解偶联, 进而导致亚硝基氧化还原失衡、内皮功能障碍和老年大鼠血管僵硬^[44]. 此外, GSNO可通过介导缺氧诱导因子-1 α (hypoxia-in-

ducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)的SNO增加糖酵解通量, 损伤线粒体功能, 诱导内皮细胞凋亡^[45]. 本课题组也对蛋白质SNO在内皮损伤中的作用做了相关研究. 结果发现, 在胸主动脉夹层中, PLS3的SNO可促进其与丝切蛋白Cofilin和网格蛋白Plectin的相互作用, 从而导致内皮屏障破坏, 促进主动脉夹层的发生^[7]. 同时, iNOS介导的eNOS的SNO, 促进其与 β -catenin相互作用, 导致内皮功能障碍^[8].

更多的研究则证明SNO也具有潜在内皮保护作用: 热休克蛋白60(heat shock protein 60, Hsp60)的SNO可能介导他汀类药物对内皮完整性的有益作用^[46]; 哺乳动物中, 蛋白质SNO可调节可溶性鸟苷酸环化酶(soluble guanylate cyclase, sGC)活性, 从而恢复血管中NO生物利用度, 减缓内皮损伤^[47]; 碱性成纤维细胞生长因子可通过SNO途径介导抗炎作用, 在高血糖和高脂血症中发挥内皮保护功能^[21]; 小分子GTP酶RhoA(Ras homolog gene family, member A)的SNO可抑制其活性, 缓解革兰氏阳性菌毒素诱导的内皮障碍^[48]. 此外, 多篇文章报道了血红蛋白介导的SNO对内皮的保护作用. 缺氧状态下, 血红蛋白在 β 亚基半胱氨酸93位点SNO, 从氧化态转变为还原态, 促进红细胞释放NO, 扩张血管, 具有一定心血管保护作用^[49-51]. 在药物相互作用方面, Giri等人^[52]发现, 化疗药物, 如枸橼酸他莫昔芬、卡培他滨和表阿霉素会干扰细胞内SNO, 这可能是引起内皮功能障碍副作用的原因之一.

(3) 平滑肌损伤. 研究显示, 小G蛋白RhoA的SNO会抑制其自身活性, 抑制下游RhoA/Rho激酶信号, 从而抑制肌球蛋白轻链磷酸化, 调控血管平滑肌收缩信号^[53]. 此外, 血管平滑肌中蛋白激酶C(protein kinase C, PKC)的SNO会抑制其活性, 干扰PKC依赖性的血管收缩反应, 造成血管反应性降低^[54], 提示SNO对平滑肌细胞也具有一定调控作用.

(4) 高血压. 血管紧张素II诱导的高血压小鼠中, 硫氧还原蛋白还原酶(thioredoxin reductase, TrxR)失活, 增加蛋白质SNO水平, 损伤主动脉舒张功能, 提示SNO可能是高血压血管反应异常的重要机制^[55]. 而在高血压大鼠心肌细胞中, 谷氨酰胺转氨酶2的SNO升高, 可干扰细胞中脂肪酸利用, 从而导致心肌收缩功能受损^[56].

1.4 其他

SNO也参与心律失常的发生. 研究显示, NO通过

介导连接蛋白Connexin 43(Cx43)的SNO直接激活Cx43, 导致细胞膜通透性增加、质膜去极化和电活动异常, 诱发心律失常^[57]. Dallas等人^[58]报道了一氧化碳的促心律失常作用可能是由于NOS的激活, 导致NO介导的钠通道蛋白SNO并诱导晚期钠电流. 除了钠离子通道, 肌浆网钙离子通道的SNO及钙离子通道复合体中钙稳定蛋白的耗竭, 也可导致钙离子渗漏, 触发心律失常^[59]. 以上研究揭示了蛋白质巯基亚硝基化修饰在心血管重构中的重要调控作用, 为治疗心血管疾病、发现新的药物靶点提供了思路.

2 蛋白质巯基硫化修饰

蛋白质巯基硫化修饰是由H₂S或含硫化物介导的, 是指蛋白质特定半胱氨酸上的巯基(-SH)形成过硫化基团(-SSH)的过程. H₂S原先被认为是一种有毒有害气体, 无色、可燃、有臭鸡蛋味, 但是随着研究发现, H₂S广泛存在于生物体内, 并且发挥重要的调节作用^[60], 越来越多的研究开始聚焦于H₂S介导的各种生理功能. 体内的H₂S可以由三种酶催化生成, 分别是胱硫醚-γ裂解酶(cystathionine-γ lyase, CSE)、胱硫醚-β合酶(cystathionine-β synthase, CBS)以及3-巯基丙酮酸硫转移酶(3-mercaptopyruvate sulfurtransferase, 3-MST)(图2), 它们在不同组织的表达量或细胞器定位有所不同, CBS和CSE主要位于细胞质中, 并且CBS高表达于大脑和肝脏中, CSE在心血管和呼吸系统中高表达, 而3-MST主要定位于线粒体^[61]. 此外, H₂S也能通过一些硫醇或含硫醇化合物与其他分子反应, 以非酶依赖的途径生成, 例如谷胱甘肽能还原饮食摄入的多硫化物生成H₂S^[61]. H₂S在细胞内可以与蛋白质、多硫化物和

氧化物发生反应, 近年来关于H₂S参与生物功能的文章与日俱增, 包括心血管系统、神经系统、代谢系统、呼吸系统等, H₂S几乎在人体所有系统和组织脏器中发挥重要的调控作用. H₂S除了可以与体内活性氧或活性氮等物质反应改善氧化应激外, 还可以介导特定靶蛋白的巯基硫化修饰, 通过影响蛋白质功能或活性, 从而参与细胞功能的调节^[62]. 接下来具体介绍H₂S介导的巯基硫化修饰在心血管重构中的作用.

2.1 蛋白质巯基硫化修饰与心脏重构

H₂S在维持心脏正常功能中发挥重要作用. 研究显示, H₂S介导的巯基硫化修饰能影响心脏的舒张功能, Mazza等人^[63]发现, 心脏中磷蛋白(phospholamban, PLN)的巯基硫化修饰能通过影响Akt/eNOS信号通路, 维持心脏舒张功能. 同时, 在心脏重构中H₂S介导的巯基硫化修饰也发挥重要的保护作用. Wu等人^[64]发现, H₂S供体能促进心肌细胞中钙调蛋白依赖性蛋白激酶II(Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II, CaMKII)发生巯基硫化修饰, 降低其活性, 改善线粒体功能, 缓解心力衰竭. 本课题组^[65]研究发现, 外源性补充H₂S能通过巯基硫化修饰特异性蛋白1(specificity protein 1, SP1)的664位半胱氨酸, 抑制下游基因Krüppel样因子5(Krüppel-like factor 5, KLF5)的表达, 改善心肌肥厚. 除了使蛋白质发生巯基硫化修饰外, Nishida等人^[66]发现, 细胞中的H₂S阴离子(HS⁻)也能使亲电基团(electrophile)发生巯基硫化反应, 进而抑制H-Ras的活性, 从而改善心肌梗死. 以上结果说明, H₂S介导的巯基硫化修饰在心脏重构性疾病中发挥关键作用, H₂S供体药物的开发可能为心脏重构相关疾病的临床治疗提供新的策略.

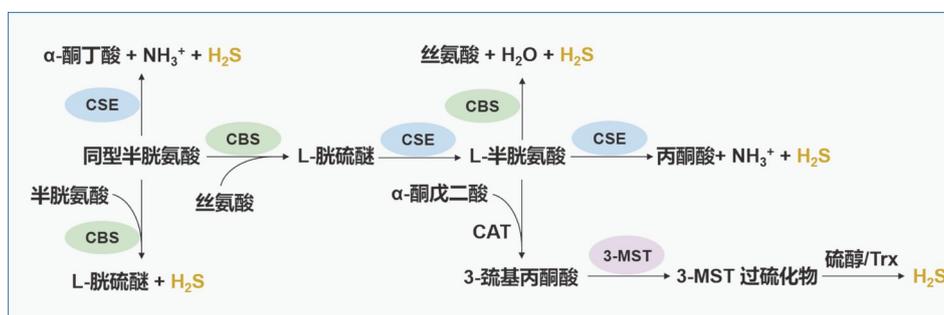


图2 H₂S代谢图(网络版彩图)

Figure 2 The metabolism of H₂S (color online)

此外, 研究证实H₂S介导的蛋白质巯基硫化修饰在高糖高脂和氧化应激导致的心脏功能受损中也发挥保护作用. Yu等人^[67]发现, 在糖尿病小鼠中补充H₂S能介导HMG-CoA还原酶降解蛋白(HMG-CoA reductase degradation protein, Hrd1)的115位半胱氨酸发生巯基硫化修饰, 促进囊泡相关膜蛋白3(vesicle-associated membrane proteins 3, VAMP3)的泛素化降解, 降低心脏组织中脂滴的数量和体积, 改善糖尿病心肌病; 外源性给予H₂S能通过巯基硫化修饰去泛素化酶泛素特异性肽酶8(ubiquitin specific peptidase 8, USP8), 促进USP8与PARKIN相互作用, 使PARKIN泛素化水平下降, 增加线粒体自噬, 改善高糖高脂导致的心肌细胞损伤^[68]. Bibli等人^[69]也发现, 富含脯氨酸的酪氨酸激酶2(proline-rich tyrosine kinase 2, PYK2)的巯基硫化修饰能抑制其酶活性, 进而激活eNOS, 改善病理条件下心肌细胞的氧化应激水平.

2.2 蛋白质巯基硫化修饰与血管重构

(1) 动脉粥样硬化. 研究证实, 在ApoE^{-/-}小鼠中过表达CSE或给予硫氢化钠(NaHS)能有效改善动脉粥样硬化^[70,71]. 本课题组^[72]前期也发现, 使用H₂S缓释剂GYY4137, 在细胞水平可减少Ox-LDL导致的巨噬细胞中的脂质沉积, 在动物水平能有效降低炎症和氧化应激, 改善动脉粥样硬化. 深入的机制研究显示, H₂S可介导多种细胞中靶蛋白发生巯基硫化修饰, 从血管炎症、血流剪应力刺激、平滑肌细胞增殖等多方面改善动脉粥样硬化.

动脉粥样硬化过程中巨噬细胞浸润和脂质过氧化反应是导致内皮细胞氧化应激和血管炎症发生的重要诱因. Du等人^[73]发现, 硫化氢介导的p65第38位半胱氨酸发生巯基硫化修饰能通过抑制NF- κ B信号通路的激活, 抑制单核细胞趋化蛋白1(monocyte chemoattractant protein 1, MCP-1)的表达, 改善Ox-LDL诱导的巨噬细胞炎症反应. 本课题组研究发现, 巨噬细胞中H₂S可介导c-Jun的269位半胱氨酸位点发生巯基硫化修饰, 通过去乙酰化酶3(sirtuin-3, Sirt3)依赖的途径降低巨噬细胞的氧化应激水平和炎症小体活化^[74]. 同时, 也发现外源性补充H₂S能通过巯基硫化修饰内皮细胞中Keap1的第151位半胱氨酸, 促进Nrf2与Keap1解离, 激活Nrf2下游抗氧化应激蛋白的表达, 降低内皮细胞氧化应激和黏附分子的表达, 改善内皮功能, 拮抗糖尿

病动脉粥样硬化^[75]. Keap1的151位半胱氨酸突变能抑制其巯基硫化修饰, 完全消除H₂S的保护作用, 证明内皮细胞中Keap1的巯基硫化修饰在糖尿病动脉粥样硬化中发挥关键的调控作用. 研究报道, 谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶1(glutathione peroxidase 1, GPX1)和过氧化物酶6(peroxiredoxin 6, Prx6)的蛋白活性也受到巯基硫化修饰的影响, 外源性给予H₂S供体能促进GPX1和Prx6的巯基硫化修饰, 增加其蛋白活性, 降低脂质过氧化反应, 降低内皮氧化应激水平^[76,77]. 内皮细胞中RNA结合蛋白HuR(human antigen R)第13位半胱氨酸发生巯基硫化修饰能抑制其活性, 从而降低E-选择素(E-selectin, CD62E)和组织蛋白酶S(cathepsin S, CTSS)的表达, 改善血管炎症, 延缓动脉粥样硬化进程^[78]. Du等人^[79]也发现, 内皮细胞、巨噬细胞以及肝细胞中去乙酰化酶1(sirtuin-1, Sirt1)发生巯基硫化修饰能提高其蛋白稳定性, 促进其下游基因的表达, 分别通过对抗炎症, 抑制泡沫细胞形成和促进脂质代谢, 从多方面改善动脉粥样硬化.

血流的剪应力刺激是导致动脉粥样硬化发生的关键因素. Bibli等人^[80]发现, 内皮细胞中整合素 β 3(integrin β 3, ITGB3)巯基硫化修饰水平的下降会导致其与鸟嘌呤核苷酸结合蛋白亚基 α 13(guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunit α 13, G α 13)的结合下降, 进而使RhoA持续激活, 加重剪应力引起的内皮细胞损伤, 参与动脉粥样硬化的发生.

血管平滑肌细胞的增殖也参与动脉粥样硬化的进程. Shuang等人^[81]发现, 平滑肌细胞中胰岛素样生长因子1受体(insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor, IGF-1R)的巯基硫化修饰能抑制其与雌激素受体(estrogen receptor- α , ER- α)的结合, 抑制平滑肌细胞增殖, 缓解动脉粥样硬化.

高同型半胱氨酸血症会增加患动脉粥样硬化的风险. Jiang等人^[82]发现, 高同型半胱氨酸会导致内皮细胞中蛋白二硫键异构酶(protein disulphide isomerase, PDI)活性下降, 通过外源性补充H₂S能使PDI的第53, 57, 397和400位半胱氨酸发生巯基硫化修饰, 增加PDI活性, 降低内质网应激, 从而改善高同型半胱氨酸血症小鼠的动脉粥样硬化症状. Fan等人^[83]发现, CSE的活性也受到巯基硫化修饰影响, 肝细胞中CSE的第252, 255, 307和310位半胱氨酸发生巯基硫化修饰能增加其活性, 降低体内L-同型半胱氨酸水平, 改善动脉粥

样硬化。

以上结果说明H₂S介导的巯基硫化修饰广泛参与动脉粥样硬化的病理过程(图3), 开发以其为靶点的相关药物在临床治疗动脉粥样硬化中具有广阔的应用前景。

(2) 高血压. H₂S作为一种内皮源性血管舒张因子能介导血管舒张. 文献报道, 相比于野生型小鼠, CSE敲除导致小鼠血压明显升高^[84], 说明H₂S对于维持血压发挥重要的调节作用. 血管的收缩和舒张依赖于细胞内外离子浓度的改变, 研究显示许多离子通道的功能受到巯基硫化修饰的调控, Mustafa等人^[85]发现, H₂S介导ATP敏感K⁺通道亚基(Kir 6.1)的第43位半胱氨酸发生巯基硫化修饰能增加ATP敏感性钾通道活性, 使内皮细胞和平滑肌细胞超极化, 促进血管舒张; Yu等人^[86]也发现, 颈动脉窦中瞬时受体电位阳离子通道亚家族V成员1(transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1, TRPV1)的巯基硫化修饰可能通过影响颈动脉窦压力感受器的敏感性参与大鼠的血压调节; 此外, H₂S介导瞬时受体电位阳离子通道亚家族V成员4(TRPV4)的巯基硫化修饰能通过促进Ca²⁺内流, 使内皮细胞超极化, 进而使血管舒张^[87]. 同时, 研究也报道, H₂S可作用于一些信号通路中的关键分子, 影响信号转导, 通过降低炎症反应, 改善高血压. Cui等人^[88]发现, 在调节性T细胞中, CSE来源的H₂S可巯基硫化修饰肝脏激酶B1(liver kinase B1, LKB1), 激活下游AMPK信号通路, 促进调节性T细胞的增殖和分化, 从而降低血管炎症, 改善高血压; Zhang等人^[89]发现, 肺动脉内皮细胞中, H₂S可以通过巯基硫化修饰抑制性κB激酶亚基β(inhibitor of κB kinase subunit β, IKKβ)的第179位半胱

氨酸, 从而抑制NF-κB信号通路, 在肺动脉高压中改善内皮细胞炎症. 但是, 其他在心血管系统中的发挥重要作用的信号通路中的相关蛋白是否能发生巯基硫化修饰, 进而参与疾病的发生, 还有待进一步研究. 以上研究说明, 蛋白质巯基硫化修饰能从调控细胞膜离子通道和对抗炎症两方面改善高血压(图4), 有望为新降压药物的开发提供理论依据和分子靶点。

3 巯基的其他修饰

除了巯基亚硝基化和巯基硫化修饰外, 蛋白质还能发生棕榈酰化(S-palmitoylation)、谷胱甘肽化(S-glutathionylation)、次磺酸化(S-sulfenylation)以及磺酸化(S-sulfonation)修饰, 关于这些修饰在心血管系统中的研究目前相对较少。

研究发现, 内皮细胞中存在上百种蛋白能发生棕榈酰化修饰, 但是其介导的具体生物学功能目前知之甚少, 其中有报道的是血小板活化因子乙酰水解酶IB亚单位γ(platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolase IB subunit γ, PAFAH1b3)和超氧化物歧化酶1(superoxide dismutase-1, SOD1)的蛋白活性受棕榈酰化修饰的影响, 从而参与内皮功能的调控^[90,91].

研究提示, 谷胱甘肽化修饰的改变可能与高氧导致的小鼠肺损伤有关^[92]. 此外, 长期饮酒会导致小鼠主动脉和肝脏中蛋白谷胱甘肽化修饰发生变化, 从而可能参与内皮功能障碍和脂肪肝的发生^[93], 但发生谷胱甘肽化修饰的具体靶蛋白和参与生理及病理过程的分子机制有待深入探讨。

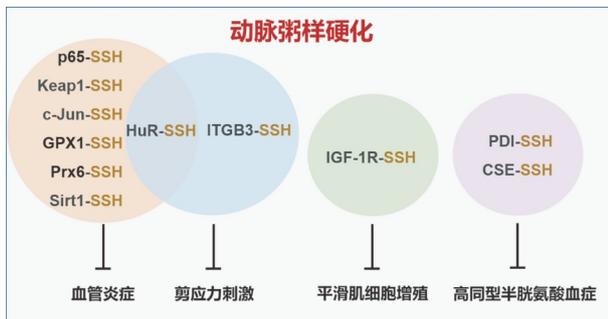


图3 蛋白质巯基硫化修饰与动脉粥样硬化(网络版彩图)
Figure 3 The role of S-sulfhydrated proteins in atherosclerosis (color online)

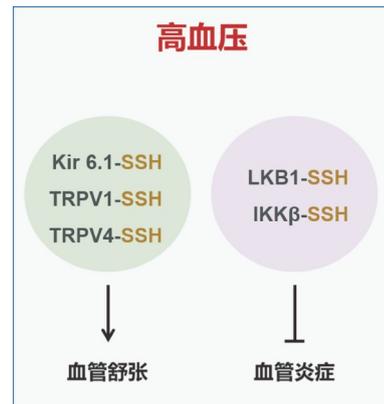


图4 蛋白质巯基硫化修饰与高血压(网络版彩图)
Figure 4 The role of S-sulfhydrated proteins in hypertension (color online)

次磺酸化修饰是由二氧化硫(sulfur dioxide, SO₂)介导的一种蛋白质巯基修饰. Huang等人^[94]通过蛋白质组学分析发现, 给予外源性SO₂后, 平滑肌细胞中存在多种次磺酸化修饰靶点. 其中, TGFβ信号通路中的关键转录因子Smad3(mothers against decapentaplegic homolog 3)的第64位半胱氨酸发生次磺酸化修饰会抑制其转录活性, 改善血管重构和高血压. 同时, 有研究发现, 内皮细胞中天冬氨酸氨基转移酶1(aspartate aminotransferase 1, AAT1)第192位半胱氨酸发生次磺酸化修饰会抑制其蛋白活性, 进而影响内皮功能^[95]. 但是, 心血管系统中其他次磺酸化修饰的靶蛋白及其介导的生理和病理过程有待确证. 而蛋白的磺酸化修饰是否在心血管系统中发挥生理作用或参与病理改变目前尚不清楚, 有待进一步研究.

4 总结

综上所述, 蛋白质巯基修饰作为一类相对较新的蛋白质翻译后修饰, 逐渐成为领域研究的热点, 其广泛参与多种细胞功能的调节, 在生理及病理条件下均发

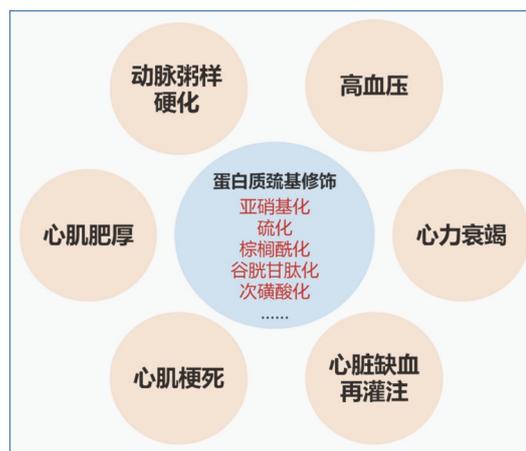


图5 蛋白质巯基修饰与心血管疾病(网络版彩图)

Figure 5 Protein sulfhydryl modification in cardiovascular diseases (color online)

挥重要的调节作用. 本课题组和其他团队的研究证明, 气体信号分子NO和H₂S介导的巯基亚硝基化修饰和巯基硫化修饰以及其他多种蛋白质巯基修饰在心血管疾病中均发挥关键的调控作用(图5和表1), 有望为相关药物的开发和疾病的临床诊疗提供新的靶点和策略.

表1 巯基修饰蛋白与心血管疾病

Table 1 Sulfhydryl modified proteins in cardiovascular diseases

蛋白质巯基修饰	底物蛋白	相关疾病
亚硝基化	STIM1 ^[27] , IRE1α ^[6] , GSK-3β ^[28] , βarr1/2 ^[29]	心力衰竭
	MLP ^[19]	心肌肥厚
	JNK ^[9]	心脏纤维化
	Keap1 ^[30] , TRIM72 ^[34]	心脏缺血再灌注损伤
	AKT ^[33]	心肌梗死, 动脉粥样硬化
硫化	Cx43 ^[57] , Na ⁺ channel, Na(v)1.5 ^[58] , RyR2 ^[59]	心律失常
	TG2 (transglutaminase 2) ^[56]	高血压
	VASP ^[11] , VE-Cadherin ^[43] , p120 ^[43] , ARG1 (Arginase1) ^[44] , HIF-1α ^[45] , PLS3 ^[7] , eNOS ^[8] , Hsp60 ^[46] , sGC ^[47] , IKKβ ^[21] , p65 (transcription factor, p65) ^[21] , RhoA ^[48] , Hemoglobin β ^[49-51]	血管内皮功能障碍
	PLN ^[63] , CaMKII ^[64]	心力衰竭
棕榈酰化	KLF5 ^[65]	心肌肥厚
	Hrd1 ^[67] , USP8 ^[68] , PYK2 ^[69]	糖尿病心肌病
	p65 (transcription factor, p65) ^[73] , c-Jun ^[74] , Keap1 ^[75] , GPX1 ^[76] , Prx6 ^[77] , HuR ^[78] , Sirt1 ^[79] , ITGB3 ^[80] , IGF-1R ^[81] , PDI ^[82] , CSE ^[83]	动脉粥样硬化
谷胱甘肽化	Kir 6.1 ^[85] , TRPV1 ^[86] , TRPV4 ^[87] , LKB1 ^[88] , IKKβ ^[89]	高血压
	PAFAH1b3 ^[90] , SOD1 ^[91]	血管内皮功能障碍
次磺酸化	尚不明确	血管内皮功能障碍, 脂肪肝 ^[93]
	Smad3 ^[94]	高血压
	AAT1 ^[95]	血管内皮功能障碍

但是, 对于其他类型的蛋白质巯基修饰, 比如棕榈酰化、谷胱甘肽化、磷酸化等, 其在心血管系统中的作用尚不明确, 有待进一步探索. 此外, 目前针对蛋白质巯基修饰的研究多集中于发生修饰后, 靶蛋白本身的活性变化或者影响其与下游相关蛋白的结合. 蛋白质巯基修饰是否与磷酸化或泛素化修饰类似, 能在不

同蛋白之间发生转移, 参与细胞内信号通路的转导, 还有待进一步研究. 此外, 是否有特定的酶参与催化蛋白质巯基发生各种不同的修饰目前尚不明确. 深入探讨这两方面问题, 将有助于理解蛋白质巯基修饰在细胞内的作用机制, 同时也有助于靶向干预药物的设计和开发.

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Protein sulfhydryl modification and cardiovascular remodeling

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The function of proteins is largely regulated by the post-translational modifications occurring on the specific amino acids, including phosphorylation, acetylation, methylation, and ubiquitination. Recently, the post-translational modifications occurring on the sulfhydryl (-SH) of cysteine residues in proteins have received widespread attention. Among them, S-nitrosylation mediated by nitric oxide (NO) and S-sulfhydration mediated by hydrogen sulfide have become the hotspots of the research field, as well as S-palmitoylation, S-glutathionylation, and S-sulfonation. This article reviews the role of S-nitrosylation and S-sulfhydration in cardiovascular remodeling based on findings of our and other groups.

S-nitrosylation, S-sulfhydration, nitric oxide, hydrogen sulfide, cardiovascular remodeling

doi: [10.1360/SSV-2021-0228](https://doi.org/10.1360/SSV-2021-0228)