

综述

铁死亡应用于白血病治疗的研究进展

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摘要: 铁死亡是以特定脂质过氧化为核心、由铁离子介导的新型细胞死亡机制。白血病细胞内的铁稳态失调、脂质代谢失衡以及活性氧累积等特点, 符合铁死亡的基本机制, 为用铁死亡治疗白血病提供了理论基础。本文阐述了铁死亡在不同类型白血病治疗中的研究进展, 讨论了相关药物的作用机制, 为铁死亡应用于白血病的治疗提供参考。

关键词: 铁死亡; 白血病; 治疗

Research progress of ferroptosis in the treatment of leukemia

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Abstract: Ferroptosis is a novel cell death mode involving in specific lipid peroxidation and pathways mediated by iron ions. The dysregulation of iron homeostasis, imbalance of lipid metabolism and accumulation of reactive oxygen species in leukemia cells are consistent with the basic mechanism of ferroptosis and provide a theoretical rationale for the induction of ferroptosis in leukemia. This review summarized the progress of research on ferroptosis in the treatment of different types of leukemia and discussed the mechanisms of action of the relevant drugs, which may provide novel therapeutic targets for leukemia.

Key Words: ferroptosis; leukemia; treatment

铁死亡是以铁离子依赖为特征的一种新型细胞调节性死亡机制, 其分子机制涉及脂质代谢、活性氧和铁代谢。很多证据显示, 铁死亡与肿瘤的发生发展密切相关^[1], 对铁死亡途径进行调控可以加速或抑制肿瘤的疾病进展。现有的药物治疗、靶向治疗、造血干细胞移植与细胞治疗等已经在白血病这一血液系统恶性肿瘤的临床应用中取得了不错的效果, 但药物不良反应、临床缓

解率低、移植后复发和治疗费用高等仍是患者与医生面临的难题, 需要不断探索新的治疗模式让更多人获益。研究铁死亡可为白血病治疗提供新思路。本文对铁死亡发生的分子机制及其在白血病中的作用和进展做一综述。

1 铁死亡机制

2012年, Dixon等^[2]提出铁死亡这一概念, 铁

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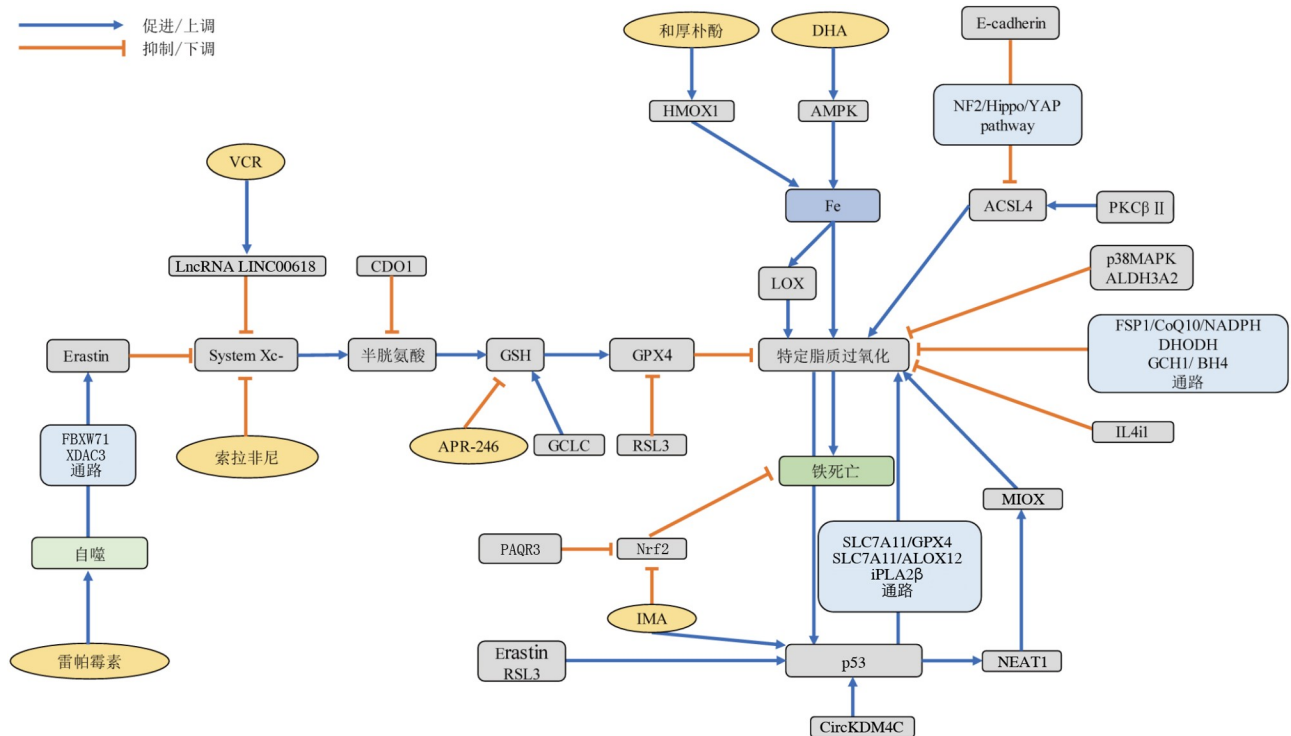
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死亡是细胞膜上铁依赖的高表达不饱和脂肪酸发生脂质过氧化而诱导的细胞死亡。它的分子机制与铁离子调控、脂类代谢和活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)有关^[3](图1)。

铁离子是铁死亡发生的前提, 铁离子通过调控磷脂上的多不饱和脂肪酸过氧化来诱导铁死亡^[4]。当体内铁稳态失衡后, 一方面, 芬顿反应发生进一步产生ROS, 另一方面, 铁离子通过影响与脂质过氧化有关的酶, 如LOX的活性来促进脂质的氧化损伤^[5]。

特定脂质成分的过氧化, 如存在于磷脂等脂

质物质上的多不饱和脂肪酸被过氧化后才能激活铁死亡, 这是铁死亡的核心驱动机制, 也是铁死亡发生的基础条件。ACSL4和溶血卵磷脂酰基转移酶3(lysophosphatidylcholine acyltransferase 3, LPCAT3)即通过催化磷脂上多不饱和脂肪酸的产生在铁死亡中发挥关键作用, 抑制ACSL4和LPCAT3表达可显著抑制铁死亡的发生^[6]。在ACSL4的上游, 也有研究报道, PKC β II被少量脂质过氧化物活化后可磷酸化ACSL4 T328位点促进ACSL4激活^[7], E-Cadherin也可通过NF2-Hippo-YAP通路作用于ACSL4等靶点^[8], 从而调控铁死亡的发生。



特定脂质过氧化是整个铁死亡机制的核心, 也是最易受调控的因素。和厚朴酚、DHA、VCR、APR-246、索拉非尼、IMA和雷帕霉素均可促进铁死亡的发生或提高细胞对铁死亡的敏感性。ACSL4: acyl-coenzyme A synthetase long-chain family member 4, 长链脂酰辅酶A合成酶4; ALDH3A2: aldehyde dehydrogenase 3 family member A2, 醛脱氢酶3家族成员A2; ALOX12: arachidonate 12-lipoxygenase, 花生四烯酸12脂氧合酶; AMPK: AMP-activated protein kinase, 腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶; BH4: tetrahydrobiopterin, 四氢生物蝶呤; CDO1: cysteine dioxygenase 1, 半胱氨酸双加氧酶1; CoQ10: coenzyme Q10, 辅酶Q10; DHA: dihydroartemisinin, 双氢青蒿素; DHODH: dihydroorotate dehydrogenase, 二氢乳酸脱氢酶; E-cadherin: 钙黏蛋白E; FBXW7: F-box and WD repeat domain containing 7, 含F-框WD重复域蛋白7; FSP1: ferroptosis suppressor protein 1, 铁死亡抑制蛋白1; GCH1: GTPcyclohydrolase 1, GTP环化水解酶1; GCLC: glutamate-cysteine ligase catalytic subunit, 谷氨酸半胱氨酸连接酶催化亚基; GPX4: glutathione peroxidase 4, 谷胱甘肽过氧化酶4; GSH: glutathione, 谷胱甘肽; HMOX1: heme oxygenase 1, 血红素加氧酶1; IL4i1: interleukin-4-induced-1, 白介素-4诱导基因1; IMA: imatinib mesylate, 甲磺酸伊马替尼; iPLA2 β : calcium-independent phospholipase A2 β , 钙非依赖磷脂酶A2 β ; LOX: lipoxygenase, 脂氧合酶; MIOX: myo-inositol oxygenase, 肌醇加氧酶; NADPH: nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, 还原型辅酶II; NEAT1: nuclear paraspeckle assembly transcript 1, 核富集转录本1; NF2: neurofibromin 2, 神经纤维蛋白2; Nrf2: nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2, 核因子E2相关因子2; p38MAPK: p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase, p38丝裂原活化蛋白激酶; PAQR3: progesterone and adipoQ receptor family member 3, 孕激素和脂肪受体家族成员3; PKC β II: protein kinase C-beta II, 蛋白激酶 β II; SLC7A11: solute carrier family 7 member 11, 溶质载体家族7成员11, 是System Xc-的主要功能亚基; System Xc-: 胱氨酸/谷氨酸反转运系统 Xc-; VCR: vincristine, 长春新碱; VDAC3: voltage dependent anion channel 3, 电压依赖阴离子通道蛋白3; YAP: Yes-associated protein, Yes-相关蛋白

图1 铁死亡相关机制

胞内ROS是触发铁死亡的关键,也是大量研究中最常见的调控铁死亡因素。GPX4对于磷脂过氧化物有高度清除能力,它能将GSH转化为氧化型谷胱甘肽,并将细胞膜脂上的过氧化物还原为相应的醇类。GSH耗竭则会导致GPX4失活,使脂质过氧化物累积触发铁死亡。System Xc⁻抑制剂、CDO1和GCLC等均可通过调控胞内抗氧化剂GSH含量,进而调控铁死亡^[9-11]。常见的铁死亡诱导剂如erastin和RSL3等均是间接或直接影响了GPX4的活性和脂质过氧化的积累,而诱发细胞死亡。System Xc⁻由溶质载体家族3成员2(solute carrier family 3 member 2, SLC3A2)和SLC7A11二聚体组成,SLC7A11是发挥功能的主要亚基,可将胱氨酸转运入胞,用于合成GSH;因此,抑制SLC7A11表达可诱导铁死亡发生。作为铁死亡核心调控子的GPX4,被认为可以作为判断细胞铁死亡的指标之一。

IL4i1也具有抑制铁死亡的作用,其通过代谢色氨酸产生吲哚-3-丙酮酸(I3P),从而直接清除自由基并激活抗氧化基因表达程序来抑制铁死亡^[12]。除了GPX4通路,目前还有另外三种机制参与铁死亡调控。机制一:CoQ10的还原形式泛醇可捕获介导脂质过氧化作用的脂质过氧自由基,而FSP1通过使用NADPH催化CoQ10还原从而抑制脂质过氧化^[13]。机制二:DHODH将线粒体中的辅酶Q还原为二氢泛醌抑制线粒体脂质过氧化^[14]。机制三:GCH1是BH4合成的限速酶,通过产生亲脂性抗氧化剂BH4可防止脂质过氧化,也可介导脂质膜环境的重塑从而增加还原型CoQ10水平,同时消耗磷脂上的多不饱和脂肪酸^[3]。

2 铁死亡在白血病中的研究与应用

2.1 急性髓系白血病与铁死亡

急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)是最常见的白血病,且恶性程度高、病情发展迅速,因此已有大量研究探讨铁死亡如何在AML治疗中发挥作用。

铁死亡给传统药物的治疗提供了新思路,已有多重药物被证明能诱导铁死亡的发生。索拉非尼作为酪氨酸激酶抑制剂被批准用于治疗肝肾和甲状腺等部位的癌症已超过十五年,有研究发

现,索拉非尼对FLT3-ITD(FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3-internal tandem duplication)突变的AML患者也有疗效^[15,16],同时也会抑制System Xc⁻进而诱导铁死亡的发生^[17]。铁死亡可能是索拉非尼作用于FLT3靶点外的抗肿瘤机制。DHA被证明具有抑制肿瘤生长的作用,近年来有学者发现,DHA在细胞G₀/G₁期强烈抑制AML细胞系的活力并阻滞细胞周期,并进一步研究发现,DHA通过磷酸化激活AMPK增加不稳定铁池、促进ROS积累,从而诱发铁死亡^[18]。

APR-246(PRIMA-1 MET,又名eprenetapopt)是一种治疗TP53突变AML的新型药物,其主要作用机制是促进p53突变体与DNA靶点的结合来重新激活其转录活性,发挥p53原有的抑癌作用^[19]。此外,APR-246通过消耗GSH和抑制硫氧还蛋白还原酶来增加氧化应激,导致ROS的积累,进一步促进肿瘤细胞死亡^[20]。研究证实,APR-246诱发的这种早期的p53非依赖性的细胞死亡为铁死亡^[21]。作为热门研究基因,p53早在2015年即被证明可通过铁死亡诱导肿瘤细胞死亡,且ROS能够激活野生型p53蛋白诱发铁死亡^[22],随后又相继发现其通过p53/SLC7A11/GPX4轴、p53/SLC7A11/ALOX12轴和p53/iPLA2 β 轴调控铁死亡且在多数情况下促进铁死亡的发生^[23,24]。结合APR-246和p53的研究来看,APR-246和p53将会协同或放大铁死亡效应,APR-246的作用人群可扩展到所有AML患者,不论其是否有TP53突变。

一直被认为是促癌基因的lncRNA NEAT1在AML中低表达,且NEAT1表达越低AML患者的复发期越短,表明NEAT1在AML中起抑癌作用。NEAT1与Wnt通路接头蛋白DVL2(disheveled 2)和E3泛素化连接酶Trim56(tripartite motif containing 56)结合,促进DVL2降解,抑制Wnt信号通路,进而抑制AML干细胞的自我更新^[25]。另有团队报道,在NEAT1高表达的肝细胞肝癌患者中,可利用铁死亡诱导治疗。erastin和RSL3通过促进p53与NEAT1启动子的结合增加NEAT1的表达,而NEAT1通过促进MIOX的表达增加了ROS的产生并降低了细胞内NADPH和GSH的水平,增强erastin和RSL3诱导的铁死亡^[26]。这是一个互为正向反馈的机制。在AML细胞中,NEAT1是否也参与了erastin和

RSL3诱导的铁死亡,从多通路抑制AML细胞,则需要进一步的研究。

香蒲新苷(Typhaneoside, TYP)是蒲黄花粉提取出的一种化合物,用TYP处理AML细胞后能促进铁死亡、自噬和凋亡的发生,但具体机制仍不清楚^[27]。和厚朴酚也被证明是AML细胞系中有效的抗白血病药物,它通过上调关键靶点HMOX1增加不稳定铁池触发铁死亡,表明和厚朴酚可能成为AML中潜在的铁死亡诱导剂^[28]。*CircKDM4C*作为一种新的环状RNA,在乳腺癌中发挥肿瘤抑制因子的作用^[29],有学者发现,它在AML患者中显著下调,且*circKDM4C*在AML细胞系中的过表达抑制了癌细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭,并促进了铁死亡的发生,这种作用通过*circKDM4C*/hsa-let-7b-5p/p53轴靶向上调p53的表达介导的^[30]。

目前,多种药物已经被证实能促进或抑制AML细胞中铁死亡的发生,后续的基础研究或许会发现更多药物调控了铁死亡相关因素,从证实铁死亡存在到利用铁死亡治疗疾病的转化道路仍需更多的研究与探索。

除了治疗作用,有多位学者从不同角度验证了铁死亡相关基因在AML预后及疾病分层方面的意义^[31-33],且分别提出了醛酮还原酶AKR1C2(aldo-keto reductase family 1 member C2)和细胞因子信号传导抑制蛋白1(suppressor of cytokine signaling1, SOCS1)^[34]、二肽基肽酶4(dipeptidyl peptidase-4, DPP4)和转铁蛋白受体(transferrin receptor, TfRC)^[35]以及*HIVEP3*(human immunodeficiency virus type I enhancer-binding protein zinc finger 3)^[36]等可作为生物标记物进行预测。铁死亡相关lncRNA也被证明可以准确预测AML的预后,优化AML的治疗策略^[37]。

2.2 急性淋巴细胞白血病与铁死亡

急性淋巴细胞白血病(acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL)是儿童期发病率最高的恶性肿瘤^[38]。VCR被用于治疗ALL。研究发现,VCR通过增强lncRNA *LINC00618*的表达抑制*SLC7A11*转录以促进铁死亡的发生,提示铁死亡参与了VCR的作用机制^[39]。

如前所述,RSL3是一种铁死亡的诱导剂,通过结合GPX4使其失活,介导GPX4调节的铁死

亡^[40]。Probst等^[41]用RSL3处理ALL细胞系后引发了脂质过氧化,产生ROS,并出现了细胞死亡。铁死亡抑制剂fer-1(ferrostatin-1)或LOX可抑制这种细胞死亡,铁螯合剂也可逆转RSL3触发的细胞死亡,表明ALL细胞对RSL3诱导的铁死亡敏感。Erastin也是经典的铁死亡诱导剂,有研究者发现,自噬通过*FBXW7-VDAC3*轴调节erastin诱导的铁死亡,且自噬激活剂雷帕霉素使所有的ALL细胞在体内和体外都对erastin诱导的铁死亡敏感^[42,43]。利用ALL对RSL3和erastin诱导的铁死亡敏感这一特征,联合使用自噬激活剂和铁死亡激活剂将为耐药ALL治疗带来新的希望。

*PAQR3*作为抑癌因子参与许多肿瘤的发生,且可以抑制人白血病细胞增殖和诱导细胞凋亡^[44]。研究发现,*PAQR3*通过调节*Nrf2*稳定性抑制ALL中的细胞增殖并加重了铁死亡的发生^[45]。趋化因子受体4(C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 4, CXCR4)是一种G蛋白耦联受体。先前的研究已经明确,大多数急性T淋巴细胞白血病(T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia, T-ALL)病例都与CXCR4信号传导相关^[46,47]。有研究表明,当联合抑制CXCR4的信号传导和System Xc⁻的活性时,降低了GSH水平并诱导了铁死亡,最终在T-ALL细胞中发生“合成致死”^[48]。

从茯苓皮提取的主要成分PAA(poricic acid A)以及从忍冬藤醇提取物中分离的黄酮木脂素HD(hydnocarpin D)都具有抗疾病作用,有研究者发现,它们抑制T-ALL细胞系中的细胞生长,并且由脂质ROS的积累以及GSH和GPX4的减少证明其促进了铁死亡的发生^[49,50]。

作为一种新的调节性细胞死亡模式,铁死亡无论从形态学还是分子机制都不同于自噬、凋亡等经典模式。但细胞内的高度复杂性提示我们,细胞死亡可以是同步、重叠、互相依赖的,在原有模式下加入或放大铁死亡效应,或许是一种新的药物开发和疾病治疗思路。

2.3 慢性髓系白血病与铁死亡

慢性髓系白血病又称慢性粒细胞白血病(chronic myelogenous leukemia, CML),是由9号和22号染色体相互易位形成的费城染色体引起的造血系统恶性肿瘤,ATP竞争型酪氨酸激酶抑制剂

(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)使CML患者的总体生存率与健康人群相似^[51]。

半胱氨酸是一种在生命活动中非常重要的氨基酸,作为细胞内最丰富的抗氧化剂GSH的限速前体^[52],它也是铁死亡机制中的重要一环。氨基酸耗竭疗法是一种新的癌细胞治疗思路,曾有报道显示,半胱氨酸耗竭可抑制肿瘤生长并诱导癌细胞铁死亡^[53,54]。在CML相关领域的研究中,也有报道在体外半胱氨酸耗竭能诱导CML细胞发生铁死亡,其中与细胞氧化还原代谢相关的硫氧还蛋白还原酶1是调控铁死亡的关键因子^[55]。半胱氨酸耗竭疗法与TKI结合,可能会缩短CML患者达到深度分子学缓解的时间。

一线TKI甲磺酸伊马替尼(imatinib mesylate, IM)自2001年推出以后改善了很多CML患者的预后。然而,IM相关的心脏毒性仍难以解决。有研究者探讨铁死亡是否与IM诱导的心脏毒性有关,结果显示,IM增加了H9c2心肌细胞内ROS和铁的水平,下调了*Nrf2*的表达,上调了*p53*和*TFRC*的表达^[56]。这证明铁死亡参与了IM诱导的心脏毒性,探索与IM相关的铁死亡抑制靶点可能是预防IM所引起的心脏损伤的新方向。无独有偶,三氧化二砷(arsenic trioxide, ATO)常与全反式维甲酸联用治疗急性早幼粒细胞白血病,在同样以H9c2心肌细胞为模型的实验中证实了铁死亡抑制剂fer-1可以抑制三氧化二砷诱导的心肌细胞死亡,提示ATO可能通过铁死亡诱导心脏毒性^[57]。利用铁死亡可获得治疗效果,抑制铁死亡则能够减少心脏毒性等不良反应,如何选择才能给患者带来最大收益,如何准确靶向心肌细胞抑制铁死亡带来的心肌毒性,未来需要更多相关研究加以明确。

2.4 慢性淋巴细胞白血病与铁死亡

慢性淋巴细胞白血病(chronic lymphocytic leukemia, CLL)是西方国家最常见的白血病,最常发生于老年人,并且具有高度可变的临床过程。

铁死亡在CLL领域的研究较少。*SLC7A11*是System Xc⁻中将胱氨酸转运入胞合成GSH的主要功能亚基,抑制*SLC7A11*表达可诱导铁死亡发生。与其他系统实体瘤中高表达的*SLC7A11*水平相比,*SLC7A11*在CLL中低表达。这将导致细胞内ROS增加,CLL细胞更易发生氧化应激,因此CLL细胞可

能对铁死亡诱导剂敏感^[58]。

目前,也有团队探讨铁死亡相关基因用于CLL患者的风险评估和预后分析,这将为个性化、精准化的治疗提供更好的指导^[59]。

3 总结与展望

铁死亡作为一种新发现的细胞程序性死亡模式,由脂质代谢、GSH代谢、铁代谢等多通路调控,但它的具体发生机制还需进一步研究。白血病患者血液环境中铁稳态易受影响,铁过载、ROS积累和脂质代谢失衡已满足铁死亡的发生条件,而白血病细胞似乎能通过某些机制逃避氧化应激,减少铁死亡的发生。有研究证明, *p38MAPK*、*ALDH3A2*等通过抗氧化机制使AML细胞逃避铁死亡^[60,61]。目前,多数研究通过外源性铁死亡诱导剂,影响GPX4等抗氧化剂的活性,引起ROS的积累,从而促发铁死亡。新的研究或许可以寻找靶点阻断白血病细胞的逃避机制,协同外源性铁死亡诱导剂,促使白血病细胞死亡。现有的铁死亡在白血病领域的研究仍不成熟,很多研究停留于体外或者小鼠体内的分析。未来一方面需要持续的基础研究支撑,以更好地探索铁死亡的调节机制和信号通路;另一方面,期望可以整合性分析并转化利用铁死亡对白血病细胞的作用,来克服现有治疗手段的不足,提供更好的治疗策略。

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