



线粒体相关内质网膜在自噬起始中作用的研究进展

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摘要 自噬是真核细胞自我降解自我循环以维持自身稳态的重要过程。目前在自噬相关的分子机制研究中, 关于自噬起始尤其是自噬膜的来源还有诸多疑点。越来越多证据表明, 线粒体相关内质网膜(mitochondria-related membrane, MAM)作为内质网和线粒体之间的通讯中心, 可能在自噬起始过程中有重要的调控功能。本文将讨论和总结MAM在自噬起始阶段发挥的作用, 为将来研究提供关键线索。

关键词 MAM, 自噬, 膜

自噬在进化中高度保守, 是细胞利用溶酶体消化错误或多余组分实现物质循环再利用的生物学过程。自噬使得细胞适应不良的生长环境, 被认为是细胞的一种关键的生存机制^[1,2]。自噬的底物包括错误折叠或聚集的蛋白, 如引起阿尔茨海默症的tau蛋白、引起帕金森症的α-突触核蛋白, 受损或多余的细胞器, 如线粒体、核糖体, 以及病原体, 如伤寒沙门氏菌、结核分枝杆菌等^[3]。正常情况下, 细胞会保持低水平的基础自噬, 但是在应激情况下, 如饥饿、缺氧、生长因子剥夺、病原体感染等, 细胞会上调自噬水平以应对不同压力状态从而保证细胞生存^[4]。很多疾病的发生发展往往伴随着自噬水平的异常, 因此自噬是很多疾病治疗的潜在靶点^[5]。然而关于自噬分子机制的研究, 特别是自噬起始的研究尚未完全

明晰。

人们过去认为, 不同的细胞器有各自相对独立的生物学功能, 然而大量研究表明, 细胞器之间也存在物理联系从而实现细胞器之间的通讯^[6]。线粒体相关内质网膜(mitochondria-associated membrane, MAM)作为联接内质网和线粒体的关键位点, 介导二者以脂质、蛋白质、代谢产物、Ca²⁺等形式交换重要信息。MAM由内质网的子域、线粒体外膜(outer mitochondrial membrane, OMM)和一系列蛋白质组成。MAM中的蛋白质根据功能可以分为不同的组: 钙转运相关、脂质代谢相关、自噬相关、胰岛素信号转导相关等。因此MAM参与多种细胞关键事件, 具有重要的生物学功能^[7~9]。本文主要讨论当前MAM在自噬起始过程中发挥的重要作用。

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1 MAM概述

线粒体内质网接触位点(mitochondria-endoplasmic reticulum contact sites, MERCs)指线粒体和内质网紧密相连但膜不融合的区域, MERCs的生化对应物是线粒体相关内质网膜, 可以通过差速离心得到^[10,11]。1956年, Bernhard等人首次在大鼠肝脏细胞中观察到线粒体与ER之间紧密接触, 随后在多种细胞中都能找到此类形态学证据, 直到Vance从大鼠肝脏中生化分离出这种结构, 才将其命名为MAM^[12,13]。电子显微镜证据表明, ER和OMM之间的相互作用距离约为10~30 nm, 该物理维度与蛋白质桥接双膜的观点保持一致^[14~16]。活细胞成像显示, HeLa细胞中约20%的线粒体稳定地保持与内质网的动态链接, 虽然内质网膜和线粒体都是高度动态的细胞器, 两者接触部位会不断变化, 但MAM结构稳定存在^[17,18]。通过去垢剂、高浓度盐或蛋白酶孵育粗线粒体可以分离两个细胞系, 说明MAM中的双膜联系是可逆的^[12]。MAM的生物功能受ER和线粒体之间接触数量、长度和厚度的严格控制。

通过对MAM蛋白质组的全面分析, 在MAM中发现了1000多种蛋白质, 根据MAM蛋白质的定位可以将其分成三类: (i) 仅定位于MAM中的蛋白质(“MAM居留蛋白质”); (ii) 定位于MAM但也存在于其他细胞组分的蛋白(“MAM富集蛋白质”); (iii) 暂时存在于MAM中的蛋白(“MAM相关蛋白”)。这些蛋白质参与多个重要细胞生物学过程^[19~23](图1)。

MAM的功能实现依赖于MAM结构的完整性。MAM中有些蛋白质参与维持MAM的结构稳定。酵母中, ER和线粒体连接主要通过ER线粒体接触结构(ER-mitochondria encounter structure, ERMES)来保证。ERMES是一种多蛋白复合物, 包含ER锚定蛋白Mmm1、细胞质结合蛋白Mdm12以及OMM蛋白Mdm34和Mdm10, 通过可溶性脂载体蛋白实现高效的脂质运输^[24,25]。ERMES的功能涉及ER和线粒体之间的磷脂交换、线粒体蛋白输入、线粒体DNA复制以及协调线粒体动态, 这些功能受到ERMES复合物的调节亚基Ca²⁺结合rho样GTPase Gem1的影响^[26~28]。Gem1与哺乳动物中的Miro-2是直系同源物, 与ERMES的组装无关, 但能调节ERMES的大小和数量。Gem1包含四个潜在的调控模块: 两个GTPase区域作为分子开关响应鸟嘌呤核苷酸交换因子(nucleotide exchange factors, GEFs)、

GTPase激活蛋白(GTPase-activating proteins, GAPs)和鸟嘌呤核苷酸解离抑制剂(guanine nucleotide dissociation inhibitors, GDIs)。两个功能性EF区域响应Ca²⁺浓度升高^[29]。

哺乳动物细胞中, ER-线粒体连接更复杂, 可根据功能划分为不同的蛋白质组。(i) 与线粒体动力学相关。Miro蛋白家族(Miro1和Miro2)是线粒体运动的主要调节因子, 可通过结合驱动蛋白, 将线粒体系在细胞骨架上介导线粒体的运动^[30]。位于线粒体外膜的Fis1和Mff通过招募动力相关蛋白DRP1从而破坏MAM的整体性, STX 17通过调节Drp1活性和定位参与该过程^[31,32]。Mfn2是一种介导线粒体融合的GTP酶, ER中的Mfn2与线粒体外膜上的Mfn1/2组装成同源或异源二聚物, 当Mfn2过表达时, ER和线粒体的相互作用会增强^[33]。Parkin作为一种E3泛素连接酶, 可以通过影响Mfn2的泛素化来改变MAM的整体性^[34]。(ii) 与Ca²⁺转运相关。MAM作为ER和线粒体的桥梁, 是两个细胞器之间的Ca²⁺转移缓冲区。IP₃R/Grp75/VDAC是MAM中钙离子转运的核心结构, 作为MAM的标志物, 是与ER线粒体偶联有关的最重要的蛋白质复合物。IP₃R是位于ER中最重要的钙通道之一, 通过控制Ca²⁺的释放影响细胞的代谢和自噬。VDAC位于线粒体外膜, 介导线粒体对Ca²⁺的吸收, Grp75与IP₃R和VDAC结合, 提高相互作用的稳定性从而提高Ca²⁺的转移效率^[35,36]。位于MAM上的Sig-1R与BiP形成Ca²⁺敏感复合物, 通过稳定IP₃R影响Ca²⁺在ER和线粒体之间的转运, 从而增加ATP的产生^[37]。PTPIP51和VAPB相互作用, 代表了ER和线粒体之间Ca²⁺交换的另一个平台。VAPB通过C端跨膜结构域锚定到ER膜, PTPIP51位于OMM中, 是一种微管相关蛋白, 通过形成多种蛋白结构复合物来执行不同的生物学功能。VAPB-PTPIP51复合物被破坏, 会导致ER-线粒体接触解偶联和Ca²⁺失调^[38]。PDZD8在功能上与Mmm1同源, 是哺乳动物中的ER蛋白, 对于维持MAM结构的稳定性至关重要且对神经元中的钙离子稳态的维持发挥作用^[39,40]。细胞内钙稳态是细胞代谢的基础, 线粒体中钙离子浓度过低会导致细胞能量代谢紊乱, 而Ca²⁺浓度过高会导致细胞死亡。正常情况下, ER释放的Ca²⁺被转运到线粒体基质, 以激活TAC循环从而促进ATP的合成, 当过量的Ca²⁺被转运到线粒体时会导致线粒体渗透压调节孔开放引起细胞凋亡^[41]。(iii) 与自噬和凋亡相关。Fis1和

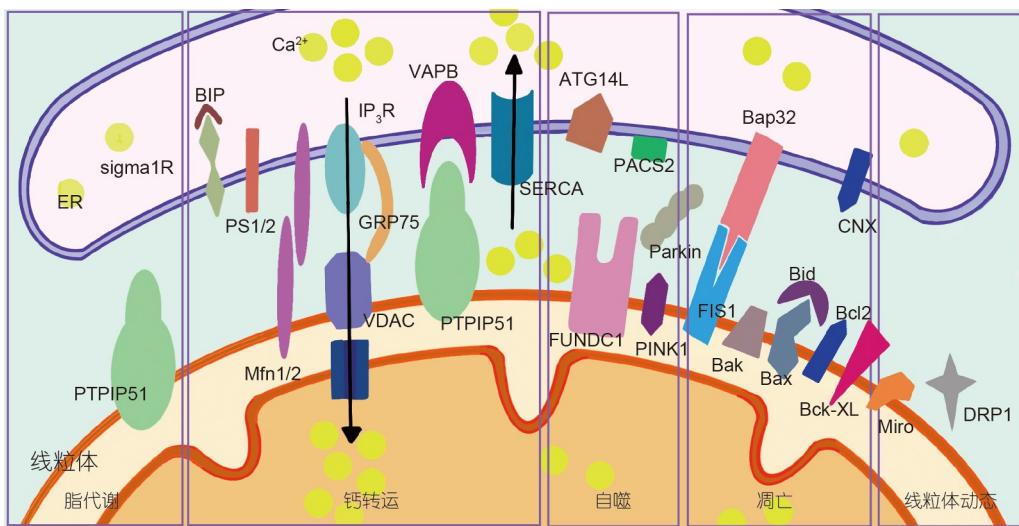


图 1 MAM蛋白组. MAM中的蛋白质参与多个重要细胞生物学过程, 主要为凋亡、线粒体动态、自噬、脂代谢和钙转运
Figure 1 MAM proteomics. Proteins in MAM are involved in several important cellular biology processes, mainly apoptosis, mitochondrial dynamics, autophagy, lipid metabolism and calcium transport

ER上的BAP31相互作用, 参与凋亡过程^[42]. PACS-2是MAM上的一种多功能分选蛋白, 当细胞中不存在PACS-2时, BAP31会通过caspase依赖性途径产生p20, 随后p20通过调节Drp1诱导线粒体分裂, 从而破坏MAM的完整性^[43]. BAP31和线粒体外膜的易位酶Tom40形成的复合物能刺激复合物1的组分NDUFS4从细胞质转到线粒体, 从而增加线粒体复合物1的活性和耗氧量^[44]. PACS-2的过表达会增加ER-线粒体的偶联; 降低PACS-2的表达会降低MAM的完整性并抑制LC3-II的脂质化, 从而抑制自噬^[45]. (iv) 与脂质代谢相关.许多参与脂质代谢的酶都位于MAM上, MAM通过连接内质网和线粒体参与脂质合成和运输. 磷脂酰乙醇胺N-甲基转移酶(phosphatidylethanolamine N-methyltransferase, PEMT2)与磷脂酰胆碱(phosphatidylcholine, PC)合成有关, PC通过磷脂酰丝氨酸合酶(phosphatidylserine synthase, PSS)形成磷脂酰丝氨酸(phosphatidylserine, PS), 再通过线粒体中的PS脱羧酶转化为磷脂酰乙醇胺(phosphatidyl ethanolamine, PE)^[7,46]. DGAT2催化三酰甘油合成并促进脂滴(lipid droplets, LDs)形成, DGAT2具有线粒体靶向信号, 可促进MAM与线粒体的关联^[47]. 上述内质网和线粒体之间的蛋白质复合体均在维持MAM的结构完整性中起着核心作用.

2 MAM和自噬

参与自噬是MAM的一个公认功能. 自噬是细胞借助于溶酶体对不必要的或功能失调的细胞组分进行降解的过程, 奥米伽体作为吞噬泡形成的中心是自噬起始的最初结构, 吞噬泡不断生长将待降解物包裹形成自噬体, 最后与溶酶体融合实现降解. 正常条件下, 细胞发生基础水平的自噬; 在饥饿、缺氧、生长因子剥夺等应激条件下, 自噬水平上调以平衡营养来源适应不利生存环境^[1,4,48].

自噬体的形成和发展涉及一系列自噬相关蛋白(autophagy-related gene proteins, ATG蛋白)和参与膜运输的蛋白. 自噬起始于ER中富含3-磷酸磷脂酰肌醇(phosphatidylinositol-3-phosphate, PI3P)的子域, 随后吞噬泡生长, 该过程一方面与ULK复合物和PI3激酶复合物(VPS34, p150, BECN1, ATG14和NRBF2组成)周期性地激活合成新脂质有关, 另一方面与膜供应体ER-高尔基中间体、高尔基体、内体、质膜等有关^[49-52]. 吞噬泡最终成熟封闭形成自噬体的过程需要ATG偶联系统的参与, ATG7, ATG10和ATG3介导类泛素蛋白ATG12与ATG5相互作用, ATG12-ATG5复合物再与ATG16相互作用介导LC3与PE的结合, 介导自噬体的成熟^[53]. 最后, 自噬体与溶酶体融合依赖于Rab7及其效应体HOPS对两个细胞器的栓系, 以及SNARE

蛋白(如STX17, SNAP29和VAMP8)介导的融合^[54,55]。

MAM在自噬中起作用从两方面的研究结果得到支持。一方面,对于自噬体形成至关重要的奥米伽体与内质网相连,一些内质网标记蛋白定位于自噬体膜;另一方面,有研究表明,线粒体在饥饿诱导的自噬中为自噬体提供膜。Hailey等人^[56]发现,线粒体定位的细胞色素b5(具有发夹样膜锚)和荧光标记的PS(可在线粒体中转化为荧光标记的PE)在饥饿时从线粒体转移到自噬体,光漂白显示线粒体膜和自噬小体短暂共享。质膜来源的网格蛋白包被囊泡通过SNARE蛋白VAMP7及其伴侣蛋白促进吞噬体的延伸^[57]。ATG9A阳性囊泡在不同的细胞质区室之间循环,将膜传递到发育中的自噬体^[52,58]。

3 MAM和自噬启动

关于自噬启动,目前自噬体膜的主要来源尚不清楚,但有充分的证据表明自噬是在ER-线粒体偶联位点开始的。如前所述,ERMES是酵母中的ER-线粒体偶联复合物,通过Mmm1-Mdm12-Mdm34/Mdm10相互作用组装,而Mdm34和Mdm12的泛素化是吞噬泡延伸所必需的,这说明ER-线粒体偶联位点在酵母中参与了自噬^[59]。哺乳动物细胞中,自噬前体的标志物ATG14(静息条件下存在于胞质和ER)是PI3K复合物的一个组成部分,参与自噬小体的形成^[60]。在饥饿条件下,ATG14和DFCP1(奥米伽体标志物)的定位显著转移到MAM,对于自噬体形成至关重要的ATG5在自噬泡生物发生过程中易位至MAM区域,然后在自噬体成熟后与MAM分离,而通过干扰参与ER-线粒体偶联的蛋白质(如PACS2和MFN2)来破坏MAM时,ATG14和DFCP1则不能正确定位在MAM中,自噬体的形成受到抑制,这充分说明MAM在自噬体的形成中起重要的作用^[61]。

MAM对自噬启动的贡献与其功能息息相关。除了蛋白质,脂质在自噬体的形成中也起重要作用,特别是磷脂和固醇。PE是哺乳动物细胞中含量排名第二的磷脂,在自噬泡延伸过程中与自噬关键蛋白LC3结合,PS是细胞膜结构的重要组成部分也可以与LC3结合。PE是LC3的主要靶标,高水平的PE可以促进PE与LC3之间的连接,从而促进LC3介导的自噬泡的融合和封闭。因此,PE对于自噬体的形成可能是必不可少的^[62,63]。

此外,LDs是细胞中储存脂质的细胞器,是合成自噬体的重要脂质来源。自噬过程中释放的脂肪酸(fatty acids, FAs)通过DGAT1转移到新的LDs中,以防止FA诱导的细胞损伤^[64,65]。

ATG2是调节自噬泡生长的关键蛋白,它有两个亚型,即ATG2A和ATG2B,ATG2A能同时结合并稳定转移数十种脂质^[66]。自噬泡生长过程中,ATG2A从MAM转移到自噬体,ATG2A通过C端一个45个氨基酸的结构域锚定在MAM上,该结构域称为MAM定位域(MAM localization domain, MLD),TOM40和TOM70与MLD相互作用决定ATG2A在MAM上的定位。此外,ATG2A与ATG9A通过其N端区域相互作用。据此,研究者提出了一个模型,即TOM40-TOM70复合物将ATG2募集至MAM,从而将脂质以囊泡和非囊泡的形式转移至延伸中的自噬泡,使自噬体长大增强自噬流^[67]。同样,位于MAM的肿瘤抑制因子PML通过调节AMPK/mTOR/ULK1途径的活性,影响Ca²⁺从ER到线粒体的转运,从而控制自噬体的形成^[35,68]。

MAM中Ca²⁺失调会导致自噬异常^[69]。EI24是位于ER中参与自噬调节的蛋白,敲除EI24会破坏MAM的完整性并抑制原代胰腺β细胞的自噬。发生自噬时,EI24易位至MAM并与Ca²⁺转运核心IP₃R-Grp75-VDAC复合物相互作用以维持MAM结构的完整^[70]。当ER与线粒体之间Ca²⁺转运受到破坏时,AMPK易位至MAM并通过BECN激活自噬,进一步说明MAM是自噬体形成的平台^[71]。然而,有研究表明,通过siRNA破坏VAPB-PTPIP51相互作用会降低MAM的完整性,但这会激活自噬,也就是说,VAPB-PTPIP51偶联通过破坏Ca²⁺转运来影响自噬^[38]。这些研究表明,MAM介导的Ca²⁺转运与自噬之间有诸多关系。

4 PINK/Parkin介导的线粒体自噬

当前PINK1和Parkin途径是研究最深入的线粒体自噬途径,与帕金森症的发展相关。在哺乳动物细胞中,具有丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶活性的PINK1和E3泛素连接酶Parkin协同作用,感知线粒体功能状态,并通过自噬途径标记和处理受损的线粒体^[72]。在健康的线粒体中,PINK1通过线粒体靶向序列被连续转运至线粒体,并被线粒体加工肽酶(mitochondrial processing peptidase, MPP)降解,降解产物被位于线粒体内膜上的蛋

白酶PARL裂解, 裂解后的PINK1被运回细胞质, 最终在溶酶体中降解^[73]。而在受损线粒体中, PINK1的切割由于线粒体损伤而减少, 未切割的PINK1通线粒体外膜蛋白转运酶TOM在线粒体的外膜上积累, 线粒体丙酮酸水平也会通过促进PINK1和TOM的直接相互作用从而影响PINK1在线粒体外膜的积累^[74]。外膜上聚集的PINK1同源二聚化和自磷酸后诱导Parkin改变构象招募其易位到线粒体, 并激活Parkin的E3连接酶活性, 随后活化的Parkin多泛素化VDAC1, p62和SQSTM1等蛋白质, 被泛素化的底物通过LIR与LC3结合, 从而在线粒体周围招募自噬体膜, 然后自噬体膜进一步延伸形成成熟的自噬体, 完成线粒体自噬^[75,76]。

正常PINK/Parkin途径介导的线粒体自噬是细胞内稳态的基础。被泛素化的位点都会发生Parkin介导的线粒体自噬, 而LC3募集的区域就位于ER和受损线粒体之间。此外, 在MAM中还发现了PtdIns3K的核心成分BECN1, 它能增强ER和线粒体之间的连接并促进自噬前体的形成^[77]。因此, MAM是PINK/Parkin依赖的线粒体自噬的起始位点。过表达Parkin能增强MAM的结构和功能, 促进Ca²⁺从ER向线粒体转移, 增加线粒体中ATP的产生^[34,78]。gp78是一种锚固在ER膜上与线粒体自噬相关的泛素连接酶(E3), 已被确认位于MAM中。这些证据表明, 参与PINK/Parkin介导的线粒体自噬的核心蛋白位于MAM中, 并参与MAM完整性和功能的调节。

5 FUNDC1介导的线粒体自噬

哺乳动物细胞中, FUNDC1参与受体介导的线粒体自噬途径。FUNDC1高度保守, 包含155个氨基酸, 通过位于线粒体外膜的LIR区域募集LC3并在缺氧时启动线粒体自噬^[79]。正常情况下, FUNDC1的18位酪氨酸和13位丝氨酸分别被Src和CK2磷酸化, 抑制其与LC3结合以诱导自噬, 缺氧时, 线粒体蛋白磷酸酶PGAM5介导13位丝氨酸的去磷酸化, 从而使FUNDC1与LC3结合引发线粒体自噬^[80]。此外, ULK1作为早期参与自噬体形成的Ser/Thr激酶, 也与FUNDC1的功能密切相关。缺氧或用FCCP处理时, ULK1的表达增加并被募集到破碎的线粒体中, 转位的ULK1与FUNDC1相互作用并促进FUNDC1上17位丝氨酸的磷酸化以启

动自噬^[81]。MARCH5是可调节线粒体自噬的线粒体E3连接酶, MARCH5与FUNDC1直接相互作用, 并通过促进FUNDC1在119位赖氨酸的泛素化来降解FUNDC1, 并且MARCH5的存在导致FUNDC1对缺氧信号不敏感^[82]。

关于MAM与FUNDC1介导的线粒体自噬的直接关系, 有研究表明, FUNDC1是一种MAM定位蛋白, 与另一种MAM蛋白IP₃R2相互作用, 介导IP₃R依赖的Ca²⁺信号从ER到线粒体和从ER到胞浆的转导^[83]。降低FUNDC1的表达, 细胞内Ca²⁺水平降低, Ca²⁺敏感的cAMP反应元件结合蛋白(cAMP-response element binding protein, CREB)会抑制Fis1的表达, 从而引起线粒体功能障碍。此外, FUNDC1的表达降低会破坏ER与线粒体之间的相互作用, 并降低MAM中的蛋白质丰度^[84]。关于MAM和FUNDC1的研究表明, 正常情况下, MAM中存在少量FUNDC1, 而缺氧时, FUNDC1会在MAM中大量积累^[85]。FUNDC1易位到MAM与CNX有关, CNX的N末端与FUNDC1的亲水域之间存在相互作用。但是, CNX的N端位于ER的内腔中, 而FUNDC1的亲水结构域不太可能穿透ER的内腔与CNX相互作用。因此, 这里有一个未知的蛋白质介导CNX和FUNDC1之间的相互作用。在缺氧条件下, CNX耗尽可以抑制FUNDC1易位至MAM, 这进一步证实了CNX在FUNDC1易位中的作用^[85]。这些证据表明, MAM为FUNDC1实现功能提供了一个平台。

还有另一种参与ER-线粒体偶联的蛋白PACS2也在线粒体自噬中起重要作用。PACS2在动脉粥样硬化脂质刺激的过程中介导ER-线粒体连接的完整性。PACS2缺失会导致MAMs的破坏和线粒体自噬体的形成, 从而引起线粒体自噬失调^[86]。

6 总结

自噬是细胞自身稳态的重要生物学过程, 这个过程的缺陷与许多疾病息息相关, 如神经退行性疾病、癌症和急性肾损伤(acute kidney injury, AKI)等。作为ER和线粒体之间的桥梁, MAM在Ca²⁺转运、脂质代谢和自噬中发挥重要作用。一方面, MAM是自噬相关蛋白质实现其生物功能的平台。另一方面, MAM的Ca²⁺转运和脂质代谢功能会影响自噬体的生长。MAM结构的不完整和功能缺陷会导致自噬异常。虽然现

的研究已经充分证明了MAM和自噬之间的相关性, 但仍有许多细节问题需要进一步探讨, 比如哪些蛋白质可以调解MAM参与自噬泡的延伸? MAM与自噬异常引起的疾病之间有没有关系? 现有支持MAM和自噬

之间关系的证据均是体外实验获得的, 还需要体内实验进一步验证。MAM和自噬调控机制的进一步阐明, 对于MAM成为治疗自噬相关疾病的靶标具有重要意义。

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The role of mitochondria-associated membranes in autophagy initiation

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Autophagy is an important process in eukaryotic cells to self-degrade and self-recycle in order to maintain homeostasis. At present, at the study of the molecular mechanisms related to autophagy there are many doubts about the initiation of autophagy, especially the source of autophagy membrane. Increasing evidence suggests that mitochondria-related membrane (MAM), as the communication center between the endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria, may play an important regulatory role in the initiation of autophagy. In this paper, we will discuss and summarize the role of MAM in the initiation of autophagy, and provide key clues for future research.

MAM, autophagy, membrane

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