



抑制糖皮质激素受体核转位的“元凶”

陈微, 许秀梅, 朱东亚*

南京医科大学药学院药理学系, 南京 211166

* 联系人, E-mail: dyzhu@njmu.edu.cn

Culprit inhibiting GR nucleus translocation

Wei Chen, Xiumei Xu & Dongya Zhu*

Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 211166, China

* Corresponding author, E-mail: dyzhu@njmu.edu.cndoi: [10.1360/TB-2024-0707](https://doi.org/10.1360/TB-2024-0707)

抑郁症(major depressive disorder, MDD)是最为常见的人类精神疾病之一^[1], 在全球人类疾病负担排名中位居第二^[2]. 由于其发病原因和致病机制目前尚不清楚, 目前对抑郁症的治疗存在缺陷^[3]. 最近, 东南大学附属中大医院和中国科学院深圳先进技术研究院/深圳理工大学张志珺教授领导的科研团队发表在*Science Bulletin*的成果发现一种抑郁症相关环状RNA *circFKBP8(5S,6)*, 其具有蛋白质编码潜能, 并通过抑制

糖皮质激素受体(glucocorticoids receptor, GR)核转位参与抑郁症致病机制(图1)^[4].

糖皮质激素通过激活GR在介导应激诱导的行为改变中发挥重要作用. 未结合配体的GR主要定位在细胞质中. 当糖皮质激素结合后, GR可以快速和高效地被转运到细胞核中, 对下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴(hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis, HPA axis)进行负反馈调控^[5]. GR功能损伤与HPA轴过度激活

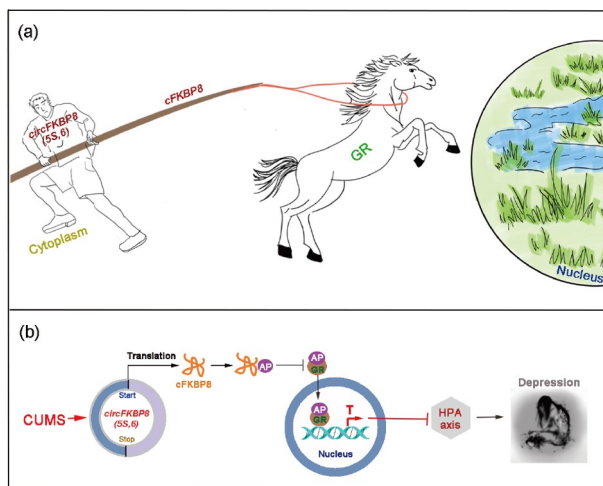


图 1 *circFKBP8(5S,6)*通过抑制GR核转位参与抑郁症致病机制. (a) *circFKBP8(5S,6)*如何抑制GR核转位的抽象比喻. (b) *circFKBP8(5S,6)*如何参与抑郁症致病机制的模式图. CUMS: 慢性不可预测的温和应激; GR: 糖皮质激素受体; AP: 相关蛋白; T: 转录; H: 下丘脑; P: 垂体; A: 肾上腺
Figure 1 *circFKBP8(5S,6)* participates in pathogenesis of MDD through inhibiting GR nucleus translocation. (a) Abstract simile showing how *circFKBP8(5S,6)* inhibits GR nucleus translocation. (b) Diagram showing how *circFKBP8(5S,6)* participates in the pathogenesis of MDD. CUMS: Chronic unpredictable mild stress; GR: glucocorticoid receptor; AP: associated protein; T: transcription; H: hypothalamus; P: pituitary; A: adrenal gland

引用格式: 陈微, 许秀梅, 朱东亚. 抑制糖皮质激素受体核转位的“元凶”. 科学通报, 2025, 70: 4–5

Chen W, Xu X, Zhu D. Culprit inhibiting GR nucleus translocation (in Chinese). Chin Sci Bull, 2025, 70: 4–5, doi: [10.1360/TB-2024-0707](https://doi.org/10.1360/TB-2024-0707)

密切相关,是抑郁症重要的致病因素。尽管如此,GR功能损伤的精确分子机制目前还远未阐明。

环状RNA(circular RNAs, circRNAs)作为一种重要的非编码RNA(non-coding RNA, ncRNA),由反向剪接这种非经典的剪接方式产生,在众多人类疾病,如糖尿病、神经系统疾病、心血管疾病、慢性炎症疾病和肿瘤中发挥作用^[6]。已知多种circRNAs上调或下调,并通过海绵状miRNA或与RNA结合蛋白相互作用参与MDD的发病机制^[7,8],但到目前为止,尚无circRNAs翻译蛋白参与抑郁症致病机制的报道。张志珺教授团队的研究发现, *circFKBP8(5S,6)*这种在抑郁症患者外周血显著变化的环状RNA具有蛋白编码能力^[4]。 *circFKBP8(5S,6)*由391个核苷酸组成,由FKBP8基因截短外显子5和6的反向剪接形成,在灵长类动物中保守,在啮齿动物中没有直系同源物^[4,9,10]。

FKBP8是免疫抑制药物FK506结合蛋白家族的一个成员,被认为在线粒体自噬中发挥作^[11]。通过开放阅读框预测、免疫共沉淀和液相色谱-串联质谱分析,作者惊喜发现, *circFKBP8(5S,6)*能编码一个具有127个氨基酸的蛋白质(cFKBP8),其氨基端104个氨基酸与FKBP8蛋白相同,而羧基

端23个氨基酸是其独有的。该蛋白的内源表达进一步在食猴猴的情感环路核心脑区,特别是背外侧前额叶皮层得到了证实。

该研究显示,环状RNA *circFKBP8(5S,6)*及其编码蛋白cFKBP8在诱导性多能干细胞来源的人脑类器官、神经元来源的血浆外泌体和抑郁症患者尸检脑组织一致性上调。在小鼠前边缘皮层(prelimbic cortex, PrL)过表达*circFKBP8(5S,6)*或cFKBP8能够增加小鼠对慢性不可预知温和应激(chronic unpredictable mild stress, CUMS)这一目前最广泛使用和可靠有效的啮齿类抑郁模型的易感性。

本研究发现cFKBP8主要定位在细胞质中。有意思的是,在人神经母细胞瘤SH-SY5Y细胞过表达*circFKBP8(5S,6)*显著抑制地塞米松诱导的GR核转位,而敲减*circFKBP8(5S,6)*可逆转该效应。更为重要的是,该发现在*circFKBP8(5S,6)*或cFKBP8过表达CUMS应激小鼠PrL脑组织和靶向敲减*circFKBP8(5S,6)*抑郁症患者脑类器官神经元得到了双向验证。

总结来说,本研究证明*circFKBP8(5S,6)*及其编码蛋白cFKBP8在抑制GR核转位中发挥关键作用(图1),为抑郁症提供了新的诊断生物标志物和治疗靶点。

参考文献

- 1 Zhou Y, Chen X, Gu R, et al. Personalized identification and intervention of depression in adolescents: A tertiary-level framework. *Sci Bull*, 2024, 69: 867–871
- 2 James S L, Abate D, Abate K H, et al. Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 354 diseases and injuries for 195 countries and territories, 1990–2017: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Lancet*, 2018, 392: 1789–1858
- 3 Anderson E, Crawford C M, Fava M, et al. Depression — Treatment options and managing depression in primary care. *N Engl J Med*, 2024, 390, <http://doi.org/>
- 4 Jiao J, Xu D, Kong Y, et al. *circFKBP8(5S,6)*-encoded protein as a novel endogenous regulator in major depressive disorder by inhibiting glucocorticoid receptor nucleus translocation. *Sci Bull*, 2024, <http://doi.org/doi: 10.1016/j.scib.2024.06.021>
- 5 Pepin M C, Pothier F, Barden N. Impaired type II glucocorticoid-receptor function in mice bearing antisense RNA transgene. *Nature*, 1992, 355: 725–728
- 6 Kristensen L S, Andersen M S, Stagsted L V W, et al. The biogenesis, biology and characterization of circular RNAs. *Nat Rev Genet*, 2019, 20: 675–691
- 7 Gan H, Lei Y, Yuan N, et al. Circular RNAs in depression: Biogenesis, function, expression, and therapeutic potential. *Biomed Pharmacother*, 2021, 137: 111244
- 8 Zhang Y, Du L, Bai Y, et al. CircDYM ameliorates depressive-like behavior by targeting miR-9 to regulate microglial activation via HSP90 ubiquitination. *Mol Psychiatry*, 2020, 25: 1175–1190
- 9 Glazár P, Papavasileiou P, Rajewsky N. circBase: A database for circular RNAs. *RNA*, 2014, 20: 1666–1670
- 10 Wu W, Ji P, Zhao F. CircAtlas: An integrated resource of one million highly accurate circular RNAs from 1070 vertebrate transcriptomes. *Genome Biol*, 2020, 21: 101
- 11 Lee B, Oh Y, Cho E, et al. FK506-binding protein-like and FK506-binding protein 8 regulate dual leucine zipper kinase degradation and neuronal responses to axon injury. *J Biol Chem*, 2022, 298: 101647