

综述

急性髓系白血病中线粒体相关潜在治疗靶点研究新进展

韩璐^{1,2}, 刘莉^{1,2}, 刘静^{1,2,*}

¹中南大学生命科学学院, 长沙 410013; ²中南大学血液学基础与应用湖南省重点实验室, 长沙 410078

摘要: 急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)是最常见的白血病类型之一, 具有恶性程度高和进展迅速的特点, 导致其5年生存率不足30%。同时, 随着年龄的增长, AML的发病率和死亡率均呈上升趋势。在过去的几十年里, AML的治疗进展相对缓慢。传统的治疗方法包括化疗和造血干细胞移植, 但这些治疗方法有明显的局限性, 包括但不限于出现贫血、感染等治疗毒性问题, 以及化疗耐药等。近年来, AML机制研究的不断深入使靶向治疗成为新选择。代谢重编程是癌症的重要特征之一, 线粒体功能异常在多种癌症中已被广泛研究, AML细胞线粒体功能普遍异常, 并与AML发生、发展密切相关。AML细胞与正常造血细胞在能量代谢、自噬、凋亡等方面存在显著差异。线粒体是细胞能量代谢的核心, 线粒体自噬和线粒体凋亡途径也影响AML细胞的存活和疾病进展。因此, 抑制与线粒体功能相关的通路对于治疗AML具有显著的潜力。本综述将探讨近年来针对线粒体功能紊乱在AML细胞存活中的作用、线粒体中潜在治疗靶点以及相关靶向药物的研究进展, 旨在为AML靶向治疗的发展提供思路。

关键词: 急性髓系白血病; 线粒体; 氧化磷酸化; 代谢; 治疗靶点

Recent advances in the study of potential mitochondria-related therapeutic targets in acute myeloid leukemia

HAN Lu^{1,2}, LIU Li^{1,2}, LIU Jing^{1,2,*}

¹School of Life Sciences, Central South University, Changsha 410013, China; ²Key Laboratory of Basic and Applied Hematology in Hunan Province, Central South University, Changsha 410078, China

Abstract: Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), one of the most common types of leukemia, is characterized by its high malignancy and rapid progression with a 5-year survival rate of less than 30%. The incidence and mortality rates of AML are increasing with age. Over the past few decades, progress in AML treatment has been relatively slow. While traditional approaches such as chemotherapy and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation have significant limitations including treatment toxicity and chemotherapy resistance, recent advancements in the in-depth study of AML mechanisms have made targeted therapy a new option for AML treatment. Metabolic reprogramming is one of the key features of cancer, and mitochondrial dysfunction has been widely studied in various cancers. Mitochondrial dysfunction is prevalent in AML cells and closely associated with the development of AML. The AML cells exhibit significant differences from normal hematopoietic cells in energy metabolism, autophagy, apoptosis, and other aspects. Given that mitochondria are at the core of cellular energy metabolism, inhibiting pathways related to mitochondrial function holds significant potential for AML treatment. This review aims to explore recent advances on the role of mitochondrial dysfunction in AML cell survival, potential therapeutic targets in mitochondria, and related targeted drugs, aiming to provide ideas for the development of targeted therapies for AML.

Key words: acute myeloid leukemia; mitochondria; oxidative phosphorylation; metabolism; therapeutic targets

急性髓系白血病 (acute myeloid leukemia, AML) 性增殖的克隆性疾病。在过去的几十年中, AML 是一种以髓系干/祖细胞异常分化为特征, 导致恶性治疗的发展相对较慢, 传统的治疗方法主要包括化

*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-731-84805026; E-mail: jingliucsu@hotmail.com

疗和造血干细胞移植。这些治疗方法在一些患者中表现出一定的疗效，但仍然存在许多局限性，包括耐药性、治疗毒性和缺乏特异性等。因此，迫切需要更具针对性和有效性的治疗策略，以提高 AML 患者的治疗效果。目前国内外对 AML 发病机制的研究取得了显著进展，使 AML 治疗方法不断增加，朝着精准医疗和个性化治疗的方向发展^[1]。在制定临床治疗计划前，分析患者的遗传信息以确定治疗的靶点至关重要^[2]。异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1 和 2 突变患者约占 AML 总患者的 20%^[3]。近年来，美国食品药品监督管理局 (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) 已批准多种新型 AML 治疗药物，其中一些药物直接作用于线粒体，包括异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1 抑制剂 Tibsovo、异柠檬酸脱氢酶 2 抑制剂 Idhifa、B 细胞淋巴瘤 2 (B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2) 抑制剂维奈克拉 (venetoclax)。这些药物的获批体现了线粒体在 AML 治疗中的重要作用。在复发及难治性的 AML 中，常有诊断时未能检测到可选择靶点及靶点耐药的情况^[4-6]。目前 AML 的治疗仍面临艰巨挑战，因此要发掘更多的治疗靶点，满足 AML 精准医疗的迫切需要。

1 线粒体代谢与AML相关性概述

线粒体是细胞能量代谢的中心。线粒体通过三羧酸循环耦联氧化磷酸化 (oxidative phosphorylation, OXPHOS) 产生大量 ATP，为细胞生理活动提供所需的能量。线粒体也参与许多其他重要的代谢过程，如脂肪酸氧化、一碳单位代谢等，产生多种代谢中间产物。此外，除了能量代谢，线粒体还参与细胞凋亡、自噬等过程^[7]。在这些生理过程中，相对于

正常造血干细胞，原始 AML 细胞显示出更明显的分裂增殖，因而需要更多的能量，这导致了线粒体数目的增加。特别是白血病干细胞 (leukemic stem cells, LSCs)，对于线粒体呼吸的依赖更加突出，因此相较于正常造血干细胞，AML 细胞线粒体数量显著增加^[8]。在 AML 细胞中，Bcl-2 的高表达抑制了线粒体的凋亡途径，因此导致了对化疗的耐药等现象^[9]。此外，AML 细胞更依赖线粒体提供能量，尤其是 LSCs 需要保持足够数量的线粒体并维持较高水平的线粒体自噬活性，以消除衰老损伤的线粒体以保持其干性^[10]。线粒体融合通过改变代谢状态影响 AML 细胞的生存^[11]。更重要的是，LSCs 被认为是 AML 复发的重要原因。LSCs 与正常造血干细胞的代谢状态存在显著差异，因此靶向代谢成为一种潜在的治疗复发 AML 的方法^[9, 12]。这些线粒体代谢变化导致 AML 细胞线粒体功能的紊乱，本文将从多个角度详细综述 AML 细胞线粒体代谢异常的机制及潜在靶点研究进展。关于原始 AML 细胞、LSCs 以及正常造血干细胞代谢状态等的差异见表 1^[9, 13-22]。

2 氨基酸代谢在AML中的作用

氨基酸可以通过多种途径参与三羧酸循环，包括但不限于代谢产生 α -酮戊二酸、延胡索酸等直接参与循环。当三羧酸循环受到阻碍时，氨基酸代谢可以为其提供一定程度的代偿^[23]。Jones 等人^[17]深入研究了氨基酸代谢在 LSCs 中的重要性，发现 LSCs 更依赖线粒体呼吸，总氨基酸的缺失通过损害 OXPHOS 对 LSCs 产生抑制作用。此外，Jones 等人以活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 为标准，

表1. 原始急性髓系白血病(AML)细胞、白血病干细胞(LSCs)与正常造血干细胞代谢特征与靶点差异

Table 1. Differences of metabolism characteristics and targets among primary AML cells, LSCs and normal hematopoietic stem cells

	Primary AML cells	LSCs	Hematopoietic stem cells
Mitochondrial number	+	+	
OXPHOS		+	
Electron transport chain		+	
Glycolysis	+		+
Division and replication	+		
Amino acid metabolism		+	
Fatty acid metabolism		+	
Glutamine metabolism	+	+	
Bcl-2	+	+	

+ indicates relatively high among the three types of cells. AML, acute myeloid leukemia; LSCs, leukemic stem cells; OXPHOS, oxidative phosphorylation.

将 AML 细胞分为 ROS 较低和 ROS 较高的两群,从而区分 LSCs 和原始 AML 细胞, LSCs 表现为低 ROS。在体外培养条件下,总氨基酸的缺失在原始 AML 细胞群中可以通过糖酵解等途径得到补偿;而 LSCs 并不依赖糖酵解,有一定的代谢脆弱性。复发 AML 中的 LSCs 群体可通过脂肪酸代谢补偿氨基酸缺失,挽救 OXPHOS,从而维持细胞存活^[17]。

2.1 谷氨酰胺影响 AML 细胞存活的机制

研究表明,AML 对谷氨酰胺表现出明显的依赖性^[24, 25]。Gregory 等研究显示,谷氨酰胺酶抑制剂 CB-839 能够诱导多个 AML 细胞系线粒体中 ROS 的积累,并增加细胞凋亡,这种作用是通过抑制谷氨酰胺摄取和代谢引起的,导致其下游产物 α -酮戊二酸减少,阻碍了三羧酸循环,同时,谷氨酰胺也是合成谷胱甘肽 (glutathione, GSH) 的原料,这导致抗氧化剂 GSH 水平降低,线粒体中 ROS 积累和氧化应激水平升高,从而诱导细胞凋亡^[26]。

谷氨酰胺分解代谢能够产生多种细胞生存所需要的物质,包括 α -酮戊二酸和天冬氨酸等。其中, α -酮戊二酸是三羧酸循环的中间产物,回补反应是在一定程度上补充三羧酸循环中间代谢物供给的代谢反应,而在肿瘤细胞代谢重编程的环境下,三羧酸循环通常需要回补反应的支持^[27, 28]。

2.2 靶向谷氨酰胺代谢抑制 AML

在认识到谷氨酰胺在 AML 中的功能后,针对谷氨酰胺的研究已经发现了一些潜在的靶点,包括但不限于相关的氨基酸转运蛋白溶质载体家族 1 成员 5 (solute carrier family 1 member 5, SLC1A5)、溶质载体家族 38 成员 1 (solute carrier family 38 member 1, SLC38A1)、信号转录及激活因子 3-骨髓细胞瘤 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 3-myelocytomatosis oncogene, STAT3-MYC) 轴、哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR) 等^[29-33]。这种复杂的代谢相关性以多种方式共同影响着细胞的生存,靶点之间的相关性和协同作用为 AML 代谢靶向治疗提供了新的思路。

2.2.1 靶向谷氨酰胺摄取抑制 AML

谷氨酰胺的缺失可抑制哺乳动物雷帕霉素复合物 1 (mammalian target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1),从而诱导 AML 细胞发生凋亡。mTOR 是 mTORC1 的一个重要组成部分,对于细胞的生长和代谢具有关键作用。在所有白血病细胞系中,都可以观察到 SLC1A5 蛋白的表达,抑制高亲和力谷氨酰胺转运

蛋白 SLC1A5 可以有效降低细胞内谷氨酰胺的水平^[29]。MYC 通过对 SLC1A5 的调控对 mTORC1 产生影响。在 MYC 单倍体功能不全的小鼠中,SLC1A5 受到抑制,减少了 MYC^{+/-} 细胞对谷氨酰胺的摄取,从而降低 mTORC1 的活性^[33]。此外,氨基酸转运蛋白家族中的另一成员 SLC38A1 在 AML 中也表现出高水平的表达,并与患者的不良预后相关,高表达 SLC38A1 的患者具有较高的不良风险核型发生率,提示 SLC38A1 也可能是 AML 治疗的潜在靶标^[31]。

2.2.2 靶向 STAT3-MYC 轴抑制 AML

MYC 是一类核蛋白类癌基因,能够调控葡萄糖摄取、谷氨酰胺合成、脂肪酸合成等代谢过程,对于细胞的营养摄取和能量积累具有重要的调节作用^[34]。在 AML 中,MYC 通常处于活跃状态,可能是诱导白血病发生的原因^[35]。STAT3-MYC 轴能够通过调节谷氨酰胺的转运来影响 OXPHOS,从而影响 LSCs 的存活。MYC 是 STAT3 的下游靶标,STAT3 通过 MYC 来调节 SLC1A5 的表达,从而影响 LSCs 中谷氨酰胺的分解代谢,使用药理学小分子 STAT3 抑制剂 F25 处理 LSCs 与正常造血干细胞,发现抑制 STAT3 能够选择性地杀伤 LSCs,而对正常造血干细胞没有可识别的影响^[32]。STAT3 抑制可以降低线粒体电子传递链复合物 I、II 的活性,而添加谷氨酰胺和 α -酮戊二酸可以挽救电子传递链复合物 II 和 III 的活性^[36, 37],这表明 F25 的杀伤作用是通过三羧酸循环介导的。由于 STAT3 是一种转录因子,研究人员进一步研究其是否是通过影响电子传递链复合物基因表达来实现调节,结果显示,在 STAT3 抑制后,线粒体电子传递链复合物基因表达并没有明显变化。LSCs 的存活对于 GSH 也具有依赖性,抑制 STAT3 会导致 GSH 水平下降。GSH 通过影响琥珀酰脱氢酶 A 的活性来调节 OXPHOS,而 GSH 水平下降会进一步损害 OXPHOS^[21]。研究显示,消耗谷氨酰胺无法根除 LSCs,这可能是因为其他氨基酸起到了补偿作用;而当抑制 STAT3 时,细胞无法完全进行这种补偿,从而在消除 LSCs 方面产生了更好的效果^[17]。这些研究强调了 STAT3-MYC 轴在线粒体功能调节中的作用,并为 AML 治疗中消除 LSCs 提供了有希望的靶点。

谷氨酰胺对于 MYC 也有一定的调控作用。谷氨酰胺分解产生的 α -酮戊二酸能够稳定 MYC,阻止其泛素化;此外,MYC 还能够增强谷氨酰胺转

运蛋白的活性, 并促进谷氨酰胺的分解, 从而通过谷氨酰胺-MYC 前馈机制促进肿瘤的进展^[28]。使用谷氨酰胺酶小分子抑制剂来抑制 MYC, 是一种针对高表达 MYC 的肿瘤的可行策略。正如之前提到的, AML 细胞中 MYC 通常处于激活状态, 这为 AML 的治疗靶点研究提供了重要线索。

AML 是一种异质性非常强的疾病, 有多种亚型, 靶向谷氨酰胺代谢依赖在某些亚型中的临床应用已有研究证明是可行的, 例如, FMS 样酪氨酸激酶 3 内部串联重复 (FMS related tyrosine kinase 3 internal tandem duplication, FLT3-ITD) 是 AML 疾病中最重要的驱动突变^[38, 39]。在携带 FLT3-ITD 突变的 AML 患者中, FLT3 抑制剂, 即酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (tyrosine kinase inhibitors, TKI) 表现出一定的治疗效果, 但患者的预后仍然不理想^[40]。Gallipoli 等人研究显示 FLT3-ITD AML 具有谷氨酰胺代谢依赖性, 尽管 TKI 可以降低 FLT3-ITD AML 细胞的糖酵解和对葡萄糖的利用, 但它对该细胞谷氨酰胺代谢的抑制作用较弱, 谷氨酰胺代谢仍然为三羧酸循环提供 20%~40% 的中间产物, 为细胞提供维持存活能量; 与此同时, 由谷氨酰胺产生的 GSH 也有助于维持细胞的氧化还原平衡, 促进 AML 细胞的生存; 加入谷氨酰胺酶抑制剂 CB-839 和减少谷氨酰胺与 GSH 供应可抑制 AML 细胞的生长^[40]。此外, 对于 FLT3-ITD AML 细胞, 联合使用 TKI AC220 与谷氨酰胺酶抑制剂 CB-839 可减少基础呼吸和最大呼吸期间的耗氧量, 并增加细胞内 ROS 的产生, 使携带 FLT3-ITD 患者的原发性 AML 样本细胞集落形成减少, 进一步证明了靶向代谢的治疗可能性^[40]。Gregory 等进一步研究了 FLT3 抑制剂对 AML 细胞谷氨酰胺代谢的影响, 结果显示, AC220 可阻断谷氨酰胺转运, CB-839 可切断谷氨酰胺向谷氨酸的转化, 这两种方法以不同的机制干扰了谷氨酰胺代谢, 抑制 GSH 的生成; 在体内, CB-839 通过抑制谷氨酰胺酶增强 AC220 对白血病细胞的杀伤效果, 并显著提高了患者来源的异种移植 AML 小鼠模型的存活率^[41]。该研究为联合应用 FLT3 抑制剂和谷氨酰胺代谢抑制剂的治疗策略提供了支持。

3 脂肪酸代谢在 AML 耐药中的作用

在高 ROS 的 AML 细胞中, 总氨基酸的缺失可通过糖酵解进行代谢补偿, 而 LSCs 则通过增强脂肪酸代谢来产生耐药性^[19]。这也表明脂肪酸代谢与

氨基酸代谢一样, 为 AML 提供了备用的代谢途径。Salunkhe 等人研究显示, 耐药的 AML 细胞系中脂质代谢途径显著富集, 脂肪酸氧化速率增加, OXPHOS 水平也增强, 而有氧糖酵解水平相对较低; 抑制 OXPHOS 和脂肪酸代谢的药物能够增强耐药 AML 细胞对化疗药物的敏感性, 进一步说明了脂肪酸氧化作为一种备用代谢途径, 可通过增强 OXPHOS 来维持耐药 AML 细胞的存活^[42]。

多项研究揭示了脂肪酸代谢为 AML 细胞提供代谢补偿的机制。Stevens 等人研究了脂肪酸代谢对 AML 耐药性的具体影响^[43], 他们首先在维奈克拉联合阿扎胞苷 (venetoclax/azacitidine, ven/aza) 治疗中的敏感和抗性 AML 细胞中进行了稳定同位素标记棕榈酸酯分析, 结果显示, 抗性 LSCs 中脂肪酸氧化的底物摄取和产物均显著增加, 表明脂肪酸转运在 LSCs 对 ven/aza 的抵抗中发挥了重要作用。影响线粒体中脂肪酸代谢的因素有很多, 研究人员在众多因素中特别关注了在 AML 环境下髓细胞白血病蛋白 1 (myeloid cell leukemia-1, Mcl-1) 的作用。对于耐药 LSCs, Mcl-1 的抑制不仅降低了脂肪酸代谢, 同时也减少了氨基酸代谢。通过联合应用 Mcl-1 抑制剂和 ven/aza 处理耐药的 LSCs, 以及将未经处理的耐药 LSCs 移植到免疫缺陷小鼠中, 研究人员观察到了联合用药显著的治疗效果^[43, 44]。

此外, 研究表明, ven/aza 耐药的原因之一是脂肪酸氧化的激活^[43, 45]。8-氯腺苷是一种抑制 RNA 合成的氯衍生物, 磷酸化后的 8-氯腺苷可以抑制 ATP 合酶, 从而抑制 OXPHOS。8-氯腺苷与维奈克拉联合几乎完全抑制 AML 细胞系的氧耗, 进一步证明了这两种药物在 OXPHOS 抑制方面具有协同作用; 更重要的是, 8-氯腺苷还抑制了 AML 细胞系中的脂肪酸代谢, 这不仅增强了维奈克拉在体内的抗白血病活性, 而且这种联合应用抑制了复发 AML 患者的脂肪酸氧化代谢, 极大程度地消除了 LSCs^[46]。然而, 8-氯腺苷单独作用的机制相对复杂, 它通过下调转录起始因子来抑制 p53 水平的上升, 从而抑制核糖体合成。8-氯腺苷对 p53 的这种作用反而增加了脂肪酸氧化和 OXPHOS, 在抗 AML 作用上表现出自限性; 但当加入维奈克拉后, 可以在一定程度上抵消 8-氯腺苷的自限作用, 这两种药物共同靶向 rRNA 合成、脂肪酸氧化和 OXPHOS, 降低 LSCs 的存活率, 二者联用是一种很有希望的治疗方法^[47]。

阿糖胞苷 (cytarabine) 耐药的 AML 细胞中脂肪酸氧化和线粒体 OXPHOS 水平增加, 抑制脂肪酸氧化和 OXPHOS 会使耐药细胞恢复敏感性^[48, 49]。AML 细胞对阿糖胞苷的敏感性与抗氧化酶的去乙酰化和线粒体 ROS 水平密切相关。沉默调节蛋白 3 (Sirtuin 3, SIRT3) 是一种脱乙酰化酶, 可通过去乙酰化来激活线粒体内的抗氧化酶以消除 ROS; SIRT3 还可以调节线粒体的活性, 重新编程线粒体代谢^[50]。这种功能使得 SIRT3 成为 AML 细胞化学耐药性的关键调控因子, SIRT3 选择性抑制剂 3-TYP 可在一定程度上消除 AML 细胞对阿糖胞苷的耐药性, 与阿糖胞苷单独治疗相比, 3-TYP 与阿糖胞苷联合使用表现出更好的治疗效果^[51]。Ma 等研究显示, 特异性小泛素样修饰物 (small ubiquitin-like modifier, SUMO) 蛋白酶 1 能够使 SIRT3 去 SUMO 化, 这种修饰通过抑制 SIRT3 的降解增强去乙酰化作用^[51]。更有趣的是, SIRT3 去 SUMO 化可以通过下调 Split 多毛增强子 1 (hairy and enhancer of Split 1, HES1) 增强脂肪酸氧化。研究显示, HES1 的缺失会上调脂肪酸代谢基因的表达, 从而增强脂肪酸氧化^[52]。在这个过程中, 过度表达 HES1 或者使用脂肪酸氧化抑制剂 etomoxir 都能够恢复 AML 细胞对化疗的敏感性, 值得注意的是, 化疗药物本身会诱导 SIRT3 去 SUMO 化, 而这种修饰反过来又会进一步赋予 AML 细胞对化疗药物的抗性^[53]。在深入了解这一新机制后, 无论是靶向 SUMO 化, 还是通过过度表达 HES1 来抑制脂肪酸氧化, 都为治疗 AML 提供了新的研究思路。不过, 总体而言, 这些思路仍然是针对 AML 细胞线粒体 OXPHOS、氧化还原状态和代谢方面的特点。

一些靶向脂肪酸代谢的化合物显示出一定的抗 AML 特性, 而且在联合应用时效果更佳。其中, Avocatin B 是一种新型的脂肪酸氧化小分子抑制剂, 同时还能够降低还原型辅酶 II 和 GSH 的水平, 从而提高 ROS 的产生, 诱导 AML 细胞死亡, 这种死亡是线粒体介导的, 具有线粒体蛋白细胞色素 C 和其他线粒体凋亡诱导因子释放的特征^[54]。LSCs 位于骨髓中, 而骨髓微环境含有较多脂肪细胞。当与骨髓来源的脂肪细胞共培养时, Avocatin B 的抗白血病作用受到抑制。LSCs 细胞诱导脂肪细胞的脂肪分解, Avocatin B 增加了与脂肪细胞共培养的 AML 细胞游离脂肪酸的摄取, 激活了糖酵解, 不再诱导凋亡; 然而, 当 Avocatin B 与阿糖胞苷联合使用时,

Avocatin B 又显示出协同的促凋亡作用 (图 1)^[54]。

4 代谢酶发挥非代谢功能在 AML 中的作用

近 20 年来, 越来越多的代谢酶被发现具有非代谢功能。多种代谢酶能够迁移到细胞核内, 参与染色质结构的调控以调节基因表达^[55], 或者参与 DNA 损伤修复的调控^[56]。己糖激酶 2 (hexokinase 2, HK2) 是催化糖酵解第一步反应的限速酶, 主要定位在线粒体外膜上, 在多种癌细胞中高表达^[57]。在 AML 中, HK2 不仅通过影响 AML 细胞的糖酵解来影响细胞存活, 还通过非代谢途径对 AML 细胞产生影响。线粒体代谢酶 HK2 可迁移到 AML 和正常造血干祖细胞的细胞核中, 核中的 HK2 过度表达会增加 LSCs 的干性, 并抑制细胞分化, 这种作用是通过与调节染色质开放的核蛋白相互作用来实现的, 从而影响细胞 DNA 修复位点的可及性; HK2 在核中的过度表达能够减少双链断裂, 为 LSCs 提供一定的化学抗性^[58]。类似的作用也存在于己糖激酶 3, 这种代谢酶在 AML 细胞系模型的终末分化过程中高度上调, 己糖激酶 3 敲除会导致细胞染色质结构发生变化, 从而促使 AML 细胞程序性死亡, 同时氧化应激和 DNA 损伤途径也会相应富集^[59]。

乙醛脱氢酶 2 (aldehyde dehydrogenase 2, ALDH2) 定位于线粒体, 通过将乙醛氧化为乙酸发挥代谢作用。ALDH2 的遗传多态性与多种癌症的风险性相关^[60]。越来越多的研究表明, ALDH 活性在肿瘤中是一种有价值的标志物^[61, 62]。不仅在实体瘤中, 在 AML 中抑制 ALDH2 可增加 AML 细胞对化疗的敏感性^[63]。ALDH2 参与范尼可贫血 (Fanconi anemia, FA) 向 AML 进展的发生, 同时 ALDH2 还与 AML 阿霉素耐药相关。ALDH2 基因沉默的 AML 细胞出现内源性醛的积累, 这种积累会导致 DNA 损伤, 而该损伤需要被 FA 蛋白修复, 从而使 ALDH2 沉默的 AML 细胞对 FA 蛋白产生依赖性, 在二者同时缺失的条件下, 醛诱导的 DNA 损伤如达到一个阈值, 可诱发 AML 细胞死亡^[64]。

5 氧化应激和 OXPHOS 在 AML 中的作用

OXPHOS 是一种重要的代谢途径, 通过将底物 (如葡萄糖和脂肪酸) 氧化与 ADP 磷酸化耦联来产生 ATP, 为细胞提供能量。与正常造血细胞相比, AML 细胞对 OXPHOS 产生 ATP 的依赖性更高^[65]。

助于维持癌细胞生存。这一过程涉及多种代谢酶的调整,增加了代谢治疗的复杂性。研究显示,Bcl-2作为OXPHOS的正调节因子,其抑制可减少AML细胞中的OXPHOS;然而,对于原始AML细胞,抑制其OXPHOS会强烈诱导糖酵解,而在LSCs中,一旦OXPHOS被抑制,糖酵解水平无法代偿性增加,使得Bcl-2抑制剂能够有选择性地清除LSCs^[9]。

AML细胞与正常造血干细胞相比具有更高的线粒体质量,但是其呼吸链复合物的活性并没有相应增加,表明AML细胞的呼吸链备用储备能力较低,更容易受到氧化应激的影响^[20]。为了充分了解氧化呼吸链的脆弱性,一些研究探索了氧化呼吸链复合物抑制剂在AML中的作用。首先,Molina等研究显示,AML细胞对于IACS-010759(一种高效、高选择性线粒体电子传递链复合物I小分子抑制剂)非常敏感,并且AML可显著延长AML小鼠的生存期^[70]。然而,IACS-010759在1期临床试验中表现不佳,伴着急性限制性毒性,如血液中乳酸升高和神经毒性,这也强调了在开发OXPHOS抑制剂时需要更加谨慎,并要关注潜在的神经毒性问题^[71]。

相较于新型小分子抑制剂,更安全的化合物Mubritinib以及已经相对成熟的药物二甲双胍也可用于靶向电子传递链复合物I^[72,73]。与此前的研究结果一致,Wang等研究显示,在野生型小鼠以及有机阳离子转运蛋白敲除小鼠体内抑制OXPHOS会导致代偿性的糖酵解上调,这可能会产生乳酸中毒的副作用,抑制OXPHOS的强度越高,乳酸中毒的风险越大^[74]。尽管二甲双胍可以抑制OXPHOS,但其效力相对于IACS-010759较弱^[72]。然而,考虑到乳酸中毒的潜在风险,这也可被视为一种优势。鉴于氧化呼吸链抑制剂IACS-010759已经初步显示出治疗潜力,但由于其安全性问题,该抑制剂的1期临床试验被终止,因此仍需要进一步研究和开发更安全有效的OXPHOS抑制剂^[72]。如前所述,AML细胞系在代谢上存在显著的异质性,其中MLL/AF9基因型的AML细胞对OXPHOS具有高度依赖性。在混合谱系白血病(mixed lineage leukemia, MLL)中,AF9是最常见的伙伴基因之一。伙伴基因是指染色体易位后,基因重排导致癌基因与易位处的某个基因一起形成的一个致癌的变异基因。二甲双胍已被证明能够显著抑制MLL/AF9 AML细胞的增殖^[75]。

二甲双胍不仅抑制OXPHOS,还可通过抑制线

粒体从骨髓基质细胞向AML细胞的转移增强AML细胞对化疗的敏感性^[76]。这种对OXPHOS的依赖增加与AML细胞对缺氧骨髓微环境的代谢适应有关。对于部分AML细胞尤其是LSCs,骨髓壁龛中的缺氧微环境以及骨髓基质细胞通过影响其代谢状态,促进AML细胞的存活。在骨髓基质细胞和AML细胞共培养中,基质细胞通过将线粒体转移至AML细胞中,增加其OXPHOS和三羧酸循环活性,增加ATP产生,使AML细胞获得化疗耐药性,增加的OXPHOS和ATP可激活mTOCR1,增强AML细胞对化疗的抗性^[77,78]。与二甲双胍抑制线粒体转移的作用相反的是,IACS-010759抑制OXPHOS后诱导骨髓基质细胞中线粒体向AML细胞转移;同时,OXPHOS抑制还诱导AML细胞内源性线粒体的裂变,补充细胞中功能性线粒体数目,从而对OXPHOS抑制产生抗性^[79]。另外,线粒体转移的机制之一是通过NADPH氧化酶-2衍生的超氧化物推动线粒体从骨髓基质细胞转移到原始AML细胞中,这意味着癌细胞通过增加非恶性供体细胞中的氧化应激来促进这种转移,抑制NADPH氧化酶-2可阻止骨髓间充质干细胞中线粒体向AML细胞迁移,从而产生抗AML的效果^[80]。

骨髓间充质细胞可以促进MLL/AF9型AML的发展和化疗产生耐药性。前文提到MLL/AF9基因型的AML细胞对于OXPHOS具有高度依赖性,而在这项研究中,Forte等也发现了支持MLL/AF9 AML细胞存活的骨髓基质细胞在能量供给方面可增强OXPHOS和三羧酸循环的活性,这再次凸显出OXPHOS在化疗逃逸的AML细胞中的重要作用^[66]。

Caseinolytic protease (ClpP)是一种丝氨酸蛋白酶,位于线粒体基质,其功能是降解线粒体中错误折叠或受损的蛋白,对于细胞稳态的维持至关重要。大约一半的AML患者存在ClpP表达增加的现象,ClpP与线粒体呼吸链和蛋白酶相互作用,敲除ClpP会抑制OXPHOS和线粒体代谢,从而损伤AML细胞^[81]。进一步研究显示,ClpP的过度激活可通过选择性降解呼吸链蛋白底物并且破坏线粒体结构和功能来抑制AML;同时,另一种线粒体蛋白酶——神经溶解素,被发现可促进呼吸链复合物的形成,对维持线粒体呼吸链的完整性具有重要作用,抑制神经溶解素也可以起到抑制AML的效果^[82,83]。

线粒体中多种代谢过程在AML中通过影响OXPHOS产生作用。正如前文所述,AML对谷氨

酰胺代谢有明显的依赖性。这种依赖性的产生机制也与 OXPHOS 密切相关。谷氨酰胺是抗氧化物质 GSH 的前体，可作为抗氧化剂调节线粒体内 ROS 水平，从而维持细胞的氧化还原平衡，避免细胞因氧化应激而发生凋亡^[25]。FLT3 抑制剂导致 FLT3-ITD AML 细胞凋亡的原因是提高线粒体过氧化物水平，而线粒体 ROS 的积累则是还原型 GSH 减少和磷酸戊糖途径抑制的共同结果。FLT3 抑制剂导致谷氨酸和谷氨酰胺代谢物减少，二代 FLT3 抑制剂 Gilteritinib 处理会减少还原型 GSH，导致线粒体 ROS 升高^[84]，这种作用机制与前文中描述的谷氨酰胺抑制剂 CB-839 抑制 AML 细胞生长的机制相一致^[41]。CD34⁺ AML 细胞中多种 GSH 途径调节蛋白的表达上调，使用小白菊内酯或胡椒酮可诱导 CD34⁺ AML 细胞中 GSH 耗竭，诱导细胞凋亡^[85]。

由于代谢的补偿机制以及 AML 的异质性等因素，单一使用 OXPHOS 抑制剂并未显示出明显的疗效，但与常用治疗药物联合使用时效果更为显著，具体见表 2^[46, 51, 76, 86–92]。考虑到电子传递链复合物 I 抑制剂 IACS-010759 的神经毒性等问题，可以考虑用其他电子传递链复合物 I 抑制剂，如二甲双胍，作为治疗选择。

6 靶向细胞死亡抑制AML

线粒体凋亡是细胞死亡主要的途径，在癌症中常有线粒体凋亡的失调出现，癌细胞存在对正常线粒体凋亡进行抵抗或逃避的机制^[93]。在 AML 中，越容易发生线粒体凋亡，AML 预后越好，耐药性

较低，可以通过 BH3 分析评估线粒体凋亡，有学者建议将 BH3 分析纳入 AML 的治疗指标中，这表明线粒体凋亡在 AML 发生、发展和治疗中的重要作用^[94, 95]。线粒体凋亡由 Bcl-2 家族调控。Bcl-2 家族包含 3 个亚家族，抗凋亡蛋白 (Bcl-2、Mcl-1、Bcl-xl、Bcl-w 等)，促凋亡蛋白 (Bak、Bax) 以及 BH3 亚家族 (Bax、Bid、Bim 等)。在没有触发线粒体凋亡的情况下，Bax/Bak 与抗凋亡蛋白结合形成异二聚体，线粒体膜结构维持完整；出现线粒体凋亡信号后，促凋亡蛋白增加或 BH3 亚家族增加，与抗凋亡蛋白竞争促凋亡蛋白的结合，使得游离的促凋亡蛋白增多，游离的促凋亡蛋白可以插入线粒体膜上，使多种促凋亡因子释放到细胞质中，诱导细胞线粒体凋亡^[96]。

研究表明，常规化疗药物利用线粒体凋亡途径来消灭癌细胞。线粒体凋亡的启动能力差异不仅影响了化疗的初始响应率，还决定了复发的风险程度。多种癌细胞通过过度表达 Bcl-2 来抵抗凋亡^[97, 98]，因此对化疗产生抗性。与造血干细胞相比，原始 AML 细胞和 LSCs 中 Bcl-2 表达增多，而造血干细胞相对更依赖 Mcl-1，对 Bcl-2 的抑制相对不敏感，针对这种差异，抑制 Bcl-2 能够特异性地促使内源性凋亡途径对 AML 细胞造成损伤^[94]。

维奈克拉是一种高度选择性、口服可吸收、生物利用度高的 Bcl-2 抑制剂，已被批准用于合并症严重、不适合强化疗或者年龄在 75 岁以上的 AML 患者，并且在这些患者中表现出良好的疗效和安全性^[99]。然而，耐药性仍旧是维奈克拉治疗面临的挑战，针对这一问题已有大量的研究。抗凋亡蛋白家族其他成员的上调是维奈克拉耐药的主要机制之一，比如 Mcl-1 表达的上调^[100, 101]。此外，选择性 Mcl-1 抑制剂能够使对维奈克拉产生耐药的 AML 细胞重新变得对其敏感^[102]。根据 BH3 分析上调的 Bcl-2 家族成员，针对性地进行联合用药是在特定临床情况下的一种选择，但目前其他抗凋亡家族成员抑制剂仍在研究开发中^[103]。Chen 等研究显示，酪蛋白水解肽酶 B (caseinolytic peptidase B, CLPB，一种线粒体伴侣蛋白) 在 AML 中表现出较高的水平，用维奈克拉处理 AML 细胞后，CLPB 蛋白水平显著上调，CLPB 通过与线粒体塑形蛋白家族成员相互作用，共同维持线粒体结构稳定，对凋亡信号产生抗性，而 CLPB 缺失可以恢复 AML 细胞对维奈托克的敏感性^[104]。

表2. 氧化磷酸化抑制剂联合用药的靶点

Table 2. Targets of OXPHOS inhibitor combination therapy

Drug combination	Targeted metabolism
Ascorbic acid + butylguanine	ETCI, OXPHOS, glycolysis
Metformin + cytarabine	OXPHOS
CUDC-907+ venetoclax	TCA, OXPHOS
Azacitidine + venetoclax	ETCII, TCA, OXPHOS
IACS-010759+ venetoclax	OXPHOS
SIRT3 inhibitor + cytarabine	OXPHOS
8-chloroadenosine + venetoclax	OXPHOS, FAO
SYK inhibitor + cytarabine	OXPHOS
EVT-70+ cytarabine	ETCI, OXPHOS

SIRT3, sirtuin 3; OXPHOS, oxidative phosphorylation; ETCI, electron transport chain complex I; ETCII, electron transport chain complex II; TCA, tricarboxylic acid cycle; FAO, fatty acid oxidation; SYK, spleen tyrosine kinase.

然而，单药治疗的效果存在限制，目前维奈克拉的药物联用方案正在不断探索中，具有很高的临床价值。有很多非常有潜力的药物联合正在临床试验阶段（表3）^[90, 105-109]。

7 靶向线粒体自噬抑制AML

线粒体自噬是细胞对其内部线粒体的一种选择性消除机制，是线粒体质量控制的主要方式。线粒体自噬在癌症代谢重编程、细胞干性维持、细胞氧化还原状态等方面有重要作用^[110, 111]。LSCs依赖于较高的线粒体自噬活性来保持低ROS状态，维持干性^[112]。线粒体分裂蛋白1 (mitochondrial fission protein 1, FIS1) 在AML中过表达，AMP活化蛋白激酶作为FIS1上游分子共同调节LSCs线粒体自噬，抑制FIS1可通过诱导线粒体自噬缺陷损害LSCs自我更新能力^[112]。选择性自噬需要自噬受体的参与。螯合体1 (sequestosome 1, SQSTM1)，也称p62，是一种选择性自噬受体，其高表达与人的AML预后不良相关。p62缺失抑制AML细胞增殖并减缓了白血病的发展，这种作用的机制是p62抑制导致线粒体自噬受损，表明选择性自噬在AML中具有重要作用^[113]。XRK3F2是一种针对p62的小分子抑制剂，可通过阻断p62与有缺陷的线粒体结合，抑制选择性线粒体自噬，并通过这种方式产生一定的抗白血病初始细胞 (leukemia-initiating cells, LICs) 作用，同时保留正常的造血干细胞^[111]。Meyer等通过CRISPR-CAS9进行筛选，将OPTN确定为一种自主的线粒体自噬受体，OPTN敲低导致线粒体自噬减少，抑制了AML细胞的增殖^[114]。在FLT3-ITD AML中，神经酰胺介导的线粒体自噬为TKI耐

药性提供一种新策略^[115]。线粒体自噬与多种癌症的发展密切相关。在肝癌中，线粒体自噬可以清除功能异常和过量的线粒体，而线粒体自噬受阻会导致线粒体功能障碍，进而引发肝癌细胞死亡^[116-118]。综上，线粒体自噬在AML发展、耐药中具有重要作用，是AML靶向治疗研究的新方向。

8 总结和展望

线粒体在细胞能量代谢中扮演着核心角色，线粒体代谢对于肿瘤细胞的存活至关重要。癌细胞与正常细胞线粒体代谢过程存在着差异，而在AML中，正常造血干祖细胞与LSCs的代谢差异尤为显著，这使得靶向线粒体代谢成为临床治疗的新方向（图2）。

线粒体代谢整合了细胞内的多个代谢途径，包括氨基酸代谢、脂肪代谢、三羧酸循环以及OXPHOS等。不同类型的白血病细胞显示出不同的代谢状态，这种代谢的多样性成为治疗的难点。同时，不同代谢过程之间存在紧密的联系，抑制其中一个代谢途径通常会导致其他代谢途径的增加，这也是白血病复发和耐药性的主要原因之一。AML细胞更加依赖OXPHOS来供应所需的能量，OXPHOS与电子传递链的耦合为AML治疗提供了许多潜在的靶点，这既是一个机遇，也是一个挑战。谷氨酰胺代谢在AML中也扮演着重要角色，因此对谷氨酰胺的吸收和利用进行干预也展现出潜力。然而，正如前文所述，不同代谢途径之间相互关联，因此单一代谢途径的抑制效果可能不理想。因此，治疗策略应逐渐从单一药物发展为联合治疗。

虽然靶向药物近年来发展迅速，但由于AML

表3. 维奈克拉药物联合治疗临床试验

Table 3. Clinical trials of combination therapy with the venetoclax

Drug combination	Clinical stage	Range of application
Venetoclax + decitabine	II	Newly diagnosed with chemotherapy-ineligible, relapsed, refractory AML
Venetoclax + azacitidine	III	Newly treated patients with IDH1/2 mutation
Alternating use of venetoclax + 5-AZA with CLAD/LDAC	II	Elderly patients (≥ 60 years old)
Venetoclax + idasanutlin	Ib	Relapsed/refractory patients not suitable for cytotoxic chemotherapy
Venetoclax + LDAC + CLAD followed by CLAD + LDAC + Venetoclax + 5-AZA	II	Newly diagnosed elderly patients
Venetoclax + Getitinib	Ib	Patients with FLT3 mutation

AML, acute myeloid leukemia; IDH, isocitrate dehydrogenase; 5-AZA, 5-azacitidine; CLAD/LDAC, cladribine/low-dose cytarabine; FLT3, FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3.

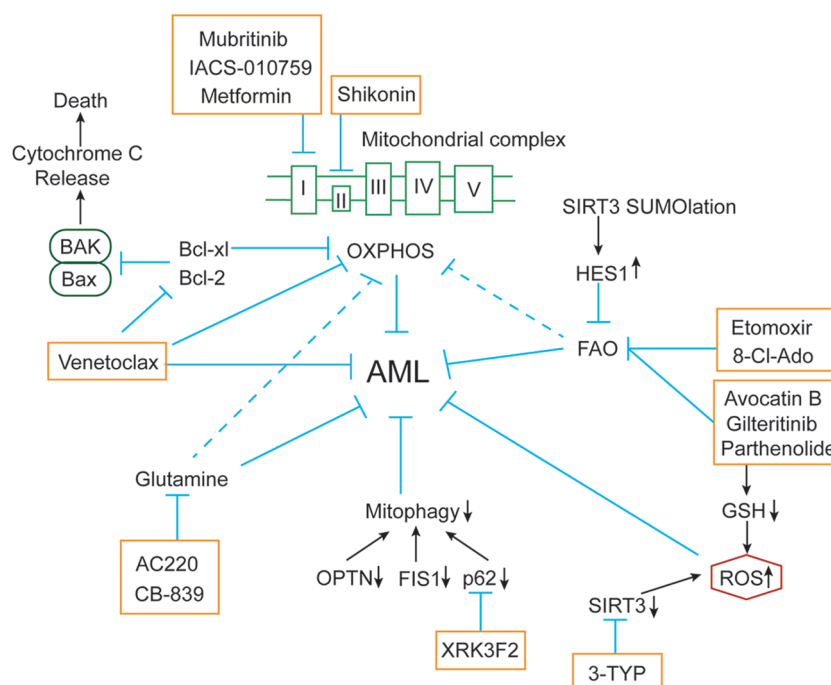


图 2. 急性髓系白血病(AML)中线粒体相关治疗靶点及相关靶向药物

Fig. 2. Mitochondria-related therapeutic targets and target drugs in acute myeloid leukemia (AML). The mitochondrial apoptosis family Bcl-2, oxidative phosphorylation (OXPHOS), fatty acid oxidation (FAO), glutamine metabolism, and mitochondrial autophagy (mitophagy) have all emerged as potential targets for AML therapy. Orange boxes show inhibitors or drugs that have been found to be effective in the clinical study. Bcl-2, B-cell lymphoma-2; Bax, Bcl-2 associated X; BAK, Bcl-2 antagonist/killer; Bcl-xl, B-cell lymphoma-extra large; SIRT3, sirtuin 3; I–V, electron transport chain I–V; FIS1, mitochondrial fission protein 1; p62, sequestosome 1; OPTN, optineurin; GSH, glutathione; ROS, reactive oxygen species; HES1, hairy and enhancer of Split 1. The blue suppression arrows indicate direct suppression, and the dashed blue inhibition arrows indicate indirect inhibition by affecting intermediate metabolites.

的异质性，靶向治疗往往基于精准基因检测。如靶向药物维奈克拉对于核仁磷酸蛋白 1 (nucleophosmin 1, NPM1) 突变患者疗效较好，但对于肿瘤蛋白 53 (tumor protein 53, TP53) 突变患者长期的疗效还有待改善^[119]。靶点需要更进一步的挖掘以满足不同亚型 AML 的治疗。

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