

神经毡蛋白Neuropilin-2相关信号通路研究进展

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摘要

神经毡蛋白2 (Neuropilin-2, Npn-2)是Npn家族中重要成员之一, 在神经系统中, Npn-2最初被认为是脑信号蛋白(Semaphorins, Sema)家族的受体, 参与诱导轴突生长锥的塌陷, 但随后研究发现, Npn-2也是血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的受体, 而血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)对神经元有营养作用, 促进轴突的生长和迁移。此外, Npn-2还在其他疾病的发生发展中有突出作用, 成为靶向治疗的热点。这篇综述着重于对近年Npn-2介导的信号通路进行一个系统的总结, 其中一些神经系统外的信号通路可能给Npn-2在癫痫等神经系统疾病研究中提供思路和借鉴。

关键词

Neuropilin-2, Sema3F, VEGF, 信号通路, 神经系统, 肿瘤

Research Progress of Neuropeptin-2 Related Signaling Pathway

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Abstract

Neuropilin-2 (Npn-2) is one of the important members of the Npn family. In the nervous system, Npn-2 was initially considered to be the receptor of the brain signal proteins (Semaphorins, Sema) family and involved in inducing the collapse of the axon growth cone. However, later studies found

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that Npn-2 is also the receptor of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), which has a nutritional effect on neurons and promotes the growth and migration of axons. In addition, Npn-2 also plays a prominent role in the occurrence and development of other diseases, becoming a hot spot of targeted therapy. This review focuses on a systematic summary of the signal pathways mediated by Npn-2 in recent years. Some signal pathways outside the nervous system may provide ideas and references for Npn-2 in the study of epilepsy and other nervous system diseases.

Keywords

Neuropilin-2, Sema3F, VEGF, Signal Pathways, Nervous System, Tumor

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1. 引言

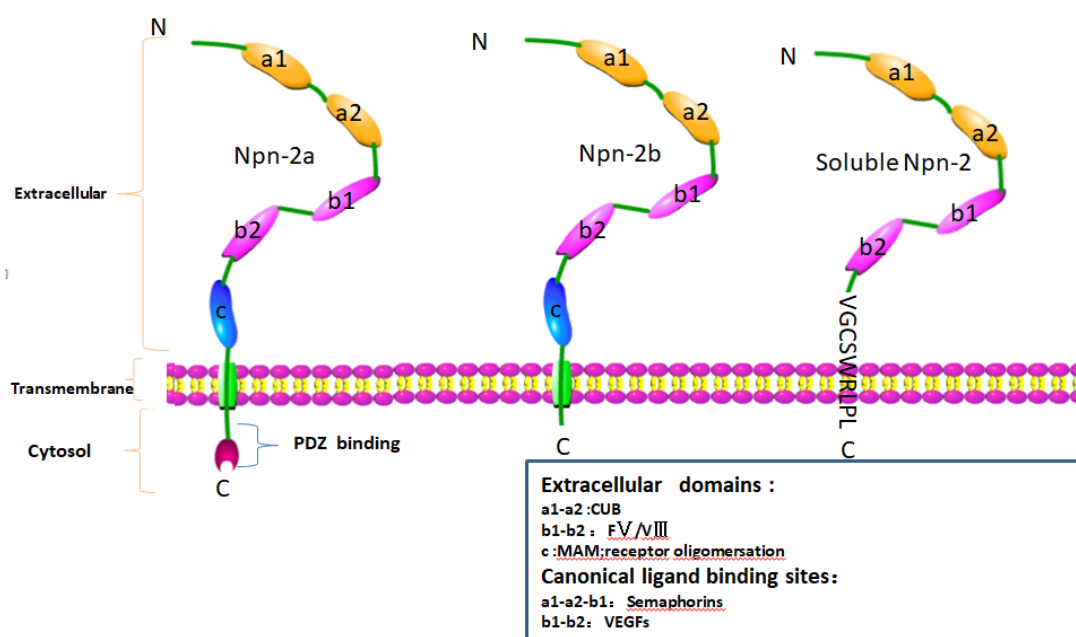


Figure 1. Structure model diagram of Npn-2

图 1. Npn-2 结构模型图

Neuropilin-2 (Npn-2)是进化上保守的单个跨膜糖蛋白共受体，在成年脊椎动物中有广泛的组织分布。Npn 家族包括 Npn-1 和 Npn-2，Npn-2 包括 Npn-2a，Npn-2b，以及替代剪接产生的分泌形式(Npn-2a22，Npn-2a17，Npn-2a0，Npn-2b5，Npn-2b0 和 S9Npn-2) [1]。根据环境刺激和独立信号通路的选择性上调，赋予了 Npn-2a 和 Npn-2b 各自独特的功能[2] [3] [4]。

Npn-2 有五个结构域，细胞外的结构包括 CUB 结构域(a1 和 a2，补体结合同源性)、FV/FVIII 结构域(b1 和 b2，凝血因子 V/VIII 同源性)和 MAM 结构域(c，跨膜肽酶、A-5 蛋白和受体蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶 mu)，以及跨膜区结构域和短胞质区结构域[5]。其中，a1、a2 结合 Sema3F 和 PlexinA3 参与调节神经元中的轴

突引导, b1、b2 与各种 VEGF 结合参与血管和淋巴管的生成[6] [7]。细胞质尾部包含一个 PDZ 结构域结合基序, 该基序负责结合 GIPC1, 即 Sema 家族第 7 类蛋白——糖基磷脂酰肌醇(Glycosyl Phosphatidylinositol, GPI)连接蛋白[8] [9], 它连接 Npns 和肌球蛋白 6 驱动的细胞转运机制, 用于内吞运输并激活小 GTPase 激活蛋白[10] [11]。Npn-1 和 Npn-2a 的信号受羧基末端 PDZ 结合基序的调控, 其与 PDZ 结构域因子如 GIPC (RGS-GAIP 相互作用蛋白)关联, 而 Npn-2b 的胞质结构域与 GS3K β 相互作用, 独立介导通路[12]。见图 1。

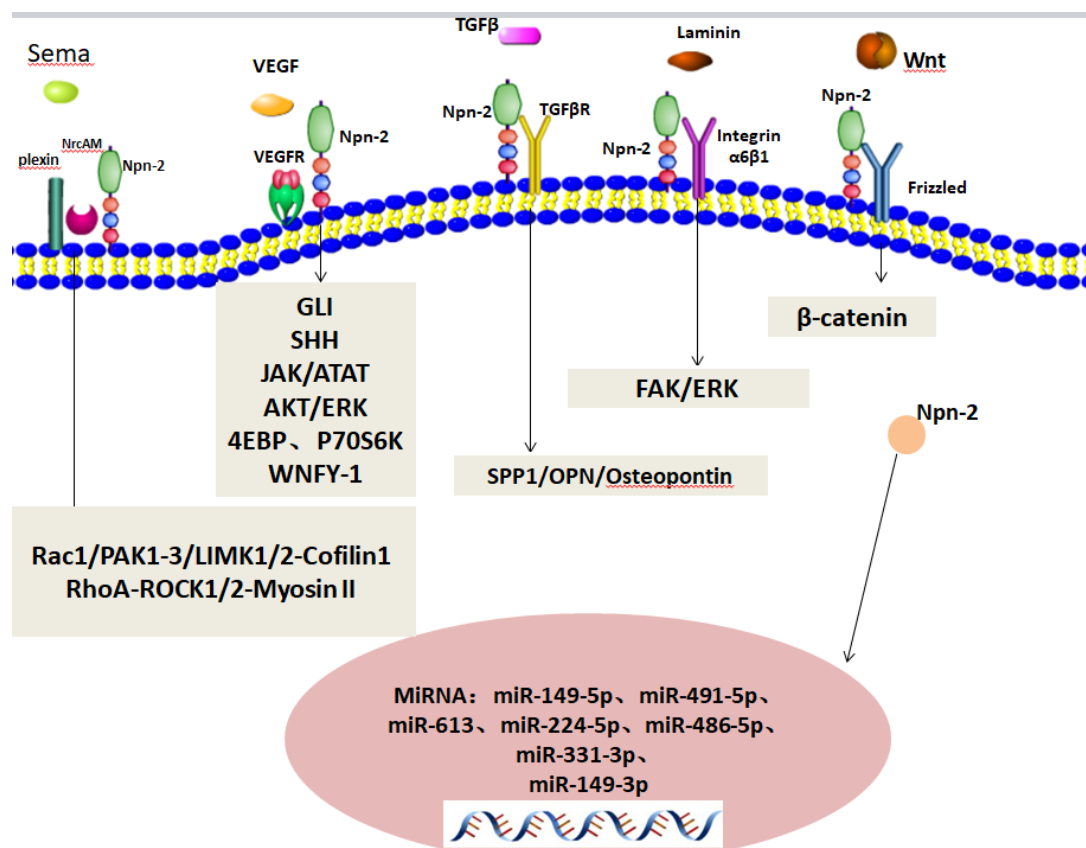


Figure 2. Npn-2 related signal path model diagram

图 2. Npn-2 相关信号通路模型图

2. Sema/Npn-2 相关信号通路

Sema/Npn-2 有关信号通路主要体现在轴突修剪中, 有研究确定了 Sema 与全受体复合物(免疫球蛋白类粘附分子 NrcAM、Npn-2 和 PlexinA3)结合后诱导树突棘中小 GTPases Rac1 (Rac1-PAK1-3-LIMK1/2-Cofilin1)和 RhoA (RhoA-ROCK1/2-Myosin II)双重信号级联通路的激活[13]。在癫痫大鼠模型中, Npn-2 信号通过 CRMP2 调节轴突侧支形成来调节苔藓纤维发芽。Sema3F/Npn-2 信号下调 CRMP2 磷酸化, 从而削弱 CRMP2 促进轴突侧枝形成和伸长的功能[14]。另外, 前列腺癌研究中发现 CRMP4 通过 Sema3B/Npn-2 信号抑制 VEGF-C 的表达而表现出抗转移作用[15]。

在缺血性视网膜病研究中证明了 HIF-2 α 在缺氧条件下直接调节 EC 中的 Sema3G 转录。Sema3G 通过 Npn-2/PlexinD1 受体增加内皮细胞中的 β -catenin, 从而协调 β -catenin 和 VE-cadherin 之间的相互作用。此外, 补充 Sema3G 可增强健康血管网络的形成, 并促进血管重塑过程中患病的血管系统消退[16]。

在过表达 FOXF1 的小鼠 E18.5 肺中进行了一项 ChIP-seq 分析, 结果显示具有各种 FOXF1 异常的肺泡毛细血管发育不良伴肺静脉错位(ACDMPV)患者中 Semas、Plxns 和 Npns 水平失调, 该分析揭示了 FOXF1 与其基因座的直接相互作用, 意味着 SHH/FOXF1 和 Sema/Npn 信号通路之间存在潜在的相互作用[17]。此外, 在糖尿病足的一项研究中发现 FOXM1 通过涉及 Sema3C/Npn-2/Hedgehog 信号传导的机制诱导 M2 巨噬细胞极化, 从而加速糖尿病足溃疡的伤口愈合[18]。

3. VEGF/Npn-2 相关信号通路

3.1. VEGF/Npn-2/GLI 轴

在乳腺癌研究中发现 VEGF/Npn-2 与 GLI 通路相关。研究中表明 VEGF-C/Npn-2/GLI 轴是一种新的保守的旁分泌方式, VEGF-C 通过促进上皮性乳腺癌细胞上皮向间质转化(EMT)来促进肿瘤生长和转移。这里表达 Six1 的 EMT 细胞通过增加 VEGF-C 的产生激活上皮癌细胞中的 GLI 信号[19]。在三阴性乳腺癌(Triple Negative Breast Cancer, TNBC)中, 也表明了 Npn-2 与 GLI 信号通路有关, VEGF-A/Npn-2 轴被证明以自分泌方式激活 GLI1 信号[20]。Rad51 是 HR 途径中介导有效的 DNA 双链断裂修复的必需酶, VEGF/Npn-2 促进 Rad51 的表达和 BRCA1 野生型 TNBC 细胞中的同源重组(HR), 提供了 VEGF/Npn-2 刺激 YAP/TAZ 依赖性 Rad51 表达的证据, 并且 Rad51 是直接的 YAP/TAZ-TEAD 转录靶标[21]。西尔瓦诺等人在肺腺癌细胞研究中发现, Npn-2 通过基质介导的 VEGF-A 刺激上调 HH/GLI 信号实现肿瘤的转移[22]。

3.2. VEGF/Npn-2/SHH 轴

胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤(PNETs)研究中发现, 血管生成是 PNET 生长的关键步骤, 这里 Npn-2 与血管密度呈正相关, Npn-2 通过独立于 VEGF/VEGFR2 的途径促进在条件培养基 PNET 中培养的人脐静脉内皮细胞(HUVECs)的迁移, VEGF 结合 Npn-2 后通过激活 SSH1/cofilin/actin 轴促进 PNET 血管生成, 是 PNET 抗血管生成治疗的潜在靶点[23]。

3.3. VEGF/Npn-2/JAK/STAT 轴

在神经内分泌前列腺癌(NEPC)中, Npn-2 通过细胞内 SEA 结构域与 VEGFR2 物理相互作用, 激活 STAT3 磷酸化, 随后激活 SOX2, 从而驱动 NEPC 分化和生长[24]。胰腺导管腺癌(PDAC)研究中发现, MUC16 通过介导 JAK2/STAT1 轴调节 Npn-2, 在 PDAC 肝转移中发挥关键作用[25]。

3.4. VEGF/Npn-2/AKT/ERK 轴

GO 分析显示, Npn-2 与几种已知的甲状腺癌相关信号通路之间存在显著关联, 包括 VEGF 激活受体活性的正调节、ERK 的正向调节。Npn-2 可以促进乳头状甲状腺癌细胞的生长和进展, 敲除 Npn-2 后, 使用蛋白质印迹分析研究了 AKT、磷酸化-AKT、ERK 和磷酸化-ERK 的表达, 结果表明 Npn-2 可以激活 PTC 中 AKT 和 ERK 的下游信号通路, 从而影响 PTC 的进展[26]。

3.5. VEGF-C/Npn-2 介导细胞自噬有关信号通路

近来研究发现 VEGF-C/Npn-2 轴还与细胞自噬相关, VEGF-C/Npn-2 轴在血清剥夺过程中有调节肾小管上皮细胞存活和自噬的作用, 该信号轴可能通过调节细胞中 4EBP1 和 P70S6K 的磷酸化来介导自噬[27]。然而 Chi 等人发现, 环孢菌素 A 通过 Npn-2/WDFY-1 轴诱导心脏成纤维细胞自噬, 促进心肌纤维化的进展[28]。

4. Npn-2/TGF β 相关信号通路

一项膀胱癌研究中发现 Npn-2 与 TGF β 1 结合后与 TGF β 受体结合, 增强 TGF β 1 信号通路, 在 Npn-2 敲除模型中的靶点验证显示, 分泌的磷酸蛋白 1 (SPP1/OPN/Osteopontin) 是受 Npn-2 正调控的下游靶点 [29]。

最近, 在肺癌细胞中证明 Npn-2 的促肿瘤活性主要存在于 Npn-2b 亚型中, Npn-2b 在 TGF β 诱导的上皮间质转化(EMT)过程中上调, 通过受体酪氨酸激酶(包括 VEGFRs、MET 和 PDGFR)促进 AKT 信号的增加。从机制上讲, Npn-2b 通过募集 RTKs 和 GSK3 β 促进向 AKT 发送的信号。但 AKT 募集 PTEN 可以被 Npn-2a 抑制, 迅速熄灭 AKT 的活性[4] [30] [31]。

5. Npn-2/Wnt/ β -catenin 相关通路

在生理状态下 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路指导的基本过程是后生动物发育和组织稳态[32]。

然而口腔鳞癌研究中发现 Npn-2 通过下调 Wnt/ β -catenin 通路起到肿瘤启动子的作用, 从而影响口腔鳞癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。研究中抑制 Npn-2 在 SCC-25 细胞系中的表达后, β -catenin、C-myc、cyclin-D1 和 MMP-2 的表达水平降低[33]。

6. Npn-2/整合素相关信号通路

在癌细胞转移中细胞骨架决定的细胞刚度变化是决定癌细胞转移能力的一个关键。邹等人发现 Npn-2 参与肌动蛋白细胞骨架重塑中 VEGF 对 α 6 β 1/FAK/ERK 通路的激活来降低细胞刚度, 增强间充质干细胞的迁移。这 α 6 β 1 整合素与细胞骨架的结合, 是层粘连形成的必要条件, 而 Npn-2 是 α 6 β 1 整合素与细胞骨架结合所必需的, 并且还促进整合素 α 6 β 1 介导的 FAK 激活。此外, Npn-2 调节 α 6 β 1 整合素与层粘连蛋白相互作用形成局灶性粘连的机制与 PKC 活化有关[20] [34]。

在最新胰腺导管腺癌(PDAC)治疗中, 一种针对 Npn-2 的靶向单克隆抗体 N2E4, 主要是通过阻断 Npn-2 与整合素 β 1 的相互作用, 从而抑制 FAK/ERK/HIF-1 α /VEGF 信号通路有关, 最终抑制胰腺导管腺癌的肿瘤生长和转移。这里 ERK 级联不仅被认为主要与癌细胞增殖、存活和肌动蛋白重构相关, 而且还上调了缺氧诱导因子-1 (HIF-1)和 VEGF 的表达[35] [36]。

7. RNA/Npn-2 相关信号轴

动脉粥样硬化研究中发现 Circ-CHFR 通过 miR-149-5p/Npn-2 轴促进 PDGF-BB 诱导的血管平滑肌细胞的增殖、侵袭和迁移[37]。一种新的 circUBR4/miR-491-5p/Npn-2 ceRNA 网络调节氧化低密度脂蛋白诱导的血管平滑肌细胞增殖和迁移, 此外, Npn-2 是 miR-491-5p 调节 ox-LDL 诱发的 VSMC 增殖和迁移的功能性下游效应子[38]。

在消化系统肿瘤研究中发现, lncRNA RMRP 通过调节 miR-613/Npn-2 轴预测食管鳞状细胞癌的不良预后并介导肿瘤进展[39]。Circ-LDLRAD3 通过调节胃癌中的 miR-224-5p/Npn-2 轴增强细胞生长、迁移和侵袭并抑制细胞凋亡[40]。长链非编码 RNA(lncRNA)XIST/miR-486-5p/Npn-2 通路可促进结直肠癌细胞增殖和上皮-间质转化[41]。

乳腺癌研究中发现了 miR-331-3p/Npn-2 信号调节三阴性乳腺癌细胞的恶性行为[42]。近年又发现 LRP11-AS1 通过 miR-149-3p/Npn-2 轴促进了三阴性乳腺癌细胞增殖和迁移[43]。

8. 总结与展望

综上, 我们发现尽管 Npn-2 缺乏信号转导的激酶结构域, 但通过捕获配体、调节生长因子表达、内

吞作用以及独立信号传导来调节细胞反应, Npn-2 的多功能性使其与多种信号通路相关, 如图 2。目前 Npn-2 相关信号通路的研究还是在肿瘤研究中居多, 近年更多领域也在尝试有关 Npn-2 的研究, 这些信号通路可以为神经系统或其他系统疾病机制研究、靶向治疗提供一些参考价值。

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