

# The Dual-Specificity Tyrosine Phosphorylation Regulated Kinase 1A and the Advances of Its Inhibitors

Yong Wang, Xiaozhen Jiao\*

Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences & Peking Union Medical College, Beijing  
Email: \*jiaoxz@imm.ac.cn

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## Abstract

Dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinase 1A (DYRK1A), a kind of serine/threonine protein kinase, is able to phosphorylate numerous substrates, playing an important role in various physiological activities and correlates to multiple diseases including nervous system disease, cancer, diabetes and so on. In particular, it is considered as an important target of curing neurodegenerative diseases. This passage briefly introduces the genetic structure, physiological function, related diseases and the advances of the inhibitors of DYRK1A.

## Keywords

DYRK1A, Inhibitors, Neurodegenerative Diseases

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# 双底物特异性酪氨酸磷酸化调节激酶1A 及其抑制剂的研究进展

王 勇, 焦晓臻\*

中国医学科学院&北京协和医学院, 药物研究所, 北京  
Email: \*jiaoxz@imm.ac.cn

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## 摘要

双底物酪氨酸磷酸化调节激酶1A (Dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinase 1A,  
\*通讯作者。

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**DYRK1A**)是一种丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,作用底物广泛,参与人体内多种生理活动,与神经系统疾病、糖尿病、癌症等多种疾病相关,尤其被认为是神经系统退行性疾病的重要治疗靶点。本文介绍了**DYRK1A**的基因结构、生理功能、相关疾病及其抑制剂的研究进展。

## 关键词

**DYRK1A, 抑制剂, 神经退行性疾病**

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## 1. 引言

双底物特异性酪氨酸磷酸化调节激酶(Dual-specificity tyrosine phosphorylation-regulated kinases, DYRKs)是一类在进化上高度保守的蛋白激酶,属于细胞周期依赖性蛋白激酶 CMGC 家族,具有磷酸化酪氨酸(仅自身)、丝氨酸、苏氨酸残基活性。在哺乳动物中, DYRK 家族包括 1A, 1B, 2, 3 和 4 五种亚型[1]。双底物特异性酪氨酸磷酸化调节激酶 1A (DYRK1A)是其中表达最多的蛋白激酶,在神经发育、细胞增殖与分化、肿瘤发生等生理和病理过程中发挥重要作用。

## 2. DYRK1A 的结构和生理功能

### 2.1. DYRK1A 的结构

DYRK1A 的编码基因位于人类 21 号染色体上唐氏综合征的关键区域(Down Syndrome Critical Region, DSCR),蛋白全长为 763 个氨基酸,包括六个结构域(图 1):两个核定位信号区(Nuclear Localization Signal, NLS),一个激酶功能区,一个碳端的 PEST 区域,一个多组氨酸束和一个丝/苏氨酸富集区域[1] [2] (图 1)。其中第 319 位和 321 位酪氨酸是其发挥完全催化作用的关键位点[3]。

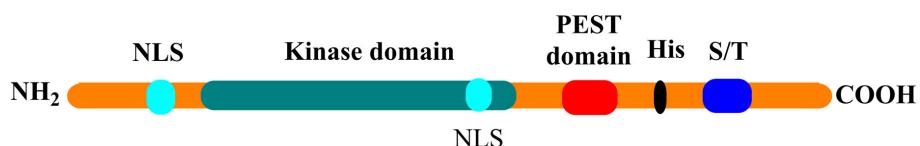


Figure 1. Protein structure of DYRK1A

图 1. DYRK1A 的蛋白结构

### 2.2. DYRK1A 的分布与生理功能

DYRK1A 在脑、心脏、肺、骨骼肌等器官及组织中均所表达[4]。其中,在脑中 DYRK1A 在大脑海马中的表达最高,在嗅球,小脑皮层,脊髓,中脑和脑干的运动核中也有较高表达[5],正常人的 DYRK1A 在胚胎时期表达量达到最高,随后维持在一个较低水平直到成年[6]。

研究表明 DYRK1A 的表达与神经元基因转录,神经元分化以及脑发育紧密相关[7]。DYRK1A 通过自磷酸化其活化环上的酪氨酸残基,先形成一个瞬时的蛋白中间体,继而激发 DYRK1A 激酶的活性构象以磷酸化底物[8]。其底物包括转录因子(CREB, NFAT, STAT3, FKHR, Gli1),剪接因子(cyclin L2, SF2, SF3),翻译因子(eIF2Be),突触蛋白(dynamin I, amphiphysin I, synaptosomal I)和其它各种蛋白(糖原合成酶,

caspase-9, Notch) [4] [9]。

其中, Tau 蛋白具有维持细胞内微管稳定和聚合的作用[10], 目前已发现 DYRK1A 可磷酸化 Tau 蛋白中至少 11 个丝氨酸/苏氨酸残基位点, 造成 tau 蛋白自聚集和纤维化, 引起神经原纤维缠结(Neurofibrillary tangle, NFTs)和神经元微管的损伤[11]。DYRK1A 还可以通过磷酸化淀粉样前体蛋白(Amyloid precursor protein, APP)的第 668 位苏氨酸, 促进 $\beta/\gamma$  分泌酶介导的 APP 切割, 产生毒性 $\beta$  淀粉样蛋白( $\beta$ -amyloid peptides, A $\beta$ ) [12], 从而参与阿尔兹海默症(Alzheimer's disease, AD)的发病过程。同时, A $\beta$  的产生又会刺激 DYRK1A 的表达, 相互形成正反馈机制[13]。此外, 有研究表明 DYRK1A 的表达水平可影响炎症相关的 NF $\kappa$ B 信号通路中 I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$  蛋白水平, 提示 DYRK1A 可能是调控炎症的重要蛋白, 在神经系统中其过表达可能通过炎症机制引起神经退行性疾病[14]。

### 3. DYRK1A 激酶与疾病

一直以来, 由于 DYRK1A 编码基因的特殊位置, 其在神经系统中的作用受到了广泛关注, 被认为在唐氏综合征(Down syndrome, DS)、AD 和帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)等疾病的发病中起着关键的作用[15] [16]。同时, 因其作用底物的广泛性, 也会影响体内其它病理生理过程, 如参与癌症[4] [17]糖尿病[18] [19] [20]等疾病。下面主要介绍其与神经退行性疾病的关系。

#### 3.1. DYRK1A 与 DS

DS 由先天性 21 号染色体异常引起, 致使患者脑体积减小、神经元大量丧失, 进而导致严重的智能障碍并伴有多种脏器异常。研究表明, DS 患者脑内 DYRK1A 的 mRNA 和蛋白水平比正常人高出约 1.5 倍[21], 且 DS 患者神经元缺陷、树突状萎缩、脊性发育不良、神经原纤维变性等多个神经发育异常进程均与 DYRK1A 的过度表达密切相关[22] [23]。实验结果显示, DYRK1A 过度表达的转基因小鼠明显表现出了神经发育迟缓, 运动异常, 突触可塑性改变, 学习和记忆缺陷等问题[13]。由于 DYRK1A 的过度表达, DS 患者往往具有类似早期 AD 患者的病理表现[22]。

#### 3.2. DYRK1A 与 AD

AD 是老年痴呆的主要类型, 该病已成为目前老年人中仅次于肿瘤、心血管的第三大致命疾病。其病理学特征为大脑中出现由 A $\beta$  组成的淀粉样蛋白斑块和 tau 蛋白过度磷酸化导致的神经纤维缠结[24]。研究显示, AD 患者海马体中的 DYRK1A 表达远高于正常人, DYRK1A 过度表达的转基因小鼠脑中 A $\beta$  的含量也显著高于正常小鼠[12], 毒性 A $\beta$  的聚集会损伤神经元, 导致记忆缺失和老年痴呆[25]。如前所述, DYRK1A 的过度表达还会促进 tau 蛋白的过度磷酸化, 引起神经原纤维缠结, 进而导致神经死亡和痴呆的发生[15]。

#### 3.3. DYRK1A 与 PD

PD 也是一种常见的神经退行性疾病, PD 患者脑内往往有大量的多巴胺能神经元丢失和 $\alpha$ -突触核蛋白( $\alpha$ -Synuclein,  $\alpha$ -Syn)聚集现象。而 DYRK1A 被证实可磷酸化 $\alpha$ -Syn [26], 从而对多巴胺神经元产生神经毒性, 导致多巴胺能神经元功能丢失, 产生 PD 症状[27]。在一項针对中国汉族人基因的调查中显示, DYRK1A 中 rs8126696Td 等位基因与 PD 密切相关[28], 进一步的实验表明 PD 患者尤其是男性患者 DYRK1A 的 rs8126696TT 基因型表达明显高于正常对照组[29]。

此外, 大量研究显示 DYRK1A 与其它神经系统疾病如皮克病[30]亨廷顿症[31]等也有一定关系。

### 4. DYRK1A 激酶抑制剂研究进展

研究表明 DYRK1A 与 DS、AD、PD 等神经系统疾病的发病密切相关, 为治疗该类疾病的新靶点。

因此, DYRK1A 抑制剂的研发受到越来越多的药物学家的关注。愈来愈多的 DYRK1A 抑制剂被发现, 其中有的已进入临床研究阶段, 下面对基于天然产物的和基于计算机辅助药物分子设计及高通量筛选的 DYRK1A 抑制剂的研究进展进行详细介绍, 化学结构分别见图 2、图 3。

#### 4.1. 基于天然产物的 DYRK1A 抑制剂

##### 4.1.1. 表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯

表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(Epigallocatechin gallate, EGCG, **1**)在绿茶中含量较高的茶多酚物质。研究显示其为 DYRK1A 抑制剂[32], 它不仅可以在体外以非竞争性形式结合 DYRK1A 激酶, 而且还可以通过激活 ERK 和 PI3K 通路增加星形胶质细胞 NEP 分泌, 从而引发细胞外  $\beta$  淀粉样蛋白降解[33]。另外, 动物体内实验表明其可以在一定程度上改善 DS 模型小鼠和 DS 患者的学习记忆障碍[34] [35]。EGCG 针对 DS 适应症的 II 期临床研究结果显示, 结合认知训练的 EGCG 给药组患者大脑的功能性连接和皮质兴奋性的正常化相较对照组均有所改善[36]。

##### 4.1.2. 肉叶芸香碱类化合物

肉叶芸香碱(Harmine, **2**)是一种  $\beta$ -咔啉生物碱, 其对 DYRK1A 具有较好的抑制活性, IC<sub>50</sub> 值可达 80 nmol, 其可以抑制 DYRK1A 并干扰神经突形成[37]。肉叶芸香碱虽然对 DYRK1A 有较高的选择性, 但由于其兼具较强的单胺氧化酶 A 抑制作用从而引起致幻等副作用。为了提高天然产物 Harmine 对 DYRK1A 的选择性, Ruben 等通过对其 9 位进行修饰得到了具有较高 DYRK1A 抑制作用的化合物 **3** 和 **4** [38]。Drung 等根据计算机模拟结果, 将 9 位氯乙基以脂肪长链取代也得到了保持一定活性且选择性有较大改善的化合物 **5** [39]。Kumar 等通过对 Harmine 的 1 位进行修饰, 得到了选择性有较大提升的化合物 **6** [40]。经过持续的研究, 他们又于最近发现了 9 位以长链酰胺取代的化合物 **7**, 选择性和体内 DYRK1A 抑制活性均有所提升[41]。

##### 4.1.3. Meridianin 类化合物

Meridianin D (**8**)是一种从海衣中提取的天然生物碱, 结构为 3 位由氨基嘧啶取代的吲哚环衍生物, 对多种蛋白激酶有抑制作用且具有抗肿瘤活性[42] [43] [44], 其对 DYRK1A 具有较好的抑制活性, IC<sub>50</sub> 值为 130 nM。Giraud 等通过对 Meridianin 吲哚环上氨基对位的大量取代修饰得到了具有较高 DYRK1A 抑制活性的碘代 **9** [45]。Yadav 等通过对 Meridianin 吲哚环上 1 位 N 取代的大量修饰得到了具有良好 DYRK1A 抑制活性和选择性的化合物 **10** [46]。

Yannick 等基于对 Meridianin 的构效分析, 加入苯环固定吲哚环和氨基嘧啶部分, 又将吲哚环部分简化为吡啶作为基本骨架设计合成了一系列刚性结构的吡啶骈喹唑啉类化合物, 其中化合物 **11** 对 DYRK1A 和 CLK1 均有较高的抑制活性[47]。其同组的 Wael 对 5 位进行修饰仅能得到具有 CDK5/GSK3 抑制活性而 DYRK1A 抑制作用减弱的化合物 **48**。近期他们又研究 2 位氨基取代对 DYRK1A 抑制活性的影响, 得到了 DYRK1A 抑制活性更高的化合物 **12** 和 **13** [49]。

##### 4.1.4. Leucettamine B 类化合物

Leucettamine B (**14**)是由一种从多孔动物海绵中提取得到的生物碱类化合物, Bazureau 等发现其对 DYRK1A 具有一定的抑制活性, 且选择性较好[50]。通过对 Leucettamine B 进行结构修饰得到的化合物 L41 (**15**)对 DYRK1A 表现了良好的抑制作用, 其 IC<sub>50</sub> 值为 28 nmol [50]。体外实验表明, L41 可抑制谷氨酰胺介导的 HT22 细胞死亡和淀粉样前体蛋白引起的大鼠脑内细胞死亡以及降低炎症因子水平[51], 动物体内实验结果也显示其可有效减轻小鼠的记忆损伤和认知缺陷[52]。

##### 4.1.5. Acrifoline

Acrifoline (**16**)是由 Jarhad 等从 Glycosmis chlorosperma 的茎皮提取分离得到的吖啶酮生物碱类化合物,

其对于 DYRK1A 选择性最高且抑制效果显著[53]。分子对接结果显示, 其作用方式可能是通过两个羟基分别与 DYRK1A 203 位谷氨酸及保守区 188 位赖氨酸残基和铰链区 329 位谷氨酸及 241 位亮氨酸残基形成氢键从而发挥抑制活性[53]。

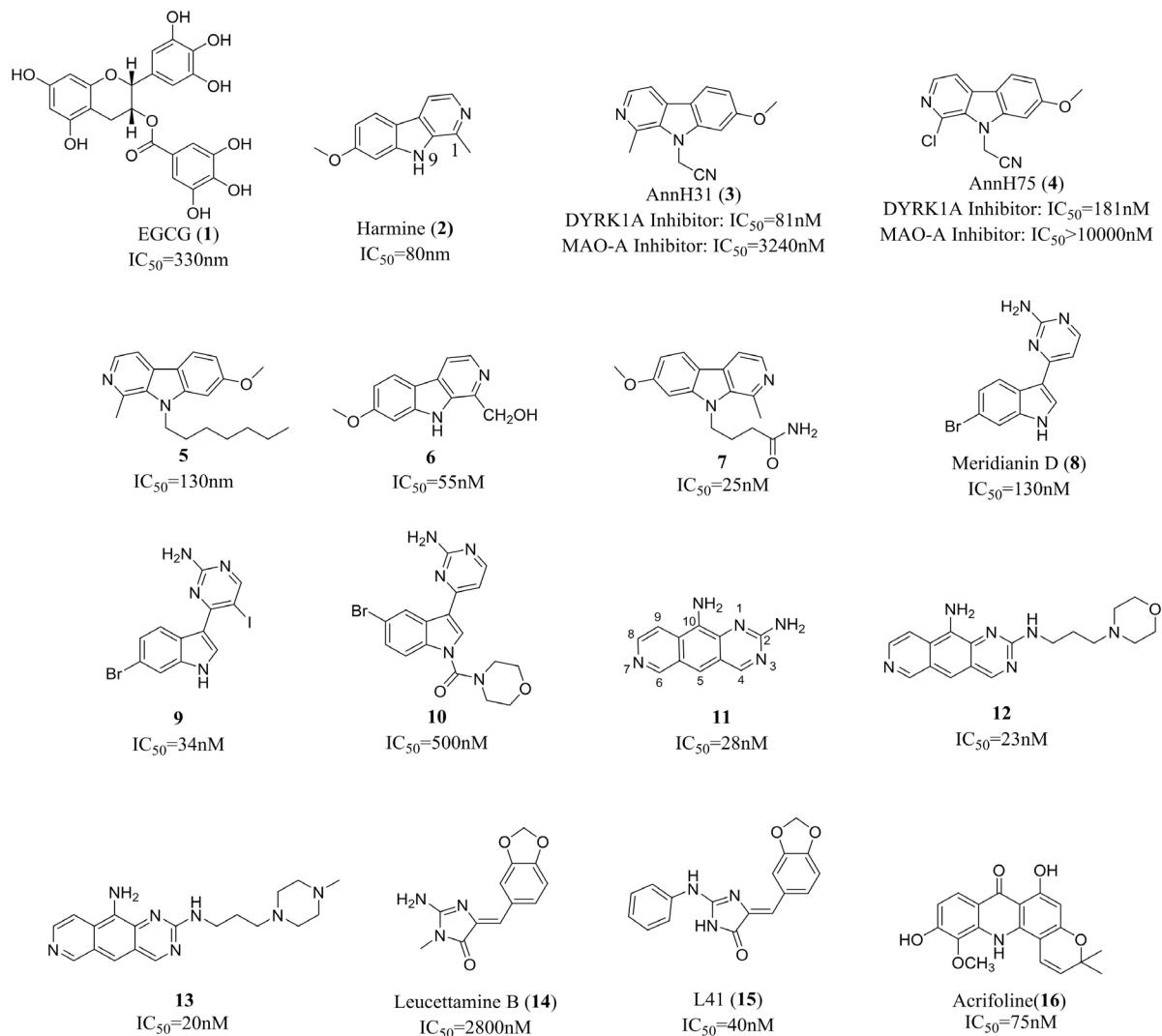


Figure 2. Inhibitors of DYRK1A from natural products

图2 天然产物来源的 DYRK1A 抑制剂

## 4.2. 基于计算机辅助药物分子设计及高通量筛选的 DYRK1A 抑制剂

虽然大量基于天然产物的 DYRK1A 抑制剂表现出良好的活性, 但其中很多化合物选择性较差, 作用机制复杂, 并可能产生一定的副作用。而结合计算机虚拟筛选和化合物库高通量筛选得到的很多人工合成的不同结构类型的化合物表现出了较高的活性与选择性。下面进行详细介绍。

### 4.2.1. 苯并噻唑类

Ogawa 等通过改造 CLK 的抑制剂 TG003 得到了对 DYRK1A 抑制活性较好的苯并噻唑类化合物—INDY (17)分子[54]。体外实验结果显示 INDY 不与单胺氧化酶作用, 但可以有效抑制有爪蟾蜍胚胎中 DRYK1A 的过度表达[54]。遗憾的是 INDY 抑制 DYRK1A 的同时对 DYRK1B 也产生了较高的抑制

作用。随后, Masaki 等根据 DYRK1A/INDY 的晶体复合物结构, 以氧芴替换 INDY 中的苯酚结构得到了新型的 DYRK1A 抑制剂 BINDY (18), 其 IC<sub>50</sub> 值为 25.1 nmol [55]。同课题组的 Kii 等通过筛选已合成的化合物分子库, 也得到了活性较高且选择性较好的化合物 FINDY (19), 它可以抑制 DYRK1A 细胞内 97 位丝氨酸的自体磷酸化, 但不影响酪氨酸的磷酸化, 且不抑制 DYRK 家族其它亚型的蛋白激酶活性[56]。

Sonamoto 等采用 CDC37-nanoKAZ 双荧光检测的细胞检测的方法筛选得到了活性极高的 ATP 竞争型 DYRK1A 抑制剂 CaNDY (20) [57]。

Salah 等通过引入脲基限制构象, 得到了化合物 21, 大大提高苯并噻嗪类化合物的选择性, 其对 DYRK1A 的选择性是 DYRK1B 的 16 倍[58]。

#### 4.2.2. 吲哚类

Falke 等通过对其现有化合物库的高通量筛选并经过结构优化得到具有高 DYRK1A 抑制活性的吲哚骈噻唑骨架类化合物 22, 但是由于其水溶性较差, 细胞透过率较低导致其细胞内活性降低[59]。为了改善其理化性质, 该课题组简化分子中的刚性四元环母核为吲哚环, 设计合成了化合物 23, 但遗憾的是其选择性有所下降且水溶性并未得到明显提升[60]。近期他们又将碘原予以氯取代, 并以环庚三烯酮替换苯环, 得到了活性略有下降但水溶性稍有提升的化合物 24 [61]。

#### 4.2.3. 噻唑类

Rosse 等设计合成了一系列噻唑骈噻唑类化合物, 该类化合物显示出很强的 DYRK1A 抑制活性, 其中以化合物 EHT1610 (25) 和 EHT5372 (26) 活性最为显著, 后者的 IC<sub>50</sub> 值达到了 0.22 nm [62], 且在与诸多经典的 DYRK1A 抑制剂进行平行试验中 EHT5372 表现出了更高的选择性, 能有效降低 tau 蛋白磷酸化, 明显减少  $\beta$  淀粉样蛋白的生成[63] [64]。

Fruit 等设计合成的噻唑骈噻唑类化合物 FC162 (27) 也有明显的 DYRK1A 抑制活性且具有良好的血脑屏障透过性, 能有效抑制 tau 蛋白磷酸化[65]。

#### 4.2.4. 苯并吡唑/咪唑类

Kobayashi 等通过体外 DS 模型筛选得到了化合物 ALGERNON (28), 在进行 309 个激酶抑制试验后, 进一步确认了其对 DYRK1A 激酶的高选择性抑制活性。一系列试验显示该化合物能有效抑制海马体内的 tau 蛋白磷酸化, 促进神经干细胞生长, 改善 DS 小鼠的认知障碍行为, 并且不具有如 EGCG 明显的单胺氧化酶抑制作用[66]。

Kumar 等通过虚拟筛选 200 多万个类先导物分子, 再由进一步的体外筛选找到先导化合物, 经修饰优化后得到了活性和选择性较高的新型苯并咪唑类化合物 29 [67]。

Samumed 公司通过体外筛选得到具有 Wnt 通路阻断作用的 DYRK1A 抑制剂 Lorcicivint (30) [68] [69], 该化合物同时具有较高的 CLK2 抑制活性, 能够诱导软骨细胞分化, 促进软骨结构再生与修复及抑制炎症[69], 已进入骨关节炎的 III 期临床阶段。

#### 4.2.5. 3-(2-噻吩)吡啶类

Engel 课题组通过高通量筛选并优化先导物首先得到了 2,4-双杂环取代噻吩类化合物 31, 其 DYRK1A 抑制活性与 Harmine 接近, 但同时对于 DYRK1B 和 Clk1 均具有较高的抑制作用[70]。为了提高其选择性, 他们结合计算机分子模拟, 以苯丙酰胺扩展了基本骨架并进行一系列修饰得到了 DYRK1A 抑制活性和选择性均极大提升的化合物 32 [71]。随后他们以环丙酰胺替换苯丙酰胺部分得到了活性进一步提升的化合物 33, 该化合物具有良好的膜透过性, 代谢稳定性且无细胞毒性[72]。

#### 4.2.6. 氮杂吲哚类

Dodd 课题组结合计算机辅助设计和体外筛选, 发现了活性极高的氮杂吲哚类化合物 DANDY (34), 其对 DYRK1A 的选择性高于 DYRK1B 和 DYRK2 的两倍[73]。但考虑到化合物 DANDY 过多的羟基对其血脑屏障的透过性和代谢稳定性的影响, 他们最近又设计合成了氟原子取代的化合物 35, 大分子质谱结果显示, 化合物 34 进入大鼠脑内含量达到治疗量要求, 且能明显改善大鼠在认知功能模型试验中的表现[74]。

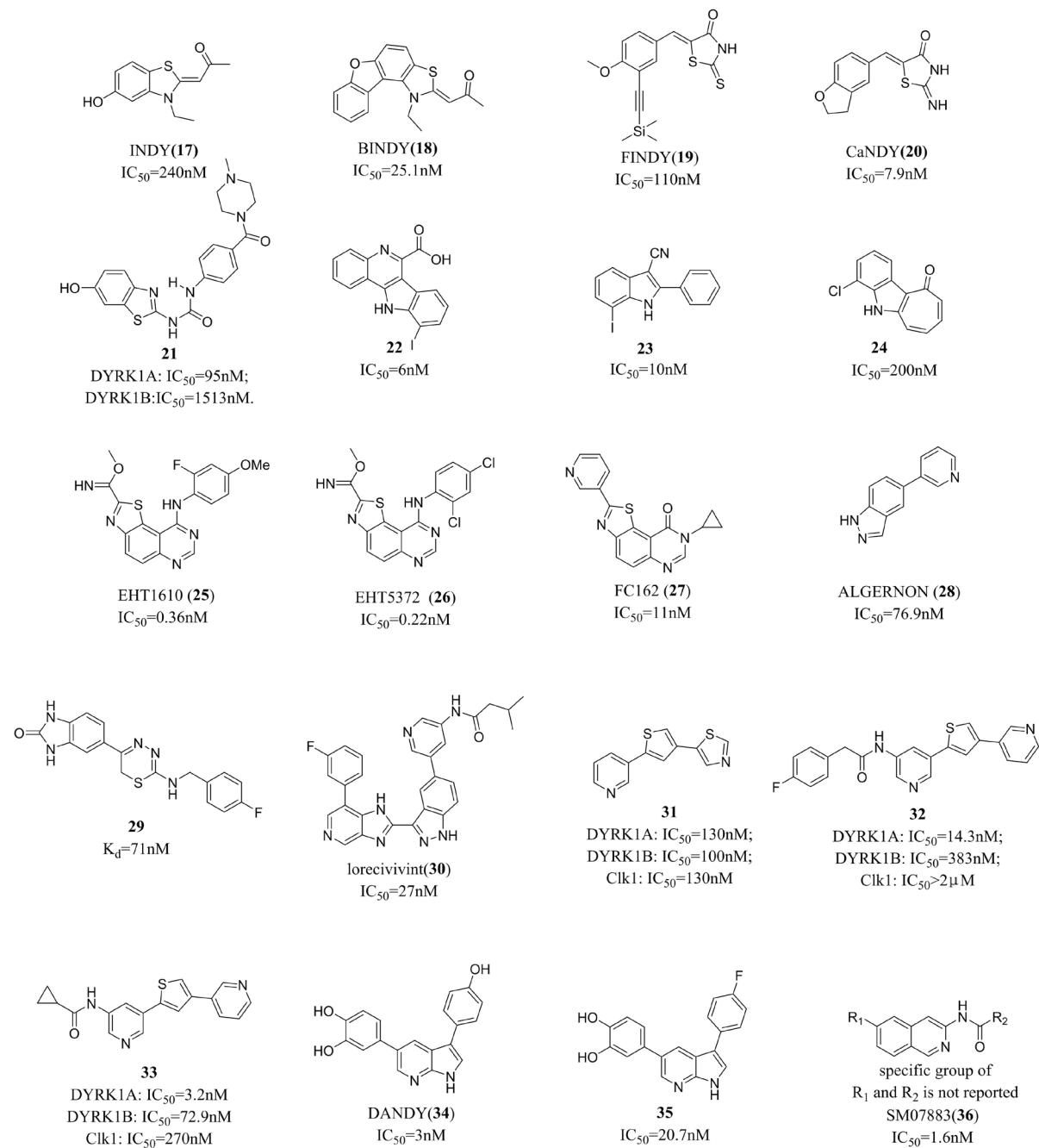


Figure 3. Synthesized inhibitors of DYRK1A

图 3. 合成的 DYRK1A 抑制剂

#### 4.2.7. 异喹啉类

Samumed 公司通过理性设计得到了 DYRK1A 抑制活性极高的异喹啉类化合物 SM07883 (36), 临床前研究显示该化合物可显著抑制大鼠脑内 Tau 蛋白的磷酸化和聚集、神经炎症以及神经纤维缠结, 化合物 SM07883 的膜透过性好且口服生物利用度高[75], 目前已进入治疗 AD 的 I 期临床研究阶段。

### 5. 结语

大量研究表明 DYRK1A 参与了人体多种生理功能调节, 被视为多种疾病尤其是神经退行性疾病的重要治疗靶点, 但其药物研发仍面临较多挑战。第一, DYRK1A 的具体作用机制以及相关神经退行性疾病的发病机制仍有待进一步研究与确认。第二, 虽然目前已有众多 DYRK1A 抑制剂展现了较好的生物活性, 也有化合物处于临床研究阶段, 但是如何提高其选择性仍是其抑制剂研发面临的挑战。第三, 区别于抗肿瘤治疗, 在神经系统疾病中, DYRK1A 抑制剂透过血脑屏障的能力, 长期用药带来的副作用对于患者生活质量的影响等问题均需得到关注。

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## 附 录

缩略词对照表

缩写	全称	缩写	全称
DYRK	双底物特异性酪氨酸磷酸化调节激酶	DYRK1A	双底物特异性酪氨酸磷酸化调节激酶 1A
DSCR	唐氏综合征关键区域	NLS	核定位信号区
PEST	富含脯氨酸(P)、谷氨酰胺(E)、丝氨酸(S)、苏氨酸(T)的约 10 个氨基酸组成的结构序列	NFAT	活化 T 细胞核因子
STAT3	信号传导及转录激活蛋白-3	cyclin L2	细胞周期蛋白 L2
eIF2B $\varepsilon$	真核起始因子 2B $\varepsilon$	APP	淀粉样前体蛋白
A $\beta$	$\beta$ 淀粉样蛋白	AD	阿尔兹海默症
NF $\kappa$ B	核因子 $\kappa$ B	I $\kappa$ B $\alpha$	核因子 $\kappa$ B 抑制蛋白 $\alpha$
PD	帕金森病	DS	唐氏综合征
mRNA	信使 RNA	$\alpha$ -Syn	$\alpha$ -突触核蛋白
EGCG	表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯	CLK	CDC 样激酶