

特约综述



孙丽明，研究员，2014年3月起，任中国科学院上海生物化学与细胞生物研究所课题组长、博士生导师。该实验室主要用分子生物学和生物化学的方法研究细胞坏死信号转导的分子机制以及相关疾病的病理机制。程序性细胞坏死是一种由激酶的激活而引发的细胞死亡方式，其对于个体发育、机体稳态维持及病理过程等诸多方面都有着重要作用，主要包括凋亡、坏死和自噬等方式，其中，细胞坏死长期以来都被认为是一种被动且不可调控的过程。然而近几年的科学研究表明，细胞坏死也是受到精密调控的。相对于较为成熟的细胞凋亡领域，细胞坏死的研究崭新且发展迅速。

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程序性细胞坏死的分子机制及其在炎症中的作用

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摘要 越来越多的研究表明，细胞坏死是一种受到精密调控的“新型”程序性细胞死亡方式。当细胞凋亡不能正常发生而细胞必须死亡时，坏死作为凋亡的“替补”方式被激活。程序性细胞坏死主要由肿瘤坏死因子受体(tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFR)家族以及Toll样受体(Toll-like receptor, TLR)家族启动，并通过和受体蛋白互作的两个蛋白激酶RIP1(receptor interacting protein kinase 1)和RIP3(receptor interacting protein kinase 3)传递死亡信号，募集并磷酸化MLKL(mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein)，而MLKL作为细胞死亡的执行者最终会导致坏死的发生。坏死的细胞会向周围释放其内容物，这些内容物作为DAMPs(damage-associated molecular pattern molecules)可刺激周围细胞发生炎症反应，激活机体免疫应答。该文以TNF- α 诱导的细胞坏死途径为出发点，着重阐述程序性细胞坏死的分子机制及其在炎症中的作用，并回顾和展望了其在临床诊疗中的可能性。

关键词 程序性细胞坏死；激酶；炎症反应；RIP3；MLKL

The Molecular Mechanisms of Necroptosis and Its Role in Inflammation

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Abstract More and more researches have shown that necrosis can happen in a precisely programmed

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manner, hereafter we call it programmed necrosis or necroptosis. When cells have to die but incapable of apoptosis, necroptosis then happens instead. Necroptosis is mainly induced by ligation of TNFR (tumor necrosis factor receptor) and TLR (Toll-like receptor), and then the death receptors will recruit RIP1 (receptor interacting protein kinase1) and RIP3 (receptor interacting protein kinase3). Subsequently, MLKL is recruited and phosphorylated by RIP3, which leads to the execution of necroptosis. Necrotic cells release cellular contents, which serves as DAMPs (damage-associated molecular pattern molecules) and induces inflammation. This review focuses on the elaborate molecular mechanism of TNF- α induced necroptosis and its critical role in inflammation induction. In addition, we will discuss the potential role of necroptosis in clinical therapy.

Keywords necroptosis; kinase; inflammation; RIP3; MLKL

细胞死亡、增殖和分化之间的动态平衡是维持多细胞生物个体发育和组织稳态的重要条件。传统观点认为,凋亡(apoptosis)是程序性细胞死亡的唯一形式,而坏死则是细胞在极端条件下发生的被动死亡方式,不受细胞内外信号的调控。凋亡和坏死具有不同的形态学特征:前者呈现出细胞皱缩、染色质固缩、形成凋亡小体并被邻近细胞吞噬等特点;后者呈现出细胞体积增加、细胞器皱缩、质膜崩解等特点。更重要的是,坏死发生以后,细胞内容物释放并引起免疫反应,继而在血液中能检测到损伤相关模式分子(damage-associated molecular pattern molecules, DAMPs)^[1],例如HMGB1(nuclear high mobility group box-1 proteins)^[2-3]和线粒体DNA^[4-5]等,它们被认为是细胞坏死发生的标志。

然而近年来,越来越多的研究表明,细胞坏死也是一种受细胞内分子调控的细胞死亡途径,包括程序性细胞坏死(necroptosis)、焦亡(pyroptosis)、铁死亡(ferroptosis)以及依赖于线粒体通透性转换(mitochondria permeability transition, MPT)的坏死等途径。其中,由RIP3(receptor interacting protein kinase 3)和MLKL(mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein)调控的程序性细胞坏死是目前研究得最为清晰的坏死途径。

坏死途径由坏死复合体调控,死亡受体[如肿瘤坏死因子受体1(tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, TNFR1)^[6-8]、细胞表面Toll样受体(Toll-like receptor, TLR)^[9-11]、DAI(DNA-dependent activator of IFN regulatory factors)^[12-13]等]与其对应的配体结合,促进坏死复合体(necrosome)的装配,诱导细胞坏死的发生。RIP1是坏死复合体中第一个被鉴定的信号分子^[14]。它参与调控多条信号通路,包括NF- κ B(nuclear factor- κ B)通路的活化、MAP激酶级联

反应和依赖于caspase-8的凋亡途径。随后,激酶RIP3^[15-17]及其底物MLKL^[18-19]的发现,使得这条通路的关键分子组成逐渐完善。

程序性细胞坏死可能涉及一系列针对细胞内感染的防御过程,相关研究揭示,程序性细胞坏死在多种人类疾病的病理学中发挥重要作用,例如心肌梗死、中风^[20-21]、动脉硬化^[22]、缺血–再灌注损伤^[23-24]等。本文主要讨论由TNF- α (tumor necrosis factor- α)介导的细胞坏死的分子机制及其在炎症等病理过程中的作用。

1 程序性细胞坏死信号通路的激活

程序性细胞坏死是由TNF- α 、Fas/CD95和TRAIL(TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand)等TNF家族细胞因子与膜受体结合,激活胞内RIP家族激酶起始的。此外,LPS(lipopolysaccharide)、病毒DNA和干扰素等均可激活程序性细胞坏死信号通路。

1.1 TNFR1介导的程序性细胞坏死

TNF家族的成员具有多种生物学效应,在由感染或组织损伤引发的炎症反应中起着关键作用。研究表明,TNF既可以通过激活NF- κ B诱导细胞生存途径,也可以通过RIP1诱导caspases依赖性的细胞凋亡^[14],该过程不涉及RIP1的激酶活性。同时,TNF也可以激活坏死途径,该过程可被RIP1激酶抑制剂Nec-1阻断,表明TNF诱导的坏死途径依赖于RIP1的激酶活性^[20,25]。

TNF- α 与细胞膜表面的TNF受体(如TNFR1)结合后,TNFR1通过其C-端死亡结构域和接头分子TRADD(TNFR1-associated death domain protein)的死亡结构域发生相互作用,进而招募RIP1^[26-28]、TRAF2(TNFR-associated factor 2)/TRAF5^[29]、cIAP1(cellular inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1)/

cIAP2以及LUBAC复合体(the linear ubiquitin chain assembly complex), 形成TNFR1信号复合体I(complex I)。该复合体募集TAK1(the TGF-activated kinase 1)-TAB(TAK1-binding protein)复合物以及由IKK1(I κ B kinase 1)、IKK2和NEMO(NF- κ B essential modulator)组成的IKK复合物, 从而激活NF- κ B信号通路和MAP激酶级联反应, 形成促炎症信号并阻止细胞死亡^[30]。RIP1在该信号通路中的功能是不依赖于其激酶活性的, 在这种情况下, RIP1更相当于是下游信号通路的一个支架蛋白^[27-28,31]。死亡受体复合物装配完成后, RIP1被快速多聚泛素化, 该过程对于IKK复合物的募集和NF- κ B的活化都是必要的。TRAF2/3/5/6和cIAPs均是E3泛素连接酶, 可对RIP1进行K63多聚泛素链修饰, 其中cIAPs对RIP1的多聚泛素化并不仅限于K63修饰。

当RIP1上的K63多聚泛素链被去泛素化酶CYLD(cylindromatosis)^[32]或者泛素修饰酶A20^[33]切割后, TNFR1信号复合体I变得不稳定, 导致RIP1从细胞膜上解离, 形成由TRADD、FADD(Fas-associated protein with death domain)和pro-caspase-8组成的胞质复合体IIa(complex IIa), 从而激活细胞凋亡^[34-36]。当cIAPs^[36]、TAK1^[37]、NEMO^[38]的活性被抑制或者表达下调时, TNF刺激会促进由RIP1、RIP3、FADD和pro-caspase-8组成的复合物IIb(complex IIb)的形成, 启动依赖于RIP1激酶活性的凋亡。然而, 当RIP3和MLKL的表达水平足够高或caspase-8活性降低或缺失时, 复合物IIb则促进坏死复合物的形成。此时, RIP3和RIP1会通过它们各自的RHIM(homotypic interaction motif)结构域相互结合^[15-17,39], 随后, 人源RIP3(hRIP3)在S227位点发生自磷酸化^[18], 鼠源RIP3(mRIP3)则是在Ser232位点^[40], 进而活化的RIP3募集MLKL, 激活坏死途径。有研究表明, caspase-8能通过切割RIP1^[41]、RIP3^[42]和CYLD抑制细胞坏死, 但该过程究竟如何抑制细胞坏死尚不清楚。最近, RIP1、RIP3、caspase-8或FADD组合型敲除小鼠的体内实验证实了RIP1的促细胞死亡和拮抗细胞死亡的功能^[43-45]。敲除RIP1或RIP3能够逆转caspase-8或FADD敲除导致的小鼠胚胎致死, 由此证实了caspase-8或FADD对细胞坏死的负调节功能。在RIP1敲除小鼠中可观察到出生后致死, 可能是由于RIP1的敲除使得细胞失去了保护作用, 这一现象能被caspase-8和RIP3的双基因敲除所

逆转。

FLIP(FADD-like interleukin-1 β -converting enzyme-inhibitory protein)的表达水平对于程序性细胞坏死和凋亡的调控具有重要影响。FLIP的高水平表达会导致异聚复合体caspase-8-FLIP的形成, 该复合体具有催化活性, 但不能促进caspase-8的完全加工, 进而阻断依赖于复合物IIa的凋亡。Caspase-8促生存作用的精确机制仍不清楚, 但FLIP以及具有催化活性^[46]而非蛋白水解加工活性^[47]的caspase-8的存在是必须的^[48]。因此, FADD-caspase-8-FLIP介导的对复合物IIb的调控是阻断细胞坏死的第二道重要屏障。

1.2 其他死亡受体介导的程序性细胞坏死

在人类中, TNF超家族共有6种死亡受体: TNFR1、FAS、DR3、TRAILR1、TRAILR2和DR6^[49]。TNFR1介导的信号通路会首先形成促生存信号复合物, 随后在敏感细胞中形成死亡诱导复合物, 激活死亡通路。与此不同的是, FASL和FAS、TRAIL和TRAILR1或TRAILR2的结合会通过胞内段的DD domain和接头蛋白FADD结合, 引起死亡诱导信号复合物(death-inducing signalling complex, DISC)的装配, 从而募集和激活caspase-8并导致凋亡。在特殊条件如cIAPs缺少的情况下, 当caspase-8被抑制时, 这些配体也会诱导细胞坏死。

此外, 当细胞应激或受到损伤和感染时, Toll样受体(TLRs)、NLRs[nucleotide-binding and oligomerization domain (NOD)-like receptors]、RGRs[retinoic acid-inducible gene I (RIG-I)-like receptors]和PKR(protein kinase R)等复合物被激活, 部分受体也能引起细胞坏死。其中, 在caspase活性被抑制的情况下, 脂多糖(LPS)或poly(I:C)(polyinosine-polycytidyllic acid)分别激活TLR4或TLR3, 活化的TLR3会形成一个内涵体平台募集胞质接头分子TRIF[Toll/IL-1 receptor (TIR) domain-containing adaptor protein inducing interferon (IFN)- β], TLR4也能通过TRIF传递信号。TRIF含有RHIM结构域, 能够与RIP1、RIP3结合, 诱导坏死, 但该过程并不依赖于RIP1^[50-51]。然而, 通过Nec-1抑制RIP1激酶活性会阻断LPS-poly(I:C)-zVAD-fmk诱导的细胞坏死。在巨噬细胞中异位表达无激酶活性的RIPK1-D138N^[52]也得到同样的结果, 表明TRIF可以在缺乏RIP1的条件下直接募集和活化RIP3; 而当

其激酶活性被抑制时, RIP1可以阻断TLR3或TLR4诱导的RIP3的激活。此外, DAI也包含RIHM结构域,既可以识别病毒双链DNA诱导NF- κ B的激活和I型干扰素分泌,又可以诱导RIP3介导的细胞坏死。

最近的研究显示,在缺失caspase-8和FADD时, I型和II型干扰素均能在鼠胚胎成纤维细胞中通过PKR结合RIP1并诱导RIP1-RIP3坏死复合体的形成^[53]。然而在PKR缺乏的巨噬细胞中,现有结果无法支持RIP1在I型IFN- α 受体调节的细胞坏死中发挥必要的作用。在某些类型的细胞中,细胞坏死的调节可能涉及自分泌环路。在巨噬细胞中, LPS-TLR4、TNF-TNFR1和poly(I:C)-TLR3调控的细胞坏死需要I型IFN- α 受体信号,表明I型干扰素自分泌环路的存在。此外,Pam3CysK-TLR2、Flagellin-TLR5、CpG-TLR9^[51]或etoposide的结合导致TNF产生的自分泌或旁分泌环路。在cIAPs受到抑制或caspase-8缺失时,细胞对TNF诱导的细胞坏死变得敏感。这些结果显示,细胞坏死在细胞感染、DNA损伤和炎症反应中起到了重要的调控作用。

无论是TNFR1还是由其他受体介导的细胞坏死,RIP3激酶的激活都是程序性细胞坏死发生的关键步骤。上游信号通过其他含RHIM结构域的蛋白与RIP3相互作用,活化的RIP3通过磷酸化其底物MLKL传导坏死信号。

2 程序性细胞坏死的执行

作为RIP3的特异性底物,MLKL是程序性细胞坏死的执行者。其N-端为功能域,人源MLKL(hMLKL)含5个 α -螺旋,鼠源MLKL(mMLKL)含4个 α -螺旋,其共同特点是由4个螺旋形成螺旋束,C-末端则为激酶样结构域,两者通过2个 α -螺旋连接域相连^[54]。未被激活的MLKL以单体形式存在于胞质中。RIP3自磷酸化激活后通过其激酶结构域与MLKL激酶样结构域结合,并磷酸化hMLKL激酶样结构域的Thr357/Ser358位点^[18]或mMLKL的Ser345/347/352和Thr349位点^[55],进而推动坏死程序的执行。

MLKL单体磷酸化后发生寡聚,其N-末端螺旋束可结合磷脂酰肌醇磷脂(phosphatidylinositol phosphate lipids, PIPs)^[36,56]和线粒体特异性的心磷脂(cardiolipin, CL)^[36],进而从胞质转位到富含PIP_s或CL的质膜上。化学抑制剂NSA(necrosulfonamide)与

hMLKL的4螺旋束结合,扰乱MLKL的N-末端功能,阻断MLKL向质膜转移^[36,57]。同样,抑制PIP_s的合成也会减少由MLKL诱导的坏死^[56]。不同的PIP_s可将MLKL定位到不同的细胞组分。PI(4)P和PI(4,5)P₂广泛存在于质膜表面,导致坏死途径激活后,质膜完整性丢失。CL主要分布于线粒体内膜,在坏死发生时可以与MLKL结合。同样,分布在不同细胞器的其他PIP_s可能会募集寡聚MLKL到相应的膜部位。虽然借助特异性识别MLKL Ser358磷酸化位点的抗体,研究证实,坏死细胞中活化的坏死复合体转位到了多种细胞器和细胞膜上^[36],但有关MLKL激活后的分子事件及其转移机制仍未被阐明。

关于寡聚MLKL如何造成程序性细胞坏死这一问题,目前有多种不同的模型。最初,MLKL被认为与线粒体磷酸酶PGAM5(phosphoglyceratemutase family member 5)和发动蛋白相关蛋白DRP1(dynamin-related protein 1)^[58]介导的线粒体裂殖调控有关。研究表明,线粒体内膜间隙蛋白类似物Smac可加速坏死过程^[15],且PGAM5在坏死中可与RIP3/MLKL(包括坏死复合体)互作,因此,线粒体可能在坏死复合体形成上游发挥作用或参与坏死的执行^[58]。采用高剂量的TNF、Smac类似物和泛caspase抑制剂z-VAD-FMK在体外共同诱导坏死的方法可能会绕过或者掩盖线粒体在坏死执行中的作用。但由PARK2(parkin RBR E3 ubiquitin protein ligase)造成的线粒体衰减和由CCCP(carbonyl cyanide m-chlorophenylhydrazone)介导的线粒体自噬激活都不能阻止TNF诱导的细胞坏死,这些证据并不支持线粒体产生的活性氧是最终导致程序性细胞坏死元凶的假设^[59]。除此之外,还有其他两种关于MLKL如何执行细胞坏死的分子机制的模型:一种认为MLKL作为质膜上募集Ca²⁺和Na⁺离子通道的平台,另一种则认为MLKL通过其N-末端4个 α -螺旋域与带负电的PIP_s结合被募集到膜上直接作为成孔复合体发挥作用^[60-62]。然而,在不含钙元素和钠元素的培养基中,细胞仍可产生坏死,虽然这个过程会有些延迟^[50]。因此,坏死细胞中观察到的Ca²⁺和Na⁺流可能是坏死细胞膜完整性被破坏后由正常的盐浓度梯度产生的。虽然观察到的离子内流可能对坏死表型有所贡献,但是否会引发细胞死亡仍有待考证。在脂质体通透实验中,MLKL(2-154)和MLKL全长都能引起sulforhodamine B荧光的淬灭,而预先将MLKL(2-154)或MLKL全长与NSA

孵育后, MLKL失去使脂质体内容物泄漏的能力, 表明MLKL确实可以在脂膜上成孔。成孔模型还需要更多的研究证明, 包括MLKL的4螺旋束的在质膜上的高分辨率结构的获取, MLKL使质膜通透的机制是否与Bax相似等^[60-62]。

3 程序性细胞坏死诱导炎症发生

程序性细胞坏死具有促进炎症发生的作用, RIP3或MLKL的缺失能阻断细胞死亡和炎症反应^[63-66]。在小鼠肠上皮细胞特异性敲除FADD会诱发自发结肠炎和回肠炎, 表现为Paneth细胞丢失; RIP3缺失能阻止这些小鼠中结肠和小肠的上皮细胞死亡和炎症, 由此证明RIP3介导的上皮细胞程序性细胞坏死可促进肠炎^[63]。上皮细胞特异性caspase-8敲除造成的Paneth细胞丢失和回肠炎^[67]随后被证明是依赖于RIP3而非最初假设的依赖于TNFR1^[68]。最近一项研究中, 在克罗恩氏病(Crohn's disease)、溃疡性结肠炎或过敏性结肠炎患儿发炎的黏膜中, caspase-8表达减少, RIP3和MLKL表达量上调, 说明程序性细胞坏死会放大炎症, 加重这些肠道疾病病症^[69]。表皮细胞特异性RIP1敲除造成角质细胞程序性细胞坏死和皮肤炎症可被RIP3或MLKL缺失所阻断^[66], 这进一步证明程序性细胞坏死会引发炎症。已有的小鼠模型证实, 角质细胞的程序性细胞坏死有效地引发了皮肤炎症^[15,65-66], 这说明人类皮肤病炎症也涉及角质细胞的程序性细胞坏死。同时, 角质细胞的程序性细胞坏死在小鼠疾病模型和人类疾病中都有参与严重的皮肤不良药物反应^[70]。除了肠道和皮肤上皮细胞, 其他类型细胞发生的程序性细胞坏死也可以引发炎症, 比如视网膜色素上皮细胞^[71]。RIP3的缺失能改善缺血-再灌注诱导的损伤和炎症, 延长肾脏和心脏异体移植存活时间^[72-74], 这说明在移植排斥中, 移植细胞的程序性细胞坏死是引发炎症的关键因素。

程序性细胞坏死可以间接或者直接地引发炎症。上皮屏障是肠道菌和黏膜免疫系统之间的重要屏障, 程序性细胞坏死通过破坏上皮屏障间接引发炎症。无菌条件下, 死亡细胞通过释放一类统称为DAMPs的因子直接引发炎症。虽然有证据表明坏死细胞释放了DAMPs, 而且某些特定的DAMPs是体内炎症的重要介质^[1], 但目前还没有体内实验可以提供直接证据证明程序性细胞坏死是依赖于某

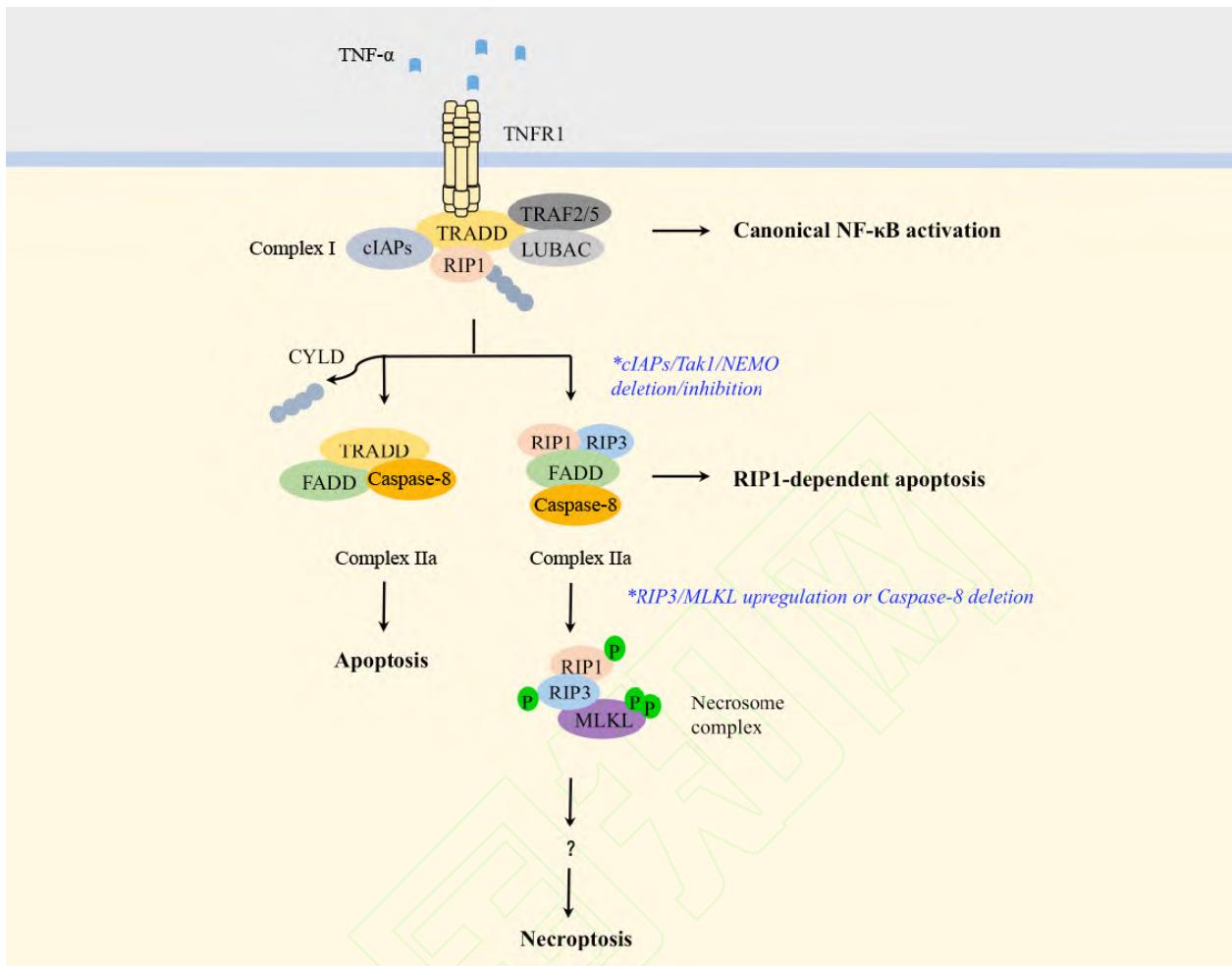
些特定的DAMPs。这是因为, 不同DAMPs之间有功能交叉, 而且其中几种DAMPs都在细胞内有着重要作用, 所以相关实验证据很难从遗传学模型中获得。事实上, 因为HMGB1(一种典型的DAMP)在维持基因组稳态、细胞存活和防止组蛋白释放等方面的重要作用, 骨髓、肝细胞和胰腺细胞特异性敲除HMGB1会加速而非改善LPS诱导(或者损伤诱导)的损伤和炎症^[75-77]。抗体中和可能是最合适的选择特定DAMP(比如HMGB1)功能的方法, 虽然这种方法不能用于证明特定的坏死细胞释放的DAMP引发了炎症。

4 程序性细胞坏死通路相关疾病及临床应用前景

程序性细胞坏死与诸多疾病病理和器质损伤有关。与RIP3敲除动物相比, 野生型实验动物在药物引起的损伤^[62]、急性胰腺炎^[15,17,78]、缺血-再灌注损伤^[23-24]、TNF诱导的全身性炎症^[79]、末端回肠炎^[63,67]、视网膜脱落^[80]、视锥细胞退化^[22]、动脉粥样硬化和高雪氏病模型神经元缺失中都表现出更为严重的病症^[81]。另外, 基于小鼠模型的报告表明, RIP3介导的程序性细胞坏死参与酒精性和非酒精性脂肪肝的肝损伤和炎症^[82-83]。MLKL的T357/S358磷酸化已经成为程序性细胞坏死的一个分子标志, 利用人MLKL磷酸化抗体也表明, 肝细胞的程序性细胞坏死确实参与了药物诱导的肝脏损伤。虽然小鼠模型实验有力地证明了炎症相关疾病涉及程序性细胞坏死, 但相关功能验证的实验急需研究人员开发出更多高特异性的细胞坏死分子标记和特异性抑制剂, 这将为证实程序性细胞坏死确实参与人类疾病病理和阐明其致病机理提供便利。

同时, 程序性细胞坏死在宿主抗病毒免疫应答中也具有重要作用。研究表明, rip3基因缺陷的小鼠更易感牛痘病毒^[16]。相应地, 病毒也可以通过含RHIM结构域的蛋白抑制坏死, 有研究显示, 巨细胞病毒(murine cytomegalovirus, MCMV)持续性感染是依赖于一种病毒蛋白与RIP3作用来阻断其诱导坏死的功能^[84]。

此外, 坏死细胞释放的DAMPs可激活先天免疫和获得性免疫, 从而加重了实质器官移植中的许多不良免疫应答。因此, 抑制程序性细胞坏死可能会提高器官移植成功率。有研究表明, 肾脏rip3缺陷小



TNFR1结合TNF后招募TRADD、TRAF2/5、RIP1、cIAPs和LUBAC形成复合体I，且RIP1迅速被TRAF2/5和cIAPs多聚泛素化，激活NF-κB途径。当RIP1上的K63多聚泛素链被去泛素化酶CYLD或泛素修饰酶A20去除后，RIP1从细胞膜上解离，形成由TRADD、FADD和pro-caspase-8组成的胞质复合体IIa，导致细胞凋亡。在cIAPs、TAK1、NEMO的活性被抑制或者表达被敲低时，TNF刺激可诱导由RIP1、RIP3、FADD和pro-caspase-8组成的复合体IIb形成，诱导依赖于RIP1激酶活性的凋亡。然而，当RIP3和MLKL的表达水平足够高或caspase-8活性降低或缺失时，复合物IIb涉及凋亡小体的形成。在这种情况下，RIP3和RIP1会通过它们各自的RHIM结构域相互结合，随后RIP3在S227位点发生自磷酸化，募集并磷酸化MLKL。磷酸化的MLKL引发程序性细胞坏死，但具体机制目前还不清楚。

Upon the stimulation of tumor necrosis factor (TNF), TNF receptor 1 (TNFR1) recruits TNFR1-associated death domain protein (TRADD), TNFR-associated factor 2/5 (TRAF2/5), receptor-interacting kinase 1 (RIP1), cellular inhibitors of apoptosis (cIAPs) and the linear ubiquitin chain assembly complex (LUBAC) to form the complex I. And RIP1 is initially polyubiquitinated by TRAF2/5 and cIAPs, leading to the activation of NF-κB pathway. When RIP1 is de-ubiquitinated by the de-ubiquitinating enzymes cylindromatosis (CYLD) or A20, it dissociates from the membrane and forms complex IIa with TRADD, FADD and pro-caspase-8, which leads the cell to apoptosis. In conditions such as cIAPs, TAK1, NEMO is inhibited or knockdown, a cytosolic complex IIb forms that is composed of RIPK1, RIPK3, FADD and caspase-8, inducing RIP1-kinase-activity-dependent apoptosis. However, when the levels of RIP3 and MLKL are sufficiently high or caspase-8 activity deficient, complex IIb may evolve to form the necrosome. In this case, RIP3 and RIP1 will bind through their respective homotypic interaction motif (RHIM) domains. RIP3 then undergoes auto-phosphorylation at the serine 227 site, an event that leads to the recruitment and phosphorylation of MLKL. Phosphorylated MLKL then causes necroptosis, while the precise mechanism remains unknown.

图1 TNFR1介导的程序性细胞坏死信号通路
Fig.1 TNFR1-induced necroptosis signaling pathway

鼠在异体移植后具有更好的器官功能和长期无排斥存活率^[73]。但是阻断程序性细胞坏死可能会有很大副作用，因为移植患者通常需要接受免疫抑制治疗，即使不阻断程序性细胞坏死他们也饱受易感病毒及免疫力低下的困扰^[85-86]。移植器官从rip3缺失中获

益的机制需要在临床试验能够特异性靶向程序性细胞坏死之前阐明，这其临床应用尚需要更多研究。

理论上，可以从不同阶段干扰坏死通路，例如受体、RIP1、RIP3、MLKL、坏死复合体的组装等环节。Nec-1^[56]是最早鉴定的坏死抑制剂，可特异

性抑制RIP1的激酶活性。Nec-1具有一些与细胞死亡无关的副作用, 不利于其临床应用; 并且, 在一些RIP3缺失受益的模型中Nec-1却会加速死亡^[87]。近来, 研究人员开发出一些具有更高的亲和性和特异性的第二代RIP1激酶抑制剂, 比如necrostatin-1s, 在necrostatin-1s处理的TNF休克小鼠中并没有观察到病程加速的现象^[56]。RIP1的多效性提示我们寻找下游分子的抑制剂是一种更加具有吸引力的治疗策略。其中, NSA^[56]是人MLKL的直接抑制剂, 可作为阻断坏死的潜在药物, 但其特异性和药动力学以及最终的临床应用还有待研究。程序性细胞坏死介导的细胞死亡可能是由坏死复合体改变质膜通透性直接造成的, 因此对于坏死复合体与膜的相互作用或者阻断质膜通道也许会产生新的药物靶点。除了开发靶向通路中信号分子的小分子和质膜通道抑制剂, 特异性抑制坏死受体也是一种有效的手段。除了TNFR1, 其他能诱导程序性细胞坏死的受体和信号分子也正在探索中。

与我们的直观印象不同的是, 程序性细胞坏死并不总是有害的, 其在个体正常发育中有着不可或缺的意义。在临幊上, 诱导程序性细胞坏死的发生与阻断同样重要。一些研究表明, 程序性细胞坏死通路在肿瘤发生和肿瘤进程中通常是缺陷的。在TNF- α 和z-VAD联合诱导下, 慢性淋巴细胞白血病(chronic lymphocytic leukemia, CLL)细胞不能发生程序性细胞坏死, 并且CLL细胞中RIP3和CYLD表达量都显著下调^[88]。在458例非霍奇金淋巴瘤(non-Hodgkin lymphoma)患者中检测到了rip3基因的单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs), 这与非霍奇金淋巴瘤患病风险的增加相关, 说明rip3基因变异很可能与该疾病的发生相关^[89]。研究表明, 通过Shikonin诱导RIP1/RIP3依赖性的程序性细胞坏死可减少骨肉瘤(osteosarcoma)的腹部转移^[90]。扩散中的肿瘤细胞采用各种策略提升ATP水平并限制细胞ROS产生, 而在程序性细胞坏死中RIP3可以通过激活多种代谢酶调节TNF诱导的ROS生成^[16]。这种情况下, 肿瘤细胞的转移需要同时克服失巢凋亡(anoikis)和程序性细胞坏死。然而目前关于程序性细胞坏死在肿瘤发展中的研究还很少, 对癌细胞如何失去程序性坏死通路完整性的机制的研究将有利于了解程序性细胞坏死在调节肿瘤发生和肿瘤转移中的作用。

5 总结与展望

程序性细胞坏死是一条重要的受调控的细胞死亡通路, 其中还有很多问题有待深入研究和解决: 是什么机制调控坏死复合体的形成和活性? 特定的泛素化反应和各种酶在该通路中的作用是什么? MLKL介导的程序性细胞坏死执行机制是什么? 作为程序性细胞坏死执行的核心分子, MLKL介导的质膜破坏是否足以造成细胞死亡, 是否需要辅助因子? 程序性细胞坏死在炎症的起始、扩大和慢性发展中如何作用? RIPKs、程序性细胞坏死和炎症复合体激活之间的关系又是什么? 对程序性细胞坏死通路作用机制的研究依赖于对通路中各组分功能的研究, 通路中相关基因(如rip3、mlkl)敲除的动物模型、特异性识别该通路激活和作用的抗体以及抑制程序性细胞坏死的小分子的发现将有助于对该通路更为细致的研究。程序性细胞坏死信号通路也因其在疾病中广泛而重要的作用而具有很好的临床应用前景。

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