

综述

AMPK对线粒体质量的调控作用

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摘要 线粒体是哺乳动物细胞内重要细胞器, 通过生物合成、分裂/融合及线粒体自噬过程之间的平衡来维持线粒体质量, 其功能异常将导致多种疾病的发生。腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)是感受细胞能量变化的关键分子, 细胞能量胁迫条件下激活AMPK调控了线粒体的功能, 并影响细胞能量代谢和机体的健康, 提示AMPK是调控线粒体质量的重要因子。基于此, 该文综述了AMPK的结构和激活因素, 围绕线粒体生物合成、分裂/融合的动力学和自噬讨论AMPK对哺乳动物细胞线粒体质量的调控作用, 为通过激活AMPK而调控线粒体质量, 从而为维持机体健康、降低疾病发生提供理论依据。

关键词 AMPK; 线粒体生物合成; 线粒体动力学; 线粒体自噬

The Role of AMPK in Mitochondria Quality Control

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Abstract Mitochondria are one of the important intracellular organelles in mammals that maintain mitochondria quality by regulating mitochondria biogenesis, fusion/fission and mitophagy processes. However, mitochondrial dysfunction will lead to the occurrence of various diseases. AMPK (AMP-activated protein kinase) is a key sensor of cellular energy status that is activated in response to energy stress, and regulates mitochondrial function, thereby affecting cell energy metabolism and health of organisms, suggesting that AMPK is an important regulator of mitochondrial quality. Hence, this review focuses on the structure and activation of AMPK, and its roles in the control of mitochondria quality in mammal cells, which may provide reference for modulating mitochondria quality by activating AMPK, thereby maintaining health of organisms and reducing disease incidence.

Keywords AMPK; mitochondria biogenesis; mitochondria dynamic; mitophagy

线粒体是真核生物细胞重要的细胞器, 不仅通过过氧化磷酸化合成ATP, 而且参与活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)产生、调控钙离子动态平衡和信号传导。目前, 已明确线粒体通过生物合成、分

裂/融合及线粒体自噬过程之间的平衡来维持线粒体质量, 其功能异常将导致多种疾病的发生^[1]。

腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)是感受细胞能量变化的关键分子, 细

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胞代谢应激或能量失衡引起ADP/ATP或AMP/ATP比率升高,导致AMPK的激活。目前研究认为,细胞能量胁迫条件下激活AMPK调控了线粒体的功能,进而影响细胞能量代谢、调节机体的健康,说明AMPK是调控线粒体质量的重要因子^[2-3]。基于此,本文综述了AMPK的结构和激活,并从线粒体生物合成、融合分裂的动力学和自噬的角度讨论AMPK在调控动物细胞线粒体质量控制中的作用,为通过影响AMPK活性而调控线粒体质量,从而维持机体健康、降低疾病发生提供理论依据。

1 AMPK的结构及激活

1.1 AMPK的结构

AMPK是由1个催化亚基 α 和2个调节亚基 β 、 γ 组成的异源复合体。其中,催化亚基 α 存在两种亚型($\alpha 1$ 、 $\alpha 2$),调节亚基 β 有两种亚型($\beta 1$ 、 $\beta 2$),调节亚基 γ 有三种亚型($\gamma 1$ 、 $\gamma 2$ 、 $\gamma 3$)。目前研究已明确:AMPK α 亚基含有激酶区域和一个172位点苏氨酸的关键残基,苏氨酸172残基能被上游激酶磷酸化, β 亚基含有糖类结合模块能够使AMPK与糖原结合, γ 亚基包含四个胱硫醚 β -合成酶基序,可以结合AMP、ADP或ATP^[4]。由此推测,AMPK具有不同类型亚基组成,可能导致这些AMPK复合体具有不同的细胞定位和催化底物,进而激活不同信号通路而调节细胞生物功能。

1.2 AMPK的激活

众所周知,AMPK是感受细胞能量变化的关键分子。早期研究表明,细胞代谢应激或能量失衡时引起ADP/ATP或AMP/ATP比率升高,ADP或AMP直接结合AMPK的 γ -亚基,导致其结构改变而激活AMPK^[5]。另外,体内生理条件下,热量限制、运动和激素通过调节细胞AMP/ATP比值而激活AMPK^[6-8]。另外,研究已明确,动物细胞内多种蛋白激酶能够使AMPK α 亚基催化中心第172位点的苏氨酸(Thr172)磷酸化,进而提高其活性。例如,肝激酶B1(liver kinase B1, LKB1)被认为是细胞能量胁迫条件下激活AMPK的重要激酶。研究发现,动物细胞线粒体损伤和低能量状态下,LKB1是激活AMPK的关键介导者^[9]。另有文献指出,钙流动刺激细胞通过激活Ca²⁺/CaM-依赖蛋白激酶β(Ca²⁺/calmodulin dependent protein kinase β, CaMKKβ)直接使 α 亚基Thr172磷酸化,进而激活AMPK^[10]。尤其,动物细胞在激素和胁

迫信号的作用下而强烈调控钙信号时,CaMKKβ调控AMPK活性的作用十分显著^[11-12]。另有研究发现,动物细胞缺氧、氨基酸饥饿及与细胞外基质脱离时,CaMKKβ也能激活AMPK^[13-15]。值得注意的是,细胞LKB1基因敲除后,CaMKKβ能够增强AMPK的磷酸化,说明CaMKKβ调控AMPK的活性不依赖LKB1。但其调控AMPK活性过程中受到AMP水平的影响,AMP水平增加后将抑制Thr172去磷酸化而使AMPK构象发生变化,进一步增强AMPK的活性^[16]。

此外,普遍认为葡萄糖缺乏可激活AMPK。以往观点认为,此情况下细胞可能通过提高AMP和ADP水平而激活AMPK^[17]。然而,最近研究发现,葡萄糖匮乏时,AMPK和LKB1通过AXIN蛋白结合到溶酶体膜上的v-ATPase复合物和Ragulator所在区域,而且,1,6二磷酸果糖(fructose diphosphate, FDP)水平下降后解除对FBP醛缩酶的抑制,醛缩酶活性增强后促进v-ATPase、Ragulator和AMPK-AXIN-LKB1之间的动态组合,导致激活AMPK而调控细胞代谢^[18]。另外,此项研究也发现,在葡萄糖浓度低于5 mmol/L情况下,AMP/ATP比率尚未有变化,溶酶体组份的AMPK最先被磷酸化;随着葡萄糖水平持续降低,AMP浓度上升至30~60 μmol/L之间时,溶酶体和胞质组分的AMPK蛋白被磷酸化;葡萄糖水平严重缺乏时,AMP浓度可升至100 μmol/L,此时线粒体上的AMPK被最终激活^[18]。这些研究结果说明,不同程度的能量缺乏可逐级激活胞内不同区域的AMPK,从而激活不同的下游基因。

2 AMPK促进了线粒体的生物合成

动物细胞代谢增强、能量消耗增加,将产生充足的ATP满足代谢的需要,从而增强细胞的线粒体生物合成。线粒体生物合成启动时,细胞内现有的线粒体生长分裂,同时合成新物质进入已存的线粒体网络,进而增加线粒体数量。而且,研究发现,线粒体生物合成需要上调线粒体蛋白和脂质的产生,这些蛋白和脂质转移至线粒体而维持其内膜和外膜表面积的扩展^[19-20]。目前研究已明确,线粒体蛋白由核基因组和线粒体基因组编码,细胞内外多种信号分子通过激活多种转录因子而调控核基因组和线粒体基因组编码的线粒体蛋白基因表达,促进线粒体的生物合成、增强线粒体的产能功能^[21]。

许多研究表明,在诸多信号分子的刺激下,

AMPK参与了动物细胞线粒体的生物合成。例如,运动和肌肉活动不仅诱导肌肉细胞线粒体生物合成,增强氧化代谢能力,而且也激活了AMPK,暗示AMPK参与了肌肉细胞线粒体生物合成^[22-23]。另外,AMPK的激活剂也促进了肌肉和脂肪细胞线粒体生物合成^[24-25]。另有报道,小鼠过表达AMPK γ 3亚基活性片段促进了细胞线粒体生物合成;相反,小鼠表达显性负突变体的AMPK不能诱导线粒体生物合成^[26]。而且,研究发现,小鼠缺少AMPK $\beta 1/\beta 2$ 亚基或者上游激酶LKB1导致肌肉细胞线粒体含量下降,LKB1基因在肌肉组织特异性敲除,运动也不能增强线粒体生物合成,AMPK α 亚基特异性敲除后会导致线粒体生物合成和功能异常^[27-28]。此外,研究发现,AMPK不仅调控了肌肉和脂肪细胞线粒体生物合成,也促进了巨噬细胞和肝细胞等不同类型细胞线粒体的生物合成^[29-30]。以上研究结果充分说明,AMPK是动物细胞线粒体生物合成的重要调节因子。

研究已确定,AMPK通过激活下游多种转录因子而实现对细胞线粒体生物合成的调控。其中,过氧化物酶增生物激活受体 γ 辅激活因子-1 α (peroxisome-proliferator-activated receptor γ coactivator-1 α , PGC-1 α)特异性表达于哺乳动物线粒体含量丰富的细胞,是调节线粒体生物合成起核心作用的转录共激活因子,介导了AMPK对线粒体生物合成功能的调控^[31]。研究发现,AMPK激活后依赖PGC-1 α 上调了线粒体氧化代谢相关的基因表达^[32]。AMPK γ 3活性片段亚基过表达的研究发现,其促进了PGC-1 α 表达^[33]。转录因子EB(transcription factor EB, TFEB)是调控溶酶体稳态以及细胞自噬的重要蛋白。近年研究发现,TFEB促进了线粒体生物合成^[34-35]。特别重要的是,研究发现,AMPK能够抑制mTORC1活性而阻止TFEB磷酸化移出细胞核,进而激活转录因子TFEB,TFEB结合至PGC-1 α 基因启动子位置,促进其转录,暗示AMPK可能通过促进TFEB基因表达而从转录水平上激活PGC-1 α ,进而诱导线粒体生物合成^[36]。另外,众多文献指出,许多激酶通过磷酸化、乙酰化或甲基化的翻译后修饰方式激活PGC-1 α 。例如,沉默信息调节子1(silent information regulator 1, SIRT1)是一种依赖NAD⁺的蛋白脱乙酰酶,研究发现,AMPK不仅能够通过增加NAD⁺的水平而激活SIRT1,也能促进SIRT1基因表达,激活SIRT1使PGC-1 α 去乙酰化而调节其

功能^[37-39]。另外,研究发现,AMPK也能使PGC-1 α 磷酸化,磷酸化PGC-1 α 更容易与SIRT1结合而去乙酰化,进而增强PGC-1 α 的活性,促进线粒体的生物合成^[37]。这些研究结果说明,AMPK由SIRT1介导调节PGC-1 α 的去乙酰化而增强其调控线粒体生物合成的活性。

3 AMPK调节了线粒体的动力学

研究发现,线粒体作为细胞内重要的细胞器,经常通过融合与分裂的动态变化相互连接而形成网状结构,其在调控细胞氧化磷酸化、自噬和凋亡过程中呈现不同的形态^[40]。尤其是延长形态的线粒体,在胁迫条件下,维持细胞ATP的产生,保护细胞抵抗自噬的作用^[41];而在营养饥饿的条件下,能够使线粒体之间重新分配生物材料,维持正常的线粒体功能^[42]。相反,线粒体呼吸链蛋白受到抑制或线粒体碎裂等受损条件下,细胞将启动自噬机制去除较低膜电位的线粒体,并激活线粒体凋亡途径^[43-44]。

人们一直认为,环境因子诱导线粒体去极化或抑制线粒体ATP合成时,将促进线粒体分裂、降低线粒体融合而使其碎裂。但关于线粒体抑制剂,尤其那些没有降低膜电位的抑制剂,是通过何种机制影响线粒体网络形状尚不明确。研究发现,线粒体呼吸链的抑制因子不仅能够诱导线粒体碎裂,而且也能激活AMPK。例如,近年研究发现,鱼藤酮和抗生素A分别是线粒体呼吸链复合体I和III的抑制剂,这些呼吸链复合体抑制剂激活AMPK后诱导了线粒体碎裂^[45]。令人震惊的研究显示,利用小分子激活剂在未破坏线粒体的情况下,能够直接激活AMPK而诱导线粒体分裂^[45]。这些研究结果提示,AMPK是直接调控线粒体分裂的关键因子。

线粒体分裂主要受细胞质内动力相关蛋白1(dynamic related protein1, DRP1)介导,DRP1被激活并从细胞质转至线粒体外膜,与外膜上的受体结合而介导线粒体分裂。线粒体分裂因子(mitochondrial fission factor, MFF)是线粒体外膜上与DRP1结合的主要受体,介导了线粒体分裂期间的收缩,是线粒体分裂通路的核心成员^[46]。利用蛋白质组学和生物信息学技术的分析发现,MFF是AMPK的底物,AMPK能够使其催化中心第155和173位点的丝氨酸(threonine 155, 173)磷酸化^[45]。这些研究结果能够很好地解释呼吸链抑制剂或单独使用AMPK激活剂诱

导线粒体碎裂依赖AMPK的机制。确实,研究发现,AMPK被激活后促进了DRP1定位于线粒体,这依赖于AMPK磷酸化MFF位点^[45]。这些研究说明,能量胁迫条件下,AMPK通过磷酸化MFF位点而控制DRP1的定位,从而强烈地调控线粒体网络形态。

4 AMPK对线粒体自噬的调节

自噬是通过溶酶体途径包装成双膜结构的自噬小体而吞噬自身细胞质蛋白或细胞器,使被吞噬的细胞质蛋白或细胞器降解并得以循环利用,从而达到维持细胞内正常生理活动及稳态的一种细胞代谢过程。线粒体自噬(mitophagy)是细胞选择性降解细胞内受损的或者多余的线粒体,完成对细胞代谢水平和命运决定的调控。

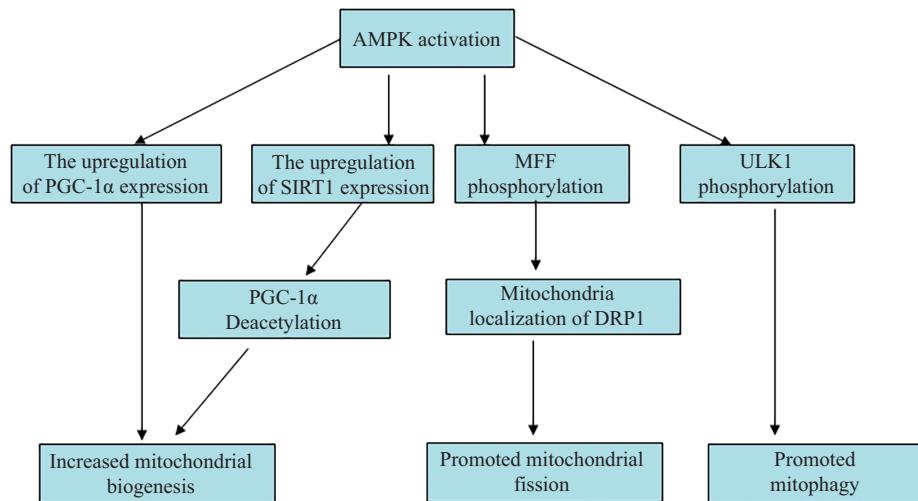
早期的研究表明,AMPK调控了哺乳动物细胞的自噬过程^[47]。雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)属于丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,是控制细胞自噬的关键蛋白,通过磷酸化抑制自噬起始分子UNC-51样激酶1(UNC-51-like kinase 1, ULK1)的功能而抑制自噬的发生。研究发现,细胞能量胁迫条件下,AMPK通过磷酸化mTOR上游调控因子TSC2和mTORC1亚基,抑制mTOR的活性而促进ULK1磷酸化,从而诱导自噬发生^[48]。研究表明,在饥饿和胁迫条件下,AMPK可以直接使ULK1磷酸化进而诱导细胞自噬,但ULK1基因突变后,AMPK不能激活ULK1突变体而促进缺陷线粒体的积累,暗示AMPK/ULK1信号途径不仅诱导细胞自噬,而且能够选择性清除已破坏的线粒体^[49]。随后众多文献指出,不同条件下,ULK1是诱导线粒体自噬的必需因子^[50-52]。而且,研究表明,棕色脂肪细胞、肝细胞、巨噬细胞以及老化的肌肉细胞等多种类型细胞AMPK被激活后能够高效去除破坏的线粒体^[53-56]。这些研究证明,AMPK激活ULK1是诱导线粒体自噬的重要途径,但激活ULK1而调控线粒体自噬的具体机制尚不十分清楚,仍需要深入研究。目前比较明确的是,线粒体自噬机制启动前,线粒体损伤严重,碎裂进而被分离,AMPK能够使MFF磷酸化,促使DRP1定位损伤严重的线粒体使其碎裂,然后通过自噬途径降解线粒体^[45]。

另外,目前研究认为,PINK1/PARKIN介导的线粒体去极化是控制线粒体自噬的另一条途径^[57]。PINK1是一个丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶,主要位于线粒体

外膜。线粒体去极化后PINK1转运至线粒体内膜,募集E3-泛素连接酶PARKIN定位至受损的线粒体,导致一些线粒体外膜和细胞质蛋白泛素化,启动自噬机制,降解损伤严重的线粒体^[58]。而且,PINK1也能够磷酸化线粒体上的泛素而增强PARKIN的活性^[59]。但PINK1/PARKIN通路参与线粒体去极化诱导的线粒体自噬,这与AMP/ULK1信号途径诱导的线粒体自噬不同。因此,关于AMP和ULK1是否通过PINK1/PARKIN通路调控线粒体自噬尚不明确。羰基氰化物间氯苯腙(carbonyl cyanide 3-chlorophenylhydrazone, CCCP)是一种强效的线粒体氧化磷酸化解偶联剂。研究发现,CCCP不仅能够抑制ATP的合成而激活AMPK,而且通过PINK1/PARKIN通路诱导了线粒体自噬,提示AMPK和/或ULK1下游靶物质可能参与了PINK1/PARKIN通路诱导的线粒体自噬^[60]。

5 AMPK与线粒体相关疾病的关系

目前研究已明确,线粒体功能与肥胖症、II型糖尿病和某些癌症密切相关。鉴于AMPK在调控细胞线粒体功能的作用,逐渐成为治疗与线粒体功能异常相关疾病的重要靶点而引起人们广泛关注。研究认为,AMPK的激活会促进脂肪酸氧化、线粒体自噬和骨骼肌葡萄糖摄取,同时抑制炎症、脂肪酸和胆固醇合成,揭示激活AMPK在治疗线粒体相关的多种代谢疾病的潜力^[61]。普遍认为,二甲双胍是AMPK特异性激活剂,通过激活AMPK而抑制合成代谢、促进分解代谢,降低包括细胞增殖在内的能量消耗过程。研究发现,二甲双胍通过抑制线粒体呼吸链复合体I活性,导致线粒体呼吸功能和ATP产量下降,提高AMP/ATP比例,进而抑制AMPK去磷酸化而增强AMPK活性,从而增加脂肪酸β氧化、降低脂肪生成基因表达,刺激葡萄糖摄取,因此,AMPK被认为是治疗II型糖尿病和胰岛素抵抗的重要靶点^[62]。另外,普遍认为,胰岛素抵抗、肥胖症和II型糖尿病与癌症发生的风险密切相关。更为重要的是,研究认为,二甲双胍可降低癌症发病率^[63]。研究表明,二甲双胍通过激活AMPK抑制mTOR活性诱导直肠癌细胞自噬^[64]。另有研究发现,二甲双胍在治疗子宫内膜、卵巢、前列腺等多种癌症方面显示,具有潜在的抗肿瘤作用^[65]。此外,利用二甲双胍激活AMPK也能调节多种心血管疾病致病因子、降低心血管疾病的发生率^[66]。以上研究结果



AMPK活化导致PGC-1 α 表达上调,同时通过上调SIRT1表达使PGC-1 α 蛋白去乙酰化,进而促进线粒体生物合成,通过磷酸化MFF而增加DRP1定位于线粒体,从而增强线粒体分裂,通过磷酸化ULK1诱导线粒体自噬。

AMPK activation causes the upregulation of PGC-1 α expression and elevated PGC-1 α deacetylation induced via the upregulation of SIRT1, thus promoting mitochondria biogenesis, results in increased localization of DRP1 at the mitochondria via phosphorylating MFF, thereby enhancing mitochondria fission, and induces mitophagy processes by phosphorylating ULK1.

图1 AMPK调控线粒体质量的作用

Fig.1 The regulatory role of AMPK in the control of mitochondria quality

充分说明,AMPK与线粒体相关的代谢疾病密切相关,AMPK的激活剂可能在治疗上述相关疾病中具有重要应用价值。

6 前景及展望

综上所述,AMPK被认为是调控线粒体稳态的关键因子,细胞代谢应激或能量失衡将激活AMPK,AMPK活化后通过激活下游效应因子调控线粒体生物合成、动力学和线粒体自噬,从而保证线粒体质量、维持其正常氧化代谢功能(图1)。尽管线粒体功能异常/产能下降将激活AMPK,但AMPK所调控的能够恢复线粒体健康的下游底物较少。而且,目前关于AMPK在调控线粒体质量方面仍有一些重要问题亟待阐明。例如,AMPK存在不同亚基组合,是否存在AMPK复合物优先定位或靠近线粒体而对特异性胁迫条件产生应答反应尚不十分清楚。另外,线粒体上的AMPK可能与溶酶体上的AMPK和LKB1存在相互作用,但具体的作用机制亦不确定,而且线粒体受损或能量胁迫时激活的相关激酶与AMPK和ULK1之间的相互作用尚不明确,这些内容也是未来需要深入了解的重要领域。

另外,基于AMPK在维持细胞线粒体健康的重要性,其有潜力成为治疗线粒体相关疾病的重要靶点。随着被鉴定的线粒体AMPK底物数量的增加,

这将有助于明确AMPK调控线粒体功能的新作用。二甲双胍等AMPK激活剂被广泛应用于治疗线粒体代谢相关疾病,这不仅有助于揭示AMPK调控细胞线粒体功能的机制,而且提示维持线粒体健康可能是治疗肥胖症、II型糖尿病和某些癌症的重要方法。然而,尽管目前已有AMPK激活剂用于激活细胞内AMPK而治疗与线粒体功能异常相关的代谢疾病,但由于AMPK广泛分布于细胞内不同区域,且存在不同的亚基组合,因此,如何开发调节线粒体健康而激活细胞特定区域AMPK及其亚基组合复合体的特异激活剂,将是人们未来研究和关注的重点。

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