

M2型丙酮酸激酶的功能及调节

曹山虎 何佳丽 董丽华*

(河北医科大学基础医学院生物化学与分子生物学教研室, 河北省医学生物重点实验室, 石家庄 050017)

摘要 糖酵解可以为机体迅速提供能量, 有氧糖酵解更是肿瘤代谢的主要方式。丙酮酸激酶(pyruvate kinase, PK)是糖酵解途径的限速酶, 存在4种类型, 其中M2型PK(PKM2)分布最广泛, 功能最重要。PKM2具有激酶催化活性, 可以异位至线粒体影响细胞生存, 进入细胞核后可以调控基因表达, 可以作为肿瘤诊断的指标、治疗的靶点和预后的参考。对PKM2功能及其调节机制的了解, 可以为疾病的诊断和治疗提供新思路。

关键词 M2型丙酮酸激酶; 糖酵解; 肿瘤; 翻译后修饰

Function and Regulation of M2 Isoform of Pyruvate Kinase

CAO Shanhu, HE Jiali, DONG Lihua*

(Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, College of Basic Medicine,

Key Laboratory of Medical Biotechnology of Hebei Province, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang, 050017, China)

Abstract Glycolysis is the rapid way to provide energy and aerobic glycolysis is the main way of tumor metabolism. PK (pyruvate kinase) is the rate-limiting enzyme of the glycolytic pathway, of which PKM2 (M2 isoform of PK) distributes extensively and has the most important function. It can be transported into mitochondria to affect cell survival and can regulate gene expression after entering the nucleus. It can be used as an indicator for tumor diagnosis, a target for treatment and a reference for prognosis. Understanding of the function of PKM2 and its regulatory mechanisms can provide new ideas for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Keywords M2 isoform of pyruvate kinase; glycolysis; tumor; post-translational modification

丙酮酸激酶(pyruvate kinase, PK)是能量代谢中糖酵解过程的关键酶之一, 它通过将磷酸基团从磷酸烯醇丙酮酸(phosphoenolpyruvic acid, PEP)转移到ADP来催化糖酵解过程的最后一步, 从而产生丙酮酸和ATP^[1]。其中M2型PK(M2 isoform of pyruvate kinase, PKM2)在细胞生长过程中发挥着重要作用^[2-3], PKM2除了在糖酵解过程中发挥重要催化功能外, 其非糖酵解功能日渐被发现并被广泛关注。PK的种类多样、功能丰富、调节复杂, 对各组织细胞及肿瘤

细胞生物学进程的调节以及临床疾病的诊断治疗都具有非常重要的意义。本文主要阐述了PKM2在肿瘤代谢中的功能多样化, 以及PKM2功能调节的研究进展。

1 PKM2简介

丙酮酸激酶的分布具有组织特异性, 根据其组织分布及基因的选择性剪接分为PKL、PKR、PKM1和PKM2 4种亚型^[2]。PKM2主要分布在糖代

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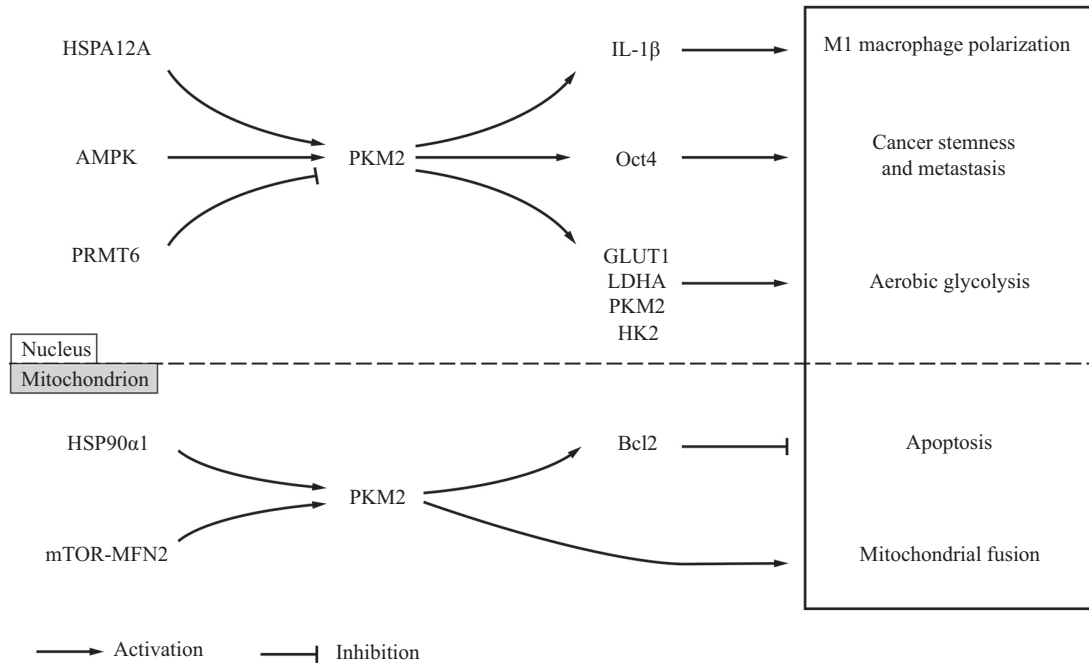
*通讯作者。Tel: 0311-86265639, E-mail: donglihua@hebm.edu.cn

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*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-311-86265639, E-mail: donglihua@hebm.edu.cn

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HSPA12A: 热休克蛋白A12A; IL-1 β : 白细胞介素-1 β ; AMPK: 腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶; PRMT6: 蛋白精氨酸甲基转移酶; GLUT1: 葡萄糖转运蛋白1; LDHA: 乳酸脱氢酶; Bcl-2: B细胞淋巴瘤/白血病-2蛋白; mTOR: 哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白; MFN2: 线粒体融合蛋白2。
HSPA12A: heat shock protein A12A; IL-1 β : interleukin-1 β ; AMPK: adenosine monophosphate activated protein kinase; PRMT6: protein arginine methyltransferase 6; GLUT1: glucose transporter 1; LDHA: lactic dehydrogenase; Bcl-2: B-cell lymphoma/leukemia -2; mTOR: mammalian target of rapamycin; MFN2: mitofusin 2.

图1 PKM2信号通路

Fig.1 Signal pathway of PKM2

谢旺盛的组织中,包括肝脏、肾脏、大脑、心脏等。PKM2具有不同的构型,在增殖的细胞中,主要为四聚体的活性形式,在肿瘤细胞中,主要为二聚体的非活性形式^[4]。PKM2四聚体定位在细胞质,在正常葡萄糖水平下,作为糖酵解蛋白并催化PEP生成丙酮酸和ATP。而其二聚体与PEP亲和力较低,在生理条件下几乎没有活性,主要进入到细胞核中发挥辅助因子功能。例如,PKM2二聚体可以与热休克蛋白A12A(heat shock protein A12A, HSPA12A)结合,激活白细胞介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)的表达,从而激活巨噬细胞^[5]。此外,PKM2被腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase, AMPK)转移至细胞核,进而与转录因子Oct4结合促进肿瘤代谢^[6]。PKM2二聚体在胞核内还可以作为激酶调控糖酵解相关基因的表达,包括葡萄糖转运蛋白1(glucose transporter 1, GLUT1)、乳酸脱氢酶(lactic dehydrogenase, LDHA)、己糖激酶2(hexokinase 2, HK2)与PKM2^[7-8](图1)。

除了在胞质与胞核中发挥功能外,PKM2在氧化应激条件下易位至线粒体,在伴侣蛋白HSP90 α 1

的作用下,与B细胞淋巴瘤/白血病-2(B-cell lymphoma/leukemia-2, Bcl-2)相互作用并使Bcl-2磷酸化,这种磷酸化阻止了泛素E3连接酶与Bcl-2的结合以及Bcl-2的降解,最后抑制了细胞凋亡^[9]。此外,在人的肝癌细胞和肺癌细胞中,哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)可以使线粒体融合蛋白2(mitofusin 2, MFN2)磷酸化并增强其与PKM2的结合,促进线粒体融合以保护线粒体免受癌细胞的过度破碎^[10](图1)。

2 PKM2在肿瘤中的作用

肿瘤代谢中存在有氧糖酵解的瓦博格效应(Warburg effect),这种现象受到PKM2的直接调控,当PKM2转换成PKM1后,瓦博格效应得到逆转^[11-12]。肿瘤细胞中的生长信号可以降低PKM2的活性,PKM2主要以低活性的二聚体形式存在,从而糖酵解途径中丙酮酸上游可以积累更多的磷酸代谢物,使得细胞从糖酵解转向糖分解代谢,以利于核酸、氨基酸、磷脂等合成过程的进行^[13-14]。

PKM2在肿瘤细胞中的表达明显升高,影响着肿

瘤细胞的各种生物学进程,包括血管生成、氧化磷酸化、凋亡、增殖、炎症反应、自噬等。如在缺氧性的胰腺癌细胞中,PKM2入核后与核因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κ B)结合促进缺氧诱导因子1 α (hypoxia inducible factor-1 α , HIF-1 α)的转录激活,最终促进血管内皮生长因子A(vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGFA)的分泌以及血管的形成^[15]。而在人的肝和肺癌细胞中,PKM2可以通过糖酵解依赖或非依赖的方式促进线粒体的氧化磷酸化^[10]。有研究发现,用白藜芦醇处理黑色素瘤细胞后,可以通过抑制PKM2的表达抑制细胞增殖并引起凋亡^[16]。同样有研究表明,非编码RNA(non-coding RNA, ncRNA) FA-SAT(fanning satellite DNA)可以和PKM2直接结合,促进HeLa细胞的增殖以及细胞周期的进程,而敲低FA-SAT或PKM2后使得细胞向凋亡表型转换^[17]。在胃癌中,PKM2的高表达可以通过激活PI3K/AKT信号通路,促进癌细胞的迁移,抑制细胞自噬,从而使胃癌发生恶变^[18]。而在伴有核仁磷酸蛋白突变的急性髓系白血病中,高表达的PKM2增加了自噬相关蛋白Beclin-1的磷酸化从而激活自噬,促进白血病细胞存活^[19]。

ncRNAs作为真核转录产物的重要组成部分,主要包括微小RNAs(microRNAs)、长非编码RNAs(long non-coding RNAs)和环状RNAs(circular RNAs),它们在肿瘤进展当中发挥着重要功能,可调节癌症的各种生物学特征^[20]。这些ncRNAs可以与PKM2直接或间接相互作用从而影响细胞的糖代谢,最近的研究发现,microRNAs中的miR-122-5p、miR-139-5p、miR-152、miR-338、miR-379、miR-625-5p、miR-675均可以与PKM2的3'非翻译区(3' untranslated region, 3' UTR)直接结合,从而抑制PKM2的表达,最终抑制肿瘤细胞的生长^[21-27]。而long-noncoding RNAs和circular RNAs可以作为microRNAs海绵间接增加PKM2的表达,例如,母系表达基因3(maternally expressed gene 3, MEG3)与miR-122、LINC00689与miR-338、甲硫氨酸腺苷基转移酶2B(methionine adenosyltransferase 2B, MAT2B)与miR-338、hsa_circ_0005963与miR-122^[28-31]。这些研究为肿瘤的诊断与治疗提供了更多可能。

3 PKM2的调节

3.1 PKM2表达的调节

有研究发现, M1型与M2型PKM2剪切的差异受到不均一核糖核蛋白(heterogeneous nuclear ribo-

nucleoprotein, hnRNP)的调控^[32],多聚嘧啶区结合蛋白质(polypyrimidine tract-binding protein, PTB)^[33]、hnRNPA1和hnRNPA2能特异性结合PKM mRNA前体中第9位外显子(E9)两侧的内含子,从而抑制E9的剪切,并通过“内含子限定”机制^[34]促进E10的表达。

PKM2的表达受到生长因子等细胞内信号以及外源信号的影响。如在人的肿瘤细胞当中,内皮生长因子可以通过PLC γ 1-PKC ϵ -IKK β -RelA信号流的激活从而促进肿瘤细胞的糖酵解和生长^[35]。而在肝癌细胞中, hnRNAA1可以促进PKM2 mRNA转录,去乙酰化后的hnRNAA1则会增加PKM1 mRNA的比例^[36]。环境中持久性污染物多氯联苯可以刺激HeLa细胞活性氧的产生,从而上调PKM2的表达,但抑制PKM2的活性, GLUT1、LDHA、PDK表达的升高说明PKM2入核发挥了作用^[37]。

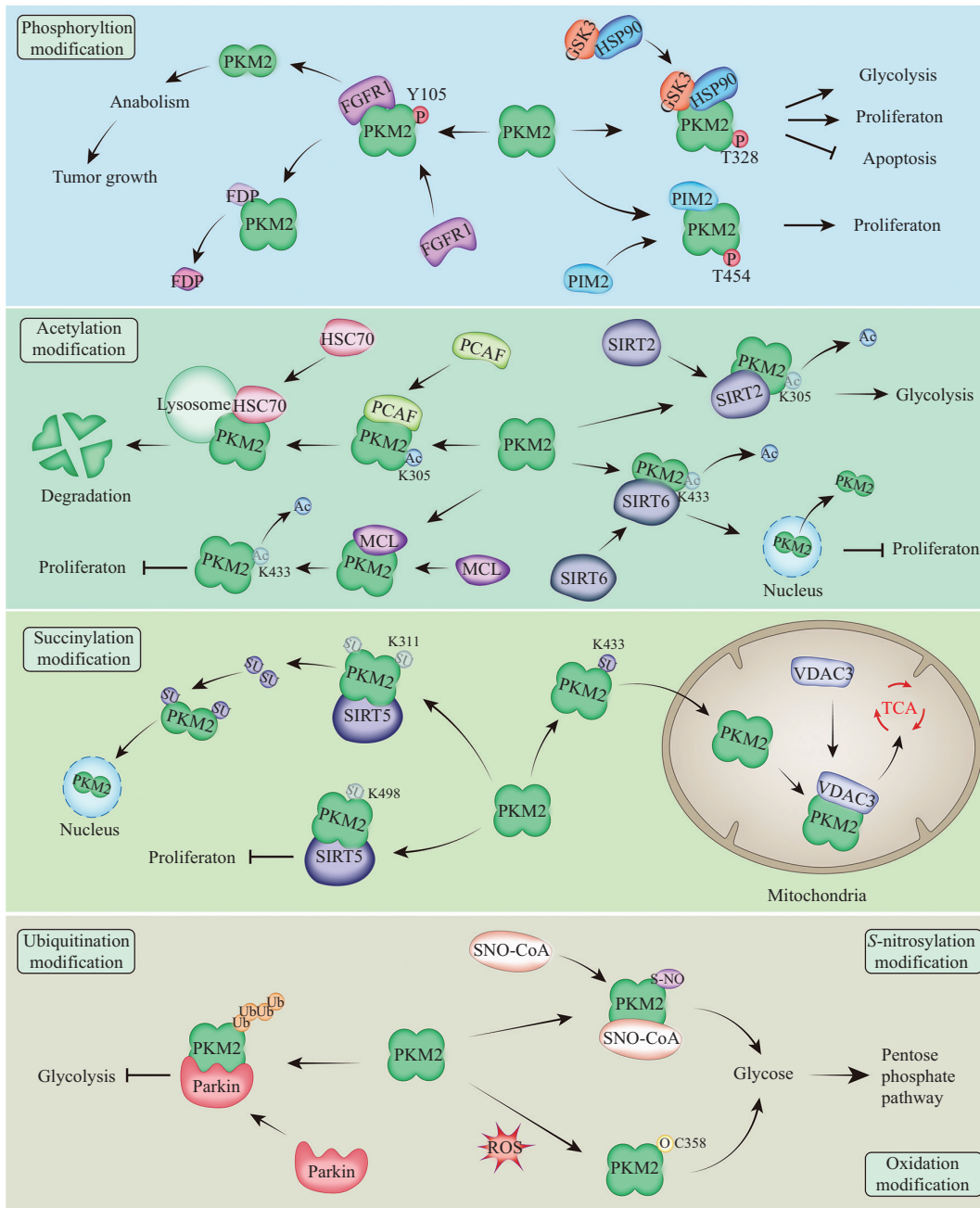
3.2 PKM2功能的调节

PKM2是一种具有变构效应的酶,受到1,6-二磷酸果糖(fructose-1,6-diphosphate, FDP)的正向调节,受到ATP、丙氨酸等的负向调节。正常增殖的细胞中,在FDP达到一定浓度后会刺激PKM2二聚体向四聚体转变,从而促进糖酵解过程产生能量^[38]。L-丝氨酸可以别构调节PKM2,增强其与底物磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸的亲和力,减少四聚化所需FDP。研究发现,PKM2结合酪氨酸磷酸化的肽段后,释放FDP,其活性受到抑制,但这种调节可以使葡萄糖代谢物从产生能量转向合成代谢过程,以满足细胞生长需要^[39]。

而在肿瘤细胞中,如16型人乳头瘤病毒(human papillomavirus types 16, HPV-16)编码的E7癌蛋白,可以促进细胞产生PEP和FDP,但是在FDP增多2倍以上的情况下,PKM2四聚体并没有增多,因为E7与PKM2结合并将其稳定在二聚体形式。而在ras基因高表达的细胞中, FDP促进PKM2四聚体形成并与腺苷酸激酶2(adenylate kinase 2, AK2)相互结合形成催化复合物,增加了AMP水平,使得ATP的产生减少^[40]。

PKM2的活性和功能除了受到底物以及其他基因的调节外,其自身的蛋白翻译后修饰也同样影响PKM2在细胞中的作用(图2)。

3.2.1 PKM2的磷酸化修饰 磷酸化是细胞内蛋白质重要的翻译后修饰,大约有1/3的蛋白质会发生磷酸化。PKM2在蛋白激酶作用下可以在特定位点获得磷酸基团,活性随之改变,对肿瘤代谢产生影响。研究发现,具有致癌作用的1型成纤维细胞生长



FDP: 1,6-二磷酸果糖; FGFR1: 成纤维细胞生长因子受体1; Y105: 第105位酪氨酸; GSK-3: 糖原合成酶激酶-3; T328/T454: 第328/454位苏氨酸; P: 磷酸基团; HSC70: 热激同源蛋白70; PCAF: p300/CBP相关因子; Ac: 乙酰基团; K305/311/433/498: 第305/311/433/498位赖氨酸; MCL: 乌心石内酯; SIRT2/6/5: 去乙酰化酶2/6/5; SU: 琥珀酰基团; VDAC3: 电压依赖性阴离子通道家族蛋白3; TCA: 三羧酸循环; Ub: 泛素基团; SNO-CoA: S-亚硝基辅酶A; S-NO: S-亚硝基硫醇; ROS: 活性氧; O: 氧化; C358: 第358位半胱氨酸。箭头和T形分别表示促进和抑制。

FDP: fructose-1,6-diphosphate; FGFR1: fibroblast growth factor receptor type 1; Y105: tyrosine 105; GSK-3: glycogen synthase kinase-3; T328/T454: threonine 328/454; P: phosphate group; HSC70: heat shock cognate protein 70; PCAF: p300/CBP-associated factor; Ac: acetyl group; K305/311/433/498: lysine 305/311/433/498; MCL: micheliolide; SIRT2/6/5: sirtuin 2/6/5; SU: succinyl group; VDAC3: voltage-dependent anion channel 3; TCA: TCA cycle, tricarboxylic acid cycle; Ub: ubiquitin group; SNO-CoA: S-nitroso-CoA(co-enzyme A); S-NO: S-nitrosothiol; ROS: reactive oxygen species; O: oxidation; C358: Cysteine 358. Arrow and T-shape represent activation and inhibition, respectively.

图2 多种PKM2蛋白翻译后修饰的作用

Fig.2 The effects of multiple post-translational modifications of PKM2

因子受体通过将PKM2第105位酪氨酸残基(Y105)磷酸化来抑制PKM2与其辅因子FDP的结合,从而抑制PKM2活性四聚体的形成,为肿瘤细胞提供合成

代谢优势,促进肿瘤生长^[41]。同样,在人的乳腺癌研究中,发现PKM2 Y105可以发生磷酸化,从而促进PKM2二聚体形成,诱导细胞的增殖和转化^[42]。而

在鳞状细胞癌等多种癌细胞中, Cyclin D3-CDK6激酶可以将PKM2磷酸化, 促进癌细胞的存活^[43]。除了Y105位点, 有研究发现, 丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶PIM2可以与PKM2结合并将PKM2第454位苏氨酸(T454)磷酸化, 进而促进糖酵解过程, 激活HIF-1和 β -连环蛋白, 促进细胞增殖, 同时降低癌细胞的线粒体呼吸^[44]。最近的研究发现, 肝细胞癌中糖原合成酶激酶-3(glycogen synthase kinase-3, GSK-3)与HSP90和PKM2形成复合物, 并直接介导由HSP90诱导的PKM2的第328位苏氨酸(T328)磷酸化, T328磷酸化可以维持PKM2稳定性, 调节糖酵解、线粒体呼吸, 促进增殖和抑制凋亡^[45]。

3.2.2 PKM2的乙酰化修饰 乙酰化是改变蛋白质功能最主要的方式之一, 通过组学分析发现, 组蛋白和非组蛋白都有高频率的乙酰化, 非组蛋白乙酰化修饰通过多种机制, 包括调节蛋白质稳定性、酶活性、亚细胞定位等, 影响多种生物学过程, 如基因转录、自噬和新陈代谢等。

最近的研究发现, PKM2的第305位赖氨酸(K305)在高糖刺激后会发生乙酰化修饰, 从而抑制PKM2的活性, 降低PKM2与底物PEP的亲合性, 并且乙酰化的PKM2通过伴侣介导的自噬进行降解^[46]。另有研究发现, 去乙酰化酶SIRT2可以结合PKM2, 并直接作用在PKM2 K305, 在SIRT2敲除的小鼠乳腺癌细胞中重新表达SIRT2, PKM2四聚体的形成增多, 激活PKM2有利于丙酮酸积累, 为三羧酸循环和氧化磷酸化提供底物^[47]。而SIRT6的去乙酰化作用导致PKM2以输出蛋白-4依赖的方式出核, 因此, PKM2的核蛋白激酶和转录共激活因子功能缺失, 从而抑制细胞增殖和肿瘤发生^[48]。最近的研究发现, 乌心石内酯(micheliolide, MCL)可以特异性共价结合在PKM2的第424位半胱氨酸残基(C424)上, 这种相互作用促进更多的四聚体形成, 增加PKM2的活性, 并抑制其第433位赖氨酸(K433)的乙酰化, 从而影响PKM2向细胞核异位, 下调核内PKM2含量, 从而限制了细胞的增殖信号^[49]。

3.2.3 PKM2的琥珀酰化修饰 赖氨酸琥珀酰化是非常重要的蛋白质翻译后修饰, 在细胞中广泛存在, 在进化上高度保守^[50]。与乙酰化修饰相比, 琥珀酰化修饰可以引起更多蛋白质性质的改变, 乙酰化修饰可以将赖氨酸基团从+1价态变为0价, 而琥珀酰化修饰可以将赖氨酸基团从+1价态变为-1价, 并且琥珀

酰基团结构更大, 对于蛋白质的结构改变更大。

SIRT5是长寿因子(sirtuins)家族成员之一, 是一种去乙酰化酶, 同时它具有很强的去琥珀酰化活性, 而且在线粒体中, SIRT5是唯一调控琥珀酰化的酶^[51-52]。研究显示, 在脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)激活的巨噬细胞中, SIRT5可以使PKM2去琥珀酰化, 降低PKM2的丙酮酸激酶活性, 而PKM2第311位赖氨酸(K311)的琥珀酰化可以促进其四聚体向二聚体的转变, 并能增强其蛋白激酶活性^[53]。而在人肺癌细胞中, PKM2第498位赖氨酸(K498)发生琥珀酰化后活性增加, 细胞NADPH的生成减少, 细胞增殖和肿瘤生长受到抑制, 在氧化应激时, 活性氧能增加PKM2与SIRT5的结合降低其琥珀酰化水平, 从而影响细胞进程^[54]。另外在人结肠癌细胞中, 葡萄糖饥饿处理后, PKM2第433位赖氨酸(K433)发生琥珀酰化, 会增加PKM2向线粒体的迁移, 并增强其与线粒体外膜电压依赖性阴离子通道家族蛋白3(voltage-dependent anion channel, VDAC3)的结合, PKM2可以通过抑制VDAC3的泛素化降解来稳定VDAC3, 进而增加线粒体通透性和ATP的产生, 以促进细胞存活和肿瘤发展^[55]。因此, PKM2在不同肿瘤细胞中, 其琥珀酰化位点有所差异, 可以作为诊断和治疗的参考。

3.2.4 PKM2的泛素化修饰 泛素化修饰能够调控蛋白的稳定性和活性等。如在恶性胶质瘤等肿瘤当中, 泛素E3连接酶Parkin在体内外均可以与PKM2相互结合, 使得PKM2的第186和206位赖氨酸发生泛素化, 在不改变其稳定性的同时降低其活性, 从而抑制肿瘤生长^[56]。

3.2.5 PKM2的S-亚硝基化修饰 细胞信号转导信使NO可以共价结合到某些蛋白的半胱氨酸残基的自由巯基, 生成-SNO, 被称为蛋白质巯基亚硝基化(S-nitrosylation)。在急性肾损伤中, S-亚硝基辅酶A还原酶活性降低, 使得PKM2的第423和424位半胱氨酸(C423/424) S-亚硝基化水平增高, PKM2的活性降低, 更多的葡萄糖会流入磷酸戊糖途径从而减弱氧化应激的细胞毒性^[57]。

3.2.6 PKM2的氧化修饰 PKM2是一种对氧化还原敏感的蛋白质。有研究发现, 在人肺癌细胞中, 细胞内活性氧浓度的快速增加通过氧化PKM2的第358位半胱氨酸残基(Cys358)抑制其活性, 这种对PKM2的抑制作用可以将葡萄糖转移至磷酸戊糖途径, 从

而产生更多的NADPH, 维持谷胱甘肽还原性, 从而提高细胞抗氧化能力^[58]。而在高糖诱导的肾皮质中, PKM2的氧化水平更高, 氧化位点在Cys358, 其四聚体的生成减少, 活性降低^[59]。

4 展望

随着对PKM2的深入研究, 其功能日渐多样化, 除了PKM2基本的糖酵解催化功能, 越来越多的研究关注PKM2的其他功能, 例如, PKM2可以影响外泌体分泌^[60], 还可以易位至线粒体影响其融合, 在肿瘤研究中, PKM2更容易进入细胞核, 作为激酶调控多种信号通路, 发挥调控基因表达的作用, 进而影响细胞增殖、凋亡和自噬等生物学进程。

PKM2与多种临床疾病密切相关, 如敲低PKM2的胃癌细胞, 其生长受到抑制, 细胞周期停滞在G₁~S期且自噬明显, 所以在根治性切除手术后的胃癌病人中, PKM2可以作为诊断指标, 同时可以作为治疗胃癌的潜在靶点^[18]。而PKM2高表达, 同时伴有核仁磷酸蛋白突变的急性髓系白血病患者, 其总生存率和无事件生存期相对较短, 提示PKM2与急性髓系白血病的预后密切相关^[19]。除此之外, 在肝脏移植的病人中, 胆道损伤是再移植和死亡的常见原因, 胆汁中钙卫蛋白、乳铁蛋白和PKM2的水平比血清指标能更好地反映胆道损伤, 所以可以用来预测再移植的时间^[61]。但PKM2能否作为诊断治疗的靶点应用到临床, 还有待更多深入研究。

PKM2的蛋白翻译后修饰影响其结构和活性, 以及二聚体和四聚体的转化, 但蛋白翻译后修饰的种类越来越多, 其调节必然是个复杂的过程, 其他种类修饰的作用, 以及多种修饰间的关系, 还有待揭示。

所以, 对PKM2的研究还需要更加深入, 其强大的功能以及潜在的价值必然会成为肿瘤及各种疾病的研究热点。

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