

# 突变型p53与甲羟戊酸途径之间的调控机制

李润芳 唐磊 王嘉健 师玉露 杨帆 欧霞 张继虹\*

(昆明理工大学医学院, 昆明 650500)

**摘要** 在肿瘤的发生发展过程中通常伴随肿瘤细胞代谢的重编程, 以满足其对肿瘤微环境的适应及能量的获取。脂质代谢异常目前已成为肿瘤细胞代谢重编程的主要标志之一, 而甲羟戊酸途径(mevalonate pathway, MVA)作为脂质代谢中重要的胆固醇生物合成途径, 在肿瘤细胞中呈异常活跃状态。肿瘤细胞中突变型p53(mutant p53, mutp53)的代谢重组功能与MVA途径的活跃状态有密不可分的关系, mutp53可通过固醇类转录因子SREBP2(sterol response element binding protein 2)激活MVA途径, 并进一步稳定自身表达, 两者之间的相互作用促进了肿瘤细胞的异常增殖。该文通过对肿瘤细胞中mutp53与MVA途径之间相互调控机制的最新研究进展进行综述, 为探寻靶向mutp53和MVA途径的新的肿瘤治疗方案提供思路。

**关键词** 突变型p53; 甲羟戊酸途径; SREBP2

## Regulatory Mechanism between Mutant p53 and Mevalonate Pathway

LI Runfang, TANG Lei, WANG Jijian, SHI Yulu, YANG Fan, OU Xia, ZHANG Jihong\*

(Medical School, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650500, China)

**Abstract** The development of tumors is usually accompanied by the reprogramming of tumor cell metabolism to meet its adaptation to the tumor microenvironment and energy acquisition. Abnormal lipid metabolism has become one of the signs of metabolic changes in tumors. The MVA (mevalonate pathway), as an important cholesterol biosynthetic pathway in lipid metabolism, is active in tumor cells. The metabolic recombination function of mutp53 (mutant p53) in tumor cells is closely related to the active state of the MVA pathway. mutp53 can abnormally activate the MVA pathway through the sterol transcription factor SREBP2 (sterol response element binding protein 2) and further stabilize its own expression, and their interaction promotes the abnormal proliferation of tumor cells. This paper reviews the latest research progresses of the mutual regulation mechanism between mutp53 and MVA pathway, and provides new ideas for the cancer therapy targeting mutp53 and MVA pathway.

**Keywords** mutp53; mevalonate pathway; SREBP2

机体的代谢异常会诱导肿瘤的发生与发展<sup>[1]</sup>。肿瘤细胞为应对营养缺乏以及缺氧等恶劣的环境, 通常会出现代谢重编程, 主要表现为糖酵解过度活

跃、谷氨酰胺代谢活跃和脂质合成增加, 这些异常的代谢过程为肿瘤细胞生长提供了充足能量, 使之能适应性生长, 因此, 代谢改变已成为肿瘤发展的

收稿日期: 2020-12-26 接受日期: 2021-02-02

国家自然科学基金(批准号: 81960670、81960555)、云南省科技厅重点项目(批准号: 202001AS070012、2019FB108)和云南省教育厅科学研究基金(批准号: 2018JS017)资助的课题

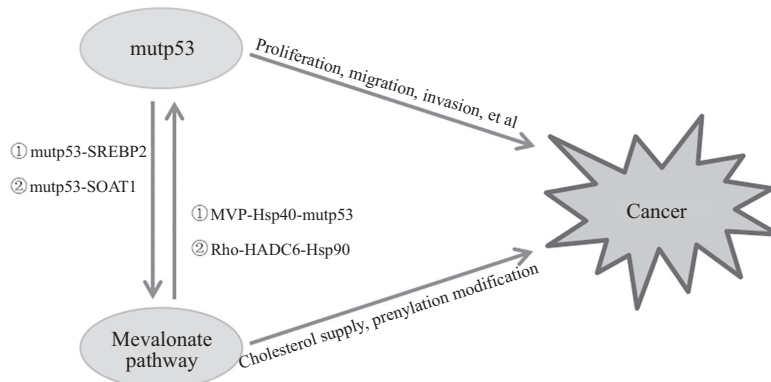
\*通讯作者。Tel: 0871-65936565, E-mail: zhjihong2000@kust.edu.cn

Received: December 26, 2020 Accepted: February 2, 2021

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No.81960670, 81960555), the Science and Technology Plan Project of Science & Technology Department of Yunnan Province (Grant No.202001AS070012, 2019FB108), and the Science Research Foundation of Yunnan Provincial Department of Education (Grant No.2018JS017)

\* Corresponding author. Tel: +86-871-65936565, E-mail: zhjihong2000@kust.edu.cn

URL: <http://www.cjcb.org/arts.asp?id=5519>



mutp53激活MVA途径, MVA途径稳定mutp53, 两者都参与肿瘤的发生与发展。

mutp53 activates the mevalonate pathway and the mevalonate pathway stabilizes mutp53, both of which are involved in the occurrence and development of tumors.

图1 mutp53与甲羟戊酸途径调节肿瘤发展

Fig.1 Mutant p53 and mevalonate pathway promote tumor development

十大特征之一<sup>[2-3]</sup>。脂质作为细胞的重要能量来源、细胞器膜的重要组成部分以及胞内传递信号的第二信使,在大多数肿瘤中,其合成、摄取和储存都出现异常增加,研究发现脂质异常代谢不仅参与了肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移,还促进了肿瘤进展和化疗耐药<sup>[3-4]</sup>。因此,了解肿瘤细胞中脂质代谢途径调节的作用机制,对寻找用于肿瘤治疗的新的靶点具有重要意义。

甲羟戊酸(mevalonate pathway, MVA)途径作为机体内重要的脂质代谢途径之一,与肿瘤发生发展有密切关系<sup>[5]</sup>。MVA途径的产物,如胆固醇,在肿瘤细胞中的积累,不仅能为快速增殖的肿瘤细胞提供能量,还能参与形成肿瘤特殊的膜结构,促进肿瘤细胞之间的物质运输及信号传导<sup>[6]</sup>;此外, MVA途径还与各种调控肿瘤生长相关的信号通路有交叉调控关系<sup>[7]</sup>,如MVA途径中间体法尼基焦磷酸(farnesyl pyrophosphate, FPP)和香叶基香叶基焦磷酸(geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate, GGPP)分别可以对癌蛋白Ras和Rho进行法尼基化及香叶基香叶酰化修饰,进而促进癌基因表达,激活肿瘤发生相关的信号通路,导致癌症发生<sup>[8]</sup>。

TP53是重要的抑癌基因,其蛋白主要作为序列特异性转录因子发挥作用。在受到压力刺激时, p53可通过调控DNA修复、细胞周期停滞、衰老和凋亡等过程,维持机体的正常生命活动。但是, TP53极易发生突变成为癌基因, mutp53能够促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭以及代谢重组等<sup>[9]</sup>。近来的研究发现, mutp53能通过调控MVA途径对肿瘤细胞的脂质代谢

进行重编程,进而调控肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭、耐药等<sup>[10]</sup>;此外, MVA途径也能通过调节其关键中间产物5-磷酸甲羟戊酸(mevalonate-5-phosphate, MVP)和激活RhoA的机械作用来调控热休克蛋白(heat shock proteins, Hsps)稳定mutp53表达, mutp53与MVA途径之间的相互作用进一步促进肿瘤细胞的增殖<sup>[11-12]</sup>。因此,本文旨在对mutp53与MVA途径之间的相互调控关系进行综述(图1),为探寻靶向mutp53和MVA途径的新的肿瘤治疗方案提供思路。

## 1 脂质代谢与肿瘤

为适应营养缺乏以及缺氧等恶劣的环境,肿瘤的发生发展往往伴随着代谢途径的重编程<sup>[3]</sup>。在早期的研究中, Warburg效应,即指肿瘤细胞对糖酵解通路产能依赖增强的现象是人们研究的重点<sup>[13]</sup>。而随着对肿瘤代谢研究的不断加深,肿瘤细胞脂质代谢重编程活动也成为了肿瘤代谢异常的另一个重要标志<sup>[14]</sup>。脂质代谢重编程活动参与肿瘤细胞发生与发展的多个环节<sup>[15]</sup>。一方面,大量的脂质合成可以为快速增殖的肿瘤细胞提供合成细胞膜、细胞器膜结构的原料<sup>[16]</sup>;另一方面,脂质代谢中的脂肪酸 $\beta$ -氧化途径产生的ATP不仅能为肿瘤细胞提供其代谢所需的能量,其代谢中间产物烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)还能维持氧化还原平衡,帮助肿瘤细胞逃避化疗药物产生的活性氧对细胞的损伤,促进肿瘤耐药<sup>[17]</sup>。此外,脂质来源的信号分子还可以调节肿瘤生长相关信号通路,如AKT-mTOR通路、NF- $\kappa$ B通路

等, 或参与协调免疫抑制<sup>[18]</sup>。

MVA途径作为脂质代谢途径最重要的代谢支路之一, 对调节肿瘤异常的脂质代谢有至关重要的作用<sup>[19]</sup>。在正常细胞中, MVA途径介导的胆固醇的生物合成受到细胞内胆固醇水平的反馈抑制<sup>[19]</sup>。过量的胆固醇会促进MVA途径限速酶3-羟基-3-甲基-戊二酰辅酶A还原酶(3-hydroxy-3-methyl-glutaryl-coenzyme A reductase, HMGCR)的降解, 并且还可防止MVA途径关键转录因子SREBP2激活, 抑制胆固醇生成, 调节体内的胆固醇平衡<sup>[20]</sup>; 此外, 细胞还可以通过内质网(endoplasmic reticulum, ER)膜结合固醇O-酰基转移酶1(sterol O-acyltransferase 1, SOAT1)和固醇O-酰基转移酶2(sterol O-acyltransferase 2, SOAT2)将过量的胆固醇转化为惰性胆固醇酯, 储存在胞质脂质小滴中, 通过中性胆固醇酯水解酶的作用将其降解, 从而抑制MVA途径的胆固醇的合成<sup>[21-22]</sup>。而在胶质母细胞瘤、乳腺癌、肝癌、胰腺癌和前列腺癌等多种肿瘤中, MVA途径出现异常激活现象, 并参与了肿瘤的进展<sup>[10,19,23-24]</sup>。例如, MVA途径限速酶HMGCR在胶质母细胞瘤中过表达可激活Hippo信号通路, 促进胶质母细胞瘤细胞的生长和迁移, 通过下调HMGCR的表达又可抑制胶质母细胞瘤细胞的迁移<sup>[24]</sup>。MVA途径中间产物GGPP在乳腺癌细胞中呈现高表达状态, 能激活癌基因*RhoA*表达进而调节Hippo信号中YAP/TAZ因子的转录, 促进乳腺癌细胞增殖和自我更新<sup>[25]</sup>。此外, 肿瘤相关致癌信号通路也参与了异常激活的MVA途径<sup>[7]</sup>。如PI3K-AKT信号通路, 其一方面可通过增加癌细胞的葡萄糖摄取量和糖酵解速率, 为MVA途径提供乙酰辅酶A和NADPH等原料<sup>[26]</sup>; 另一方面, PI3K-AKT信号通路可在血小板源性生长因子(platelet-derived growth factor, PDGF)和血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)等的刺激下, 激活MVA途径中关键调控因子SREBP1和SREBP2的表达, 促使MVA途径异常激活, 促进肿瘤的发生<sup>[27-28]</sup>。因此, MVA途径不仅参与了肿瘤发生与发展的重要过程, 而肿瘤相关致癌信号通路又可激活MVA途径, 两者之间相互作用从而进一步促进了肿瘤的发生发展。

## 2 mutp53与MVA途径

TP53作为机体内重要的抑癌基因, 在外界压力

(如DNA损伤、癌基因激活等)刺激下, 可发挥转录功能激活其下游靶基因(如*p21*、*BAX*)表达, 参与细胞凋亡、细胞周期阻滞、衰老、DNA修复、抗氧化以及代谢调节, 从而发挥抑癌功能<sup>[29]</sup>。但在大多数肿瘤中p53发生突变, 其失去原有的抑癌功能, 同时还获得促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移, 调节肿瘤微环境以及肿瘤细胞的代谢等一系列促癌功能<sup>[30]</sup>。其中, mutp53可通过多种方式调节细胞代谢重编程来促进肿瘤的发生与发展<sup>[9]</sup>, 例如, mutp53通过GLUT1转运蛋白增加葡萄糖摄入, 以及增加糖酵解活性和减少线粒体氧化磷酸化以增强Warburg效应, 维持肿瘤细胞糖代谢能量供应<sup>[31-32]</sup>; 而在机体能量(如谷氨酰胺)缺失的情况下, mutp53蛋白可激活p53靶基因*p21*, 触发细胞周期阻滞, 促进细胞存活<sup>[33]</sup>。近来研究发现, p53通过转录激活胆固醇转运蛋白基因*ABCA1*(ATP-binding cassette transporter A1)表达抑制MVA途径来调控机体的脂质代谢, 具有抗肿瘤作用<sup>[34]</sup>。而mutp53却能通过与MVA途径的相互作用, 调控肿瘤细胞中异常的脂质代谢, 促进肿瘤细胞的恶性增殖<sup>[35]</sup>。MVA通路的激活又能促进癌细胞中mutp53蛋白的积累。

### 2.1 mutp53促进MVA异常激活

在肿瘤细胞中, mutp53具有强大的促癌活性, 一方面, 其可通过调控其他转录因子(如SREBPs)活性, 促进肿瘤细胞存活和增殖、侵袭与迁移, 以及调节肿瘤细胞的生存环境, 导致肿瘤的恶性进展; 另一方面, mutp53和MVA途径分别作为代谢过程中关键的调节因子和重要的代谢途径, 可参与肿瘤细胞的脂质代谢重新编程过程, 为肿瘤细胞提供能量满足其生存。研究发现, mutp53通过调节MVA途径关键转录因子SREBP2, 激活MVA途径限速酶HMGCR从而增强MVA途径活性(图2)<sup>[10]</sup>。FREED-PASTOR等<sup>[10]</sup>在乳腺癌中发现, mutp53(R273H)和mutp53(R280K)通过与SREBP2结合被募集到编码MVA途径酶的基因的启动子上, 进而激活MVA通路, 显著上调MVA途径靶基因, 如HMGCR、甲羟戊酸激酶(mevalonate kinase, MVK)和法尼基焦磷酸合酶(farnesylpyrophosphate synthase, FDPS)等关键酶表达, 从而增强乳腺癌细胞的侵袭性, 并延长了肿瘤细胞的生存期。TOBILOBA等<sup>[19]</sup>在携带mutp53以及p53杂合性丧失的胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)中发现, mutp53还可通过诱导SOAT1表达, 将胆固醇转化为惰性胆固醇酯, 限制胆固醇的积累从而阻止对胆固醇生成的反馈抑



制, 进而导致MVA途径异常激活, 促进PDAC的增殖。此外, mutp53还通过异常激活MVA途径生成异戊烯化修饰前体物质FPP和GGPP诱导Ras和Rho等GTP结合蛋白异戊烯化修饰(主要包括法尼基化修饰与香叶酰香叶酰化修饰)<sup>[35]</sup>, 从而促进肿瘤中小G蛋白的膜定位和活性, 稳定其在肿瘤细胞中发挥促进细胞信号传导、细胞增殖、转移等关键作用<sup>[8]</sup>。在神经胶质瘤中, mutp53间接促进了MVA途径中间产物FPP对H-Ras和Rac1的法尼基化修饰进而激活了Ras-Raf-MEK-ERK通路从而促进了细胞的侵袭、迁移和增殖<sup>[36]</sup>; 而MVA途径的另一中间产物GGPP可促进Rho香叶酰化修饰, 是Rho活化所必需的一步。SORRENTINO等<sup>[25]</sup>研究发现, MVA途径对Rho GTPases的积极作用是脂质代谢失调导致肿瘤发生的主要机制, mutp53也通过促进GGPP生成间接参与Rho香叶酰化修饰进而促进肿瘤发展。Rho GTPases的激活一方面可以激活下游效应因子如ROCK、PI3K等促进肿瘤的增殖与存活以及增强细胞干性和耐药性<sup>[37]</sup>; 另一方面, 活化的RhoA诱导成纤维细胞中的肌动蛋白丝结构, 改变细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)刚度, 参与YAP和TAZ的机械转导使其转移到细胞核, 从而促进细胞增殖、细胞周期调控、干性、侵袭和转移相关基因的转录<sup>[38]</sup>。此外, ARI等<sup>[39]</sup>在乳腺癌细胞中发现, mutp53诱导MVA途径关键酶香叶基香叶基转移酶-II(geranylgeranyl transferase-II, GGT-II)表达并进一步激活Ras相关G蛋白Rab家族的Rab11, 从而促进GTP结合蛋白Arf6从细胞质到质膜的转运, Arf6也因此被受体酪氨酸激酶激活, 发挥其侵袭功能。近期研究发现, mutp53可促进异戊二烯化后期加工酶异戊基半胱氨酸羧基甲基转移酶(isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase, ICMT)表达, 进一步加强MVA途径对小G蛋白的异戊二烯化修饰, 导致肿瘤的增殖与迁移<sup>[40]</sup>。

## 2.2 MVA途径稳定mutp53表达

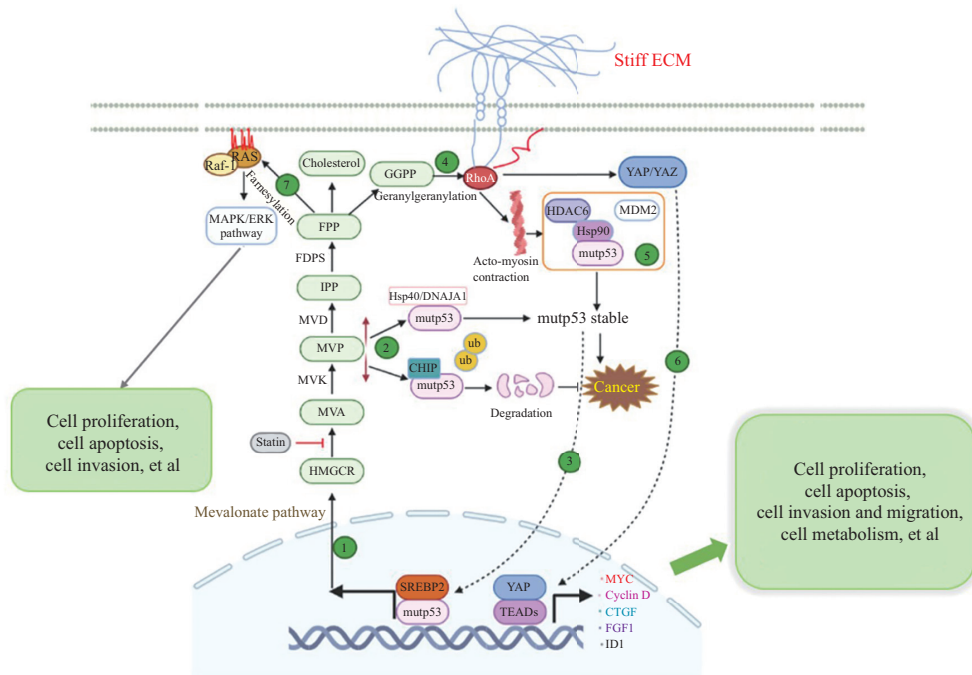
### 2.2.1 MVA途径通过热休克蛋白稳定mutp53表达

MVA途径表达对维持Hsps参与mutp53的稳定性至关重要(图2)。与野生型p53相比, mutp53蛋白发生错误折叠和部分变性构象, 具有超稳定性, 可以不被蛋白酶体降解, 而这种超稳定性受到细胞伴侣Hsps的调控<sup>[41]</sup>。MARIA等<sup>[42]</sup>在携带mutp53蛋白的胶质母细胞瘤和胰腺癌细胞中, 通过使用MVA途径抑制剂洛伐他汀以及促癌基因STAT3抑制剂AG490, 发现MAV途径关键激酶MVK以及STAT3可通过维持热休克蛋白

Hsp90表达从而稳定mutp53的表达, 当MVA途径以及STAT3受到抑制时, Hsp90表达降低, 破坏了mutp53稳定性, 使其发生泛素化降解。同时, Hsp90和MVA途径也可参与维持由mutp53介导的STAT3的磷酸化, 促进肿瘤的存活与发展。此外, PARRALES等<sup>[11]</sup>也证明mutp53能促进MVA途径中重要代谢的中间产物5-磷酸甲羟戊酸(mevalonate-5-phosphate, MVP)的生成, MVP能促进热休克蛋白40(Hsp40)家族成员DNAJA1与mutp53相互作用, 稳定mutp53的错误折叠, 使其逃避CHIP介导的降解。

### 2.2.2 MVA途径通过RhoA稳定mutp53表达

近期发现, 甲羟戊酸-RhoA-HDAC通路可通过机械转导作用稳定下游mutp53表达<sup>[12]</sup>(图2)。机械转导作用是指细胞将物理环境中所受的物理力(外部环境施加或由细胞骨架元素调节)转化为生化信号, 从而调节多种信号传导途径<sup>[43]</sup>。Rho GTPases在机械转导中充当细胞内信号转导器, 通过调节肌动球蛋白的收缩性、细胞基质和细胞-细胞黏附的翻转来应对机械应力<sup>[38]</sup>; 而在肿瘤细胞中, 细胞间的机械转导作用发生变化, 肿瘤相关的纤维化促进了致密和机械刚性的ECM的生成, 导致局部黏连的整合素聚集和激活, 这些复合物会进一步激活RhoA依赖性的丝状肌动蛋白重构和肌动球蛋白收缩性, 驱动肿瘤细胞存活、增殖和发展<sup>[44]</sup>。前期研究得知, RhoA的活性受到MVA途径GGPP的修饰激活<sup>[45]</sup>。ELEONORA等<sup>[12]</sup>发现, RhoA也参与了MVA途径下游mutp53的表达。在不同癌细胞株中, 当基因敲除或使用特异性抑制剂C3抑制RhoA表达时, 发现其能够降低细胞内mutp53蛋白水平, 同时也破坏了Hsp90-mutp53之间的相互作用, 引起mutp53 MDM2泛素化降解, 而此作用可被MVA途径关键中间产物GGPP所逆转。当使用MVA途径抑制剂西立伐他汀处理细胞并对肌动蛋白以及磷酸化的MLC2蛋白进行染色时发现, RhoA肌动蛋白发生重构(F-肌动蛋白发生聚合以及MLC2磷酸化也显著减少), 同时伴随着mutp53蛋白表达下降。在肿瘤中, 肿瘤相关的纤维化促进了致密和机械刚性的ECM生成, 可促进RhoA激活。基质刚度的变化可影响甲羟戊酸/RhoA介导的机械信号传递, 促进突变体p53的稳定, 而MVA途径抑制剂导致ECM刚度显著降低, 破坏mutp53在硬纤连蛋白涂覆的水凝胶(代表硬基质的实验材料)中积累。在携带p53 R280K突变的乳腺癌细胞MDA-MB-231中发现组蛋白去乙酰



① MVA途径; ② MVP可通过调控DNAJA1-mutp53相互作用稳定mutp53; ③ 稳定的mutp53对MVA途径的激活; ④ GGPP香叶酰化修饰激活RhoA使其锚定于细胞膜并诱导坚硬的细胞外基质; ⑤ 激活的RhoA通过HDAC-Hsp90稳定mutp53; ⑥ 激活的RhoA促进YAP/YAZ核转移促进下游基因转录; ⑦ FPP法尼基化修饰激活RAS使其锚定于细胞膜并与Raf-1相互作用激活MAPK/ERK途径。红色上下箭头分别表示上调、下调; 红色T形表示抑制。

① mevalonate pathway; ② MVP can stabilize mutp53 by regulating the interaction of DNAJA1-mutp53; ③ stable mutp53 activates the mevalonate pathway; ④ GGPP geranyl modification activates RhoA to anchor it to the cell membrane and induce a stiff extracellular matrix; ⑤ activated RhoA stabilizes mutp53 through HDAC-Hsp90; ⑥ activated RhoA promotes YAP/YAZ nuclear transfer and promotes downstream gene transcription; ⑦ FPP farnesylation modification activates RAS to anchor it to the cell membrane and interact with Raf-1 to activate the MAPK/ERK pathway. The red up and down arrows indicate up-regulation and down-regulation, respectively; the red T shape indicates inhibition.

图2 mutp53与甲羟戊酸途径相互作用机制

Fig.2 The mechanism of interaction between mutant p53 and mevalonate pathway

化酶6(histone deacetylase 6, HDAC6)参与了RhoA依赖性机械转导所诱导的mutp53积累<sup>[44,46]</sup>, HDAC6本身受到细胞骨架的控制,其通过介导Hsp90去乙酰化,触发mutp53-Hsp90物理相互作用,导致MDM2泛素连接酶功能失活从而稳定mutp53表达。因此, MVA途径下游的RhoA异戊烯化修饰以及RhoA和肌动蛋白依赖性转导维持机械输入促进HDAC6/Hsp90依赖型mutp53积累<sup>[12]</sup>。甲羟戊酸/RhoA机械作用的抑制可以阻断基质-肿瘤机械信号传递,亦可作为抑制肿瘤的治疗靶点。

### 3 靶向mutp53-MVA途径治疗肿瘤

目前研究发现,他汀类药物可通过靶向mutp53-MVA途径发挥抗肿瘤作用<sup>[11]</sup>。他汀类药物在之前的研究中主要是作为治疗心脑血管疾病及高血脂等疾病的药物,是MVA途径关键限速酶HMGAR抑制剂。近来研究发现,他汀类药物促使乳腺癌、前列腺癌、肺

癌以及胰腺癌死亡率降低<sup>[47-49]</sup>。一方面,他汀类药物可通过MVA途径非依赖的方式抑制肿瘤发生与发展,通过抑制Ras-MAPK和PI3K/AKT信号通路以及调控抗凋亡BCL-2和促凋亡蛋白BAX诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡<sup>[50]</sup>; FRICK等<sup>[51]</sup>发现,他汀类药物通过损害促血管生成因子VEGF,阻断血管形成,抑制内皮细胞增殖和ECM黏附,抑制肿瘤细胞的侵袭与迁移。另一方面, FREED-PASTOR等<sup>[10]</sup>发现,他汀类药物可依赖于mutp53-MVA途径靶向治疗携带mutp53的肿瘤,在携带mutp53的乳腺癌细胞中, MVA途径参与了mutp53对乳腺形态的破坏,促进了肿瘤的恶性进展,而辛伐他汀以及美伐他汀的治疗恢复了细胞正常形态,诱导细胞凋亡并导致G<sub>1</sub>细胞周期停滞而抑制肿瘤的生长,其中MVA途径中关键中间产物甲羟戊酸(MVA, HMG-CoA还原酶的酶解产物)的添加可破坏他汀类药物的作用; INGALLINA等<sup>[12]</sup>发现,西利伐他汀破坏mutp53-Hsp90的稳定作用,通过MDM2途径特异性诱导多株癌细胞中mutp53泛



素化降解,且进一步研究发现西利伐他汀是通过抑制HDAC6酶活性,导致Hsp90乙酰化(失活)从而破坏了Hsp90对mutp53的稳定调节,诱导mutp53泛素化降解;在携带Kras<sup>G12D</sup>突变以及p53 R172H位点突变的小鼠胰腺癌模型中发现,阿托伐他汀治疗可下调MVP表达并破坏DNAJA1的法尼基化修饰,降低了DNAJA1与mutp53蛋白的相互作用,导致mutp53蛋白的积累显著减少,提高了小鼠的生存率<sup>[52]</sup>。此外,西伐他汀还通过降低中间产物MVA或类异戊二烯表达进而降低Rho GTPases的异戊二烯化修饰,破坏肿瘤细胞的细胞骨架结构以及机械传导,打破了mutp53-Hsp90稳定,降低了mutp53表达<sup>[44]</sup>;同时,他汀类药物能够降低ECM的刚性破坏mutp53在坚硬基质中的稳定表达,并能显著降低机械信号传递和mutp53积累<sup>[12]</sup>。近来的研究发现,他汀类药物也可与各种化疗药物联合增强化疗药物的抗肿瘤活性<sup>[50]</sup>,例如,在吉非替尼耐药的非小细胞肺癌患者中使用辛伐他汀可能会提高其化疗的疗效<sup>[53]</sup>,LEE等<sup>[54]</sup>发现,辛伐他汀还可克服K-Ras突变型结直肠癌对西妥昔单抗的耐药性。尽管众多体外实验以及临床研究都支持他汀类药物在人类癌症抑制或患者预后中具有积极作用,但其功效仍然存在争议。例如,临床研究发现部分肿瘤中他汀类药物未能发挥其肿瘤抑制的作用,他汀类药物的使用与肿瘤发病率之间没有显著相关性<sup>[55]</sup>,甚至有研究发现他汀类药物的使用增加了患前列腺癌以及浸润性乳腺癌的风险<sup>[56-57]</sup>;此外,他汀类药物的功效与他汀类药物的类型(亲水性他汀与亲脂性他汀)或剂量、癌症类型以及肿瘤遗传改变的类型之间也有一定关系<sup>[35]</sup>。LIU等<sup>[58]</sup>在乳腺癌患者中发现,仅限于服用亲脂性他汀类药物的患者出现特异性死亡的概率大幅度降低;在肝癌中,亲脂性他汀较亲水性他汀对肝外组织治疗有更好的效果<sup>[59]</sup>;在一项III期随机临床试验中发现,亲水性的普伐他汀未能影响小细胞肺癌患者的生存<sup>[48]</sup>。在众多动物模型中发现,p53状态也影响他汀类药物的功效。FRANCES等<sup>[60]</sup>发现,在肺腺癌小鼠模型中携带p53 R270H突变的小鼠对辛伐他汀具有特异性敏感性;在表达p53 R248Q DNA接触突变体小鼠中,瑞舒伐他汀单药治疗表现出适度的p53等位基因选择性和瞬时抗肿瘤作用,但对表达p53 R172H构象突变体小鼠以及p53缺失的小鼠无作用<sup>[61]</sup>;在乳腺癌小鼠模型中发现,与wtp53、p53 null和DNA接触型p53突变体相比,携带构象性p53突变体的肿瘤对他汀类药物的反应更好<sup>[11]</sup>。而相对于肿瘤细胞,抑

制小鼠中肿瘤的生长需要更高剂量的他汀类药物(接近临床允许的他汀类药物最大剂量)<sup>[11]</sup>。但目前尚无临床研究根据肿瘤中p53的状态或他汀类药物的剂量来分析他汀类药物对肿瘤的抑制作用,结合他汀类药物在临床试验中功效不如预期好,考虑肿瘤中p53的状态可能是他汀类药物在临床发挥功效的重要变量。因此,需进一步了解他汀类药物对肿瘤预防和治疗剂量,对他汀类药物敏感的肿瘤类型和特征等,以确定他汀类药物的作用靶点,为肿瘤治疗提供更好的方案。

## 4 展望

MVA途径通过调控肿瘤相关信号通路,重编程细胞代谢以及诱导肿瘤干细胞的形成等促使肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭以及抗凋亡等生物活动,加速了肿瘤的恶性进展<sup>[7,62]</sup>。而mutp53能够增强肿瘤细胞中的MVA代谢,导致细胞三维形态发生改变,并赋予其侵袭和转移特性。MVA途径抑制剂可通过抑制香叶酰化修饰逆转这些肿瘤细胞的恶性表型,同时携带mutp53的肿瘤细胞对MVA途径抑制特别敏感<sup>[10]</sup>。由于mutp53对MVA途径的调控作用,以及抑制MVA途径具有抑制肿瘤细胞的作用,因此,MVA途径被视为肿瘤治疗的重要靶点。目前,靶向MVA途径治疗的抑制剂一般分为四大类:他汀类药物、双膦酸盐药物、法尼基转移酶抑制剂以及香叶基转移酶抑制剂<sup>[63]</sup>。其中,他汀类药物取得较好的抗肿瘤效果,他汀类药物能够通过抑制HMG-CoA还原酶而导致FPP和GGPP合成降低从而导致细胞无法执行翻译后蛋白异戊二烯修饰,进而使致癌基因RAS、Rho等失活,破坏mutp53稳定以及其诱导的细胞侵袭与迁移等活动<sup>[35]</sup>;此外,他汀类药物具有免疫调节特性,可诱导人树突状细胞(dendritic cell, DC;免疫系统的专业抗原呈递细胞)中异戊二烯基焦磷酸(isoprenyl pyrophosphate, IPP; FPP以及GGPP的上游产物)的消耗,从而激活抗原特异性的T细胞以及白介素2(interleukin 2, IL2)启动的细胞因子依赖性的抗原非特异性T细胞和NK细胞,这些先天淋巴细胞可以协同产生大量的IFN- $\gamma$ ,起到强大的抗肿瘤细胞毒性<sup>[64]</sup>,MVA途径已成为肿瘤免疫疗法的治疗靶标<sup>[65]</sup>。他汀类药物在肿瘤治疗中也具有其他有益作用,白血病母细胞会形成一种依赖于HMG-CoA还原酶的化学抗药性,而他汀类药物可阻断HMG-CoA还原酶

活性恢复其化学敏感性<sup>[66]</sup>。尽管MVA途径是一个很有前途的领域,其抑制剂在抗肿瘤以及靶向mutp53-MVA途径的治疗中也取得了较大进展,但依旧存在许多问题,例如,MVP如何增强mutp53与DNAJA1之间的相互作用以稳定mutp53,是否有其他分子伴侣能够像DNAJA1一样稳定mutp53,他汀类药物是否能与化疗药物协同抑制mutp53的表达等。因此,详细认识mutp53在MVA途径中所扮演的角色以及相互调节的具体机制,可为肿瘤靶向治疗开辟新途径。

### 参考文献 (References)

- [1] DEBERARDINIS R J, CHANDEL N S. Fundamentals of cancer metabolism [J]. *Sci Adv*, 2016, 2(5): e1600200.
- [2] PAVLOVA N, THOMPSON C. The emerging hallmarks of cancer metabolism [J]. *Cell Metab*, 2016, 23(1): 27-47.
- [3] LI Z Y, ZHANG H F. Reprogramming of glucose, fatty acid and amino acid metabolism for cancer progression [J]. *Cell Mol Life Sci*, 2016, 73(2): 377-92.
- [4] VAN JAARSVELD M, HOUTHUIZEN J, VOEST E. Molecular mechanisms of target recognition by lipid GPCRs: relevance for cancer [J]. *Oncogene*, 2016, 35(31): 4021-35.
- [5] GBEL A, RAUNER M, HOFBAUER L C, et al. Cholesterol and beyond-The role of the mevalonate pathway in cancer biology [J]. *Biochim Biophys Acta Rev Cancer*, 2020, 1873(2): 188351.
- [6] CRUZ P M R, HUANBIAO M, MCCONATHY W J, et al. The role of cholesterol metabolism and cholesterol transport in carcinogenesis: a review of scientific findings, relevant to future cancer therapeutics [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2013, 4(119): 119.
- [7] MULLEN P, YU R, LONGO J, et al. The interplay between cell signalling and the mevalonate pathway in cancer [J]. *Nat Rev Cancer*, 2016, 16(11): 718-31.
- [8] WALLER D, PARK J, TSANTRIZOS Y. Inhibition of farnesyl pyrophosphate (FPP) and/or geranylgeranyl pyrophosphate (GGPP) biosynthesis and its implication in the treatment of cancers [J]. *Crit Rev Biochem Mol Biol*, 2019, 54(1): 41-60.
- [9] LIU J, ZHANG C, HU W, et al. Tumor suppressor p53 and its mutants in cancer metabolism [J]. *Cancer Lett*, 2015, 356(2): 197-203.
- [10] FREED-PASTOR W, MIZUNO H, ZHAO X, et al. Mutant p53 disrupts mammary tissue architecture via the mevalonate pathway [J]. *Cell*, 2012, 148(1/2): 244-58.
- [11] PARRALES A, RANJAN A, IYER S, et al. DNAJA1 controls the fate of misfolded mutant p53 through the mevalonate pathway [J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2016, 18(11): 1233-43.
- [12] INGALLINA E, SORRENTINO G, BERTOLIO R, et al. Mechanical cues control mutant p53 stability through a mevalonate-RhoA axis [J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2018, 20(1): 28-35.
- [13] KOPPENOL W, BOUNDS P, DANG C. Otto Warburg's contributions to current concepts of cancer metabolism [J]. *Nat Rev Cancer*, 2011, 11(5): 325-37.
- [14] CHENG C, GENG F, CHENG X, et al. Lipid metabolism reprogramming and its potential targets in cancer [J]. *Cancer Commun*, 2018, 38(1): 27.
- [15] LE A. The heterogeneity of lipid metabolism in cancer [J]. *Adv Exp Med Biol*, 2018, 1063: 33-55.
- [16] ZALBA S, TEN HAGEN T. Cell membrane modulation as adjuvant in cancer therapy [J]. *Cancer Treat Rev*, 2017, 52: 48-57.
- [17] ISRAELI E. AMPK regulates NADPH homeostasis to promote tumour cell survival during energy stress [J]. *Nature*, 2012, 485(7400): 661-5.
- [18] AYALA A, MUÑOZ M, ARGÜELLES S. Lipid peroxidation: production, metabolism, and signaling mechanisms of malondialdehyde and 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal [J]. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*, 2014, 2014: 360438.
- [19] ONI T, BIFFI G, BAKER L, et al. SOAT1 promotes mevalonate pathway dependency in pancreatic cancer [J]. *J Exp Med*, 2020, 217(9): e20192389.
- [20] RADHAKRISHNAN A, GOLDSTEIN J, MCDONALD J, et al. Switch-like control of SREBP-2 transport triggered by small changes in ER cholesterol: a delicate balance [J]. *Cell Metab*, 2008, 8(6): 512-21.
- [21] ANDERSON R, JOYCE C, DAVIS M, et al. Identification of a form of acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase specific to liver and intestine in nonhuman primates [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 1998, 273(41): 26747-54.
- [22] OELKERS P, BEHARI A, CROMLEY D, et al. Characterization of two human genes encoding acyl coenzyme A:cholesterol acyltransferase-related enzymes [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 1998, 273(41): 26765-71.
- [23] ASHIDA S, KAWADA C, INOUE K. Stromal regulation of prostate cancer cell growth by mevalonate pathway enzymes HMGCS1 and HMGCR [J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2017, 14(6): 6533-42.
- [24] QIU Z, YUAN W, CHEN T, et al. HMGCR positively regulated the growth and migration of glioblastoma cells [J]. *Gene*, 2016, 576(1 Pt 1): 22-7.
- [25] SORRENTINO G, RUGGERI N, SPECCHIA V, et al. Metabolic control of YAP and TAZ by the mevalonate pathway [J]. *Nat Cell Biol*, 2014, 16(4): 357-66.
- [26] DEBERARDINIS R, LUM J, HATZIVASSILIOU G, et al. The biology of cancer: metabolic reprogramming fuels cell growth and proliferation [J]. *Cell Metab*, 2008, 7(1): 11-20.
- [27] DEMOULIN J, ERICSSON J, KALLIN A, et al. Platelet-derived growth factor stimulates membrane lipid synthesis through activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and sterol regulatory element-binding proteins [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2004, 279(34): 35392-402.
- [28] ZHOU R, YAO M, LEE T, et al. Vascular endothelial growth factor activation of sterol regulatory element binding protein: a potential role in angiogenesis [J]. *Circ Res*, 2004, 95(5): 471-8.
- [29] HONG B, VAN DEN HEUVEL A, PRABHU V, et al. Targeting tumor suppressor p53 for cancer therapy: strategies, challenges and opportunities [J]. *Curr Drug Targets*, 2014, 15(1): 80-9.
- [30] YUE X, ZHAO Y, XU Y, et al. Mutant p53 in cancer: accumulation, gain-of-function, and therapy [J]. *J Mol Biol*, 2017, 429(11): 1595-606.
- [31] ZHANG C, LIU J, LIANG Y, et al. Tumour-associated mutant p53 drives the Warburg effect [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2013, 4: 2935.
- [32] HERNÁNDEZ-RESÉNDIZ I, GALLARDO-PÉREZ J, LÓPEZ-MACAY A, et al. Mutant p53 downregulates oxidative phosphorylation and upregulates glycolysis under normoxia and hypoxia in human cervix cancer cells [J]. *J Cell Physiol*, 2019, 234(5): 5524-36.
- [33] TRAN T, LOWMAN X, REID M, et al. Tumor-associated mutant p53 promotes cancer cell survival upon glutamine deprivation

- tion through p21 induction [J]. *Oncogene*, 2017, 36(14): 1991-2001.
- [34] MOON S, HUANG C, HOULIHAN S, et al. p53 Represses the mevalonate pathway to mediate tumor suppression [J]. *Cell*, 2019, 176(3): 564-80.e19.
- [35] PARRALES A, THOENEN E, IWAKUMA T. The interplay between mutant p53 and the mevalonate pathway [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2018, 25(3): 460-70.
- [36] AFSHORDEL S, KERN B, CLASOHN J, et al. Lovastatin and perillyl alcohol inhibit glioma cell invasion, migration, and proliferation—impact of Ras-/Rho-prenylation [J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2015, 91: 69-77.
- [37] RATHINAM R, BERRIER A, ALAHARI S. Role of Rho GTPases and their regulators in cancer progression [J]. *Front Biosci*, 2011, 16(1): 2561-71.
- [38] JI L, LIU C, YUAN Y, et al. Key roles of Rho GTPases, YAP, and mutant P53 in anti-neoplastic effects of statins [J]. *Fundam Clin Pharmacol*, 2020, 34(1): 4-10.
- [39] HASHIMOTO A, OIKAWA T, HASHIMOTO S, et al. P53- and mevalonate pathway-driven malignancies require Arf6 for metastasis and drug resistance [J]. *J Cell Biol*, 2016, 213(1): 81-95.
- [40] BORINI ETICHETTI C, AREL ZALAZAR E, COCORDANO N, et al. Beyond the mevalonate pathway: control of post-prenylation processing by mutant p53 [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2020, 10: 595034.
- [41] ALEXANDROVA E, MARCHENKO N. Mutant p53-heat shock response oncogenic cooperation: a new mechanism of cancer cell survival [J]. *Front Endocrinol*, 2015, 6: 53.
- [42] ROMEO M, GILARDINI MONTANI M, BENEDETTI R, et al. STAT3 and mutp53 engage a positive feedback loop involving HSP90 and the mevalonate pathway [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2020, 10: 1102.
- [43] MARJORAM R, LESSEY E, BURRIDGE K. Regulation of RhoA activity by adhesion molecules and mechanotransduction [J]. *Curr Mol Med*, 2014, 14(2): 199-208.
- [44] SORRENTINO G, MANTOVANI F, DEL SAL G. The stiff RhoAd from mevalonate to mutant p53 [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2018, 25(4): 645-7.
- [45] HOLSTEIN S, WOHLFORD-LENANE C, HOHL R. Isoprenoids influence expression of Ras and Ras-related proteins [J]. *Biochemistry*, 2002, 41(46): 13698-704.
- [46] LI D, MARCHENKO N, MOLL U. SAHA shows preferential cytotoxicity in mutant p53 cancer cells by destabilizing mutant p53 through inhibition of the HDAC6-Hsp90 chaperone axis [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2011, 18(12): 1904-13.
- [47] CHEN Y, LI X, ZHANG R, et al. Effects of statin exposure and lung cancer survival: a meta-analysis of observational studies [J]. *Pharmacol Res*, 2019, 141: 357-65.
- [48] BECKWITT C, BRUFSKY A, OLTVAI Z, et al. Statin drugs to reduce breast cancer recurrence and mortality [J]. *Breast Cancer Res*, 2018, 20(1): 144.
- [49] ALFAQIH M, ALLOTT E, HAMILTON R, et al. The current evidence on statin use and prostate cancer prevention: are we there yet [J]? *Nat Rev Urol*, 2017, 14(2): 107-19.
- [50] IANNELLI F, LOMBARDI R, MILONE M, et al. Targeting mevalonate pathway in cancer treatment: repurposing of statins [J]. *Recent Pat Anticancer Drug Discov*, 2018, 13(2): 184-200.
- [51] FRICK M, DULAK J, CISOWSKI J, et al. Statins differentially regulate vascular endothelial growth factor synthesis in endothelial and vascular smooth muscle cells [J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2003, 170(2): 229-36.
- [52] XU D, TONG X, SUN L, et al. Inhibition of mutant Kras and p53-driven pancreatic carcinogenesis by atorvastatin: Mainly via targeting of the farnesylated DNAA1 in chaperoning mutant p53 [J]. *Mol Carcinog*, 2019, 58(11): 2052-64.
- [53] ELLIS P, COAKLEY N, FELD R, et al. Use of the epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors gefitinib, erlotinib, afatinib, dacomitinib, and icotinib in the treatment of non-small-cell lung cancer: a systematic review [J]. *Curr Oncol*, 2015, 22(3): e183-215.
- [54] LEE J, HONG Y, HONG J, et al. Effect of simvastatin plus cetuximab/irinotecan for KRAS mutant colorectal cancer and predictive value of the RAS signature for treatment response to cetuximab [J]. *Invest New Drugs*, 2014, 32(3): 535-41.
- [55] BONOVAS S, FILIOUSSI K, TSAVARIS N, et al. Statins and cancer risk: a literature-based meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis of 35 randomized controlled trials [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2006, 24(30): 4808-17.
- [56] NORDSTRÖM T, CLEMENTS M, KARLSSON R, et al. The risk of prostate cancer for men on aspirin, statin or antidiabetic medications [J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2015, 51(6): 725-33.
- [57] BONOVAS S, FILIOUSSI K, TSAVARIS N, et al. Use of statins and breast cancer: a meta-analysis of seven randomized clinical trials and nine observational studies [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2005, 23(34): 8606-12.
- [58] LIU B, YI Z, GUAN X, et al. The relationship between statins and breast cancer prognosis varies by statin type and exposure time: a meta-analysis [J]. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*, 2017, 164(1): 1-11.
- [59] AHMADI Y, GHORBANIHAGHJO A, ARGANI H. The balance between induction and inhibition of mevalonate pathway regulates cancer suppression by statins: a review of molecular mechanisms [J]. *Chem Biol Interact*, 2017, 273: 273-85.
- [60] TURRELL F, KERR E, GAO M, et al. Lung tumors with distinct p53 mutations respond similarly to p53 targeted therapy but exhibit genotype-specific statin sensitivity [J]. *Genes Dev*, 2017, 31(13): 1339-53.
- [61] TUTUSKA K, PARRILLA-MONGE L, DI CESARE E, et al. Statin as anti-cancer therapy in autochthonous T-lymphomas expressing stabilized gain-of-function mutant p53 proteins [J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2020, 11(4): 274.
- [62] ZHANG X, ZHAO H, LI Y, et al. The role of YAP/TAZ activity in cancer metabolic reprogramming [J]. *Mol Cancer*, 2018, 17(1): 134.
- [63] LIKUS W, SIEMIANOWICZ K, BIENK K, et al. Could drugs inhibiting the mevalonate pathway also target cancer stem cells [J]? *Drug Resist Updat*, 2016, 25: 13-25.
- [64] THURNHER M, NUSSBAUMER O, GRUENBACHER G. Novel aspects of mevalonate pathway inhibitors as antitumor agents [J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2012, 18(13): 3524-31.
- [65] XIA Y, XIE Y, YU Z, et al. The mevalonate pathway is a druggable target for vaccine adjuvant discovery [J]. *Cell*, 2018, 175(4): 1059-73.e21.
- [66] KORNBLAU S, BANKER D, STIREWALT D, et al. Blockade of adaptive defensive changes in cholesterol uptake and synthesis in AML by the addition of pravastatin to idarubicin + high-dose Ara-C: a phase 1 study [J]. *Blood*, 2007, 109(7): 2999-3006.