

KRAB相关蛋白1的功能及其在疾病中的研究进展

严天晴¹ 马萍^{1,2} 齐素华¹ 王婉^{1,2*}

(¹徐州医科大学医学技术学院, 徐州市检验诊断学重点实验室, 徐州 221004;

²徐州医科大学附属医院检验医学科, 徐州 221002)

摘要 KRAB相关蛋白1(KRAB-associated protein 1, KAP1)又称转录中介因子1 β (transcriptional intermediary factor 1 β , TIF1 β), 也称三重基序蛋白28(tripartite motif-containing protein 28, TRIM28), 是许多基因转录调控复合体中的支架分子, 参与免疫调节、胚胎早期发育、病毒复制、DNA损伤反应、肿瘤发生发展等许多生理病理过程的调控。KAP1存在磷酸化、乙酰化等多种翻译后修饰且参与蛋白质泛素化、类泛素化修饰和DNA甲基化、组蛋白甲基化、去乙酰化修饰, 这对KAP1功能的发挥具有重要作用。该文综述了KAP1的功能及其在疾病中的研究进展, 以期对KAP1相关疾病的分子治疗提供指导。

关键词 KRAB相关蛋白1; 翻译后修饰; 疾病

Functions of KAP1 and Its Research Progress in Diseases

YAN Tianqing¹, MA Ping^{1,2}, QI Suhua¹, WANG Wan^{1,2*}

(¹School of Medical Technology, Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou Key Laboratory of Inspection and Diagnostics, Xuzhou 221004, China; ²Department of Laboratory Medicine, Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Xuzhou 221002, China)

Abstract KAP1 (KRAB-associated protein 1), also called TIF1 β (transcriptional intermediary factor 1 β) or TRIM28 (tripartite motif-containing protein 28), is a scaffold molecule involved in formation of many gene transcriptional regulatory complexes. KAP1 participates in many physiological and pathological processes, such as immune response, early embryonic development and stem gene expression, DNA damage repair, tumor development and so on. KAP1 has a variety of post-translational modifications, such as phosphorylation and acetylation, and is involved in protein ubiquitination, DNA methylation, histone methylation, and deacetylation, which plays an important role in the function of KAP1. This paper summarizes the function of KAP1 and its research progress in diseases, hoping to provide guidance for molecular therapy with KAP1 as the target.

Keywords KRAB-associated protein 1; posttranslational modification; disease

1 KAP1的概述

KRAB相关蛋白1(KRAB-associated protein 1, KAP1)是最早于1996年由FRIEDMAN等^[1]通过亲合色谱分离并克隆得到的一种转录辅因子, 因能与含

KRAB结构域的锌指蛋白家族(zinc family proteins, ZFPs)成员结合而得名。后来的研究发现, KAP1也能与不含KRAB结构域的成员如c-Myc、E2F1结合, 从而影响靶基因的转录表达^[2-3]。KAP1主要定位于

收稿日期: 2021-02-08

接受日期: 2021-04-17

徐州市科技计划项目(批准号: KC18052)和江苏省高等学校自然科学研究面上项目(批准号: 20KJB310018)资助的课题

*通讯作者。Tel: 15162160296, E-mail: wangwan-17@xzhmu.edu.cn

Received: February 8, 2021

Accepted: April 17, 2021

This work was supported by the Xuzhou Science and Technology Program of China (Grant No.KC18052) and the Natural Science Research Program of Higher Education Institutions of Jiangsu Province (Grant No.20KJB310018)

*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-15162160296, E-mail: wangwan-17@xzhmu.edu.cn

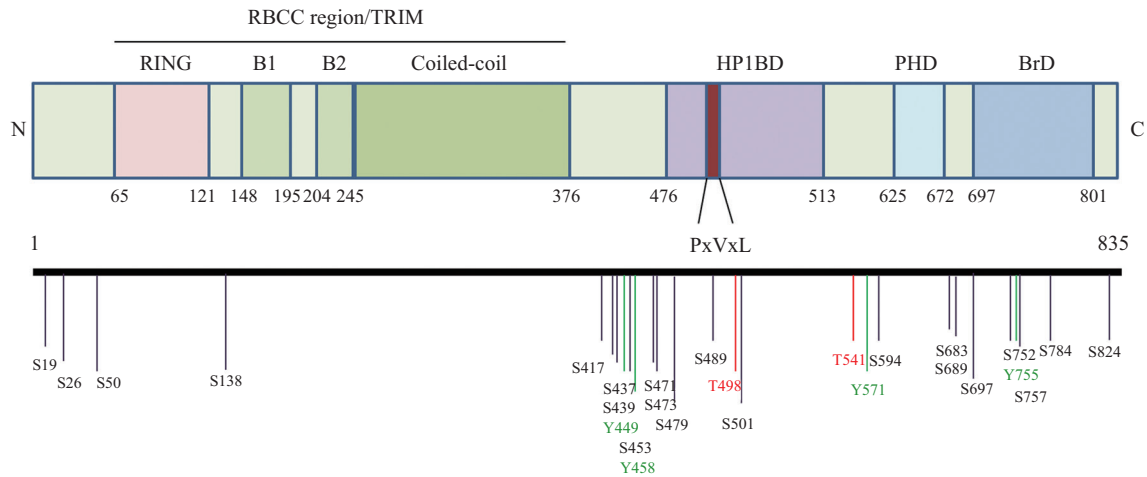


图1 KAP1结构示意图

Fig.1 The structure of KAP1

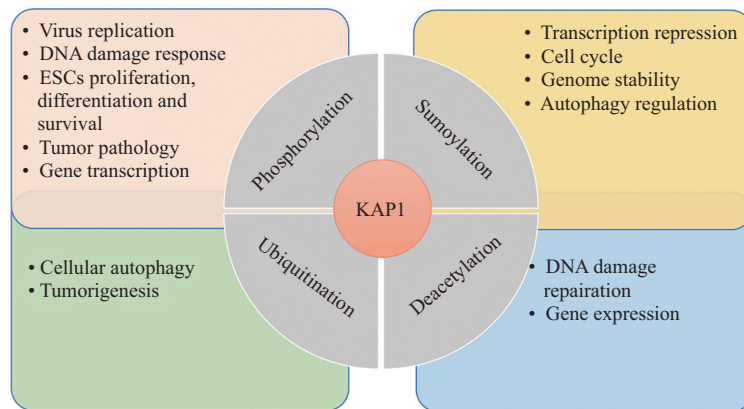


图2 KAP1介导的蛋白质修饰及相关功能

Fig.2 The protein modification and function of KAP1

细胞核, 在进化上存在高度保守的结构域^[4]: N-端的RBCC(RING-B box-coiled-coil)结构域包括一个锌指结构(RING finger)、两个B型盒(B boxes)和一个卷曲螺旋(coiled-coil)结构域, 即三重基序(tripartite motif, TRIM), 此基序参与蛋白-蛋白相互作用; C-端保守的PHD型锌指和BrD结构域(bromodomain), 能够通过对染色质结构的修饰实现对靶基因的转录调控; 中部的异染色质蛋白1(heterochromatin protein 1, HP1)结合结构域保守度最低, 能够募集染色质调控相关因子, 参与调控染色质重塑(图1)。

2 KAP1的功能

KAP1存在磷酸化、乙酰化等多种翻译后修饰且参与蛋白质泛素化、类泛素化修饰和DNA甲基化、组蛋白甲基化、去乙酰化修饰, 这对KAP1功能

的发挥有重要作用(图2)。现有研究表明, KAP1参与免疫调节、胚胎发育、干性基因表达维持、DNA损伤反应与肿瘤发生发展等多种生理病理过程^[4]。充分了解KAP1的生物学特性及功能有助于解析其影响疾病发生发展的可能途径。因此, KAP1有望成为疾病预防或治疗的分子靶点。

2.1 KAP1磷酸化及其功能

KAP1存在丝氨酸、苏氨酸及酪氨酸的磷酸化修饰。高致病性禽流感病毒(highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses, HPAIV)感染人肺上皮细胞后, KAP1 Ser473磷酸化升高, 增强干扰素调节因子- β (interferon regulatory factor- β , IRF- β)及促炎因子白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、IL-8的表达, 从而导致炎症的发生。研究人员指出, 通过治疗干预来控制KAP1 Ser473的磷酸化, 有望防止因HPAIV感染

而导致的细胞因子过度表达,从而减轻炎症反应^[5]。卡波氏肉瘤相关疱疹病毒B感染后, KAP1 Ser473位点发生磷酸化能够减轻KAP1对信号转导与转录激活子3(signal transduction and transcriptional activator 3, STAT3)活性的抑制,进而促进STAT3 Tyr727位点磷酸化,加速卡波氏肉瘤慢性炎症环境的形成^[6]。CHENG等^[7]研究发现, KAP1 Ser473磷酸化能降低线粒体融合蛋白2(mitofusin 2, MFN2)的表达,从而抑制线粒体低灌注,进而促进肿瘤细胞在持续代谢应激条件下的生长。由此可见,针对KAP1 Ser473位点的抑制策略有望在抑制特定病毒复制及恶性肿瘤发展方面发挥重要作用。在生理状况下, KAP1 Ser473位点磷酸化也能调节肌分化因子MyoD的功能,促进肌细胞生成^[8]。除了Ser473位点磷酸化,另一个研究较多的是KAP1 Ser824位点。KAP1 Ser824位点磷酸化与人巨细胞病毒活化有关,运用哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of Rapamycin, mTOR)抑制剂雷帕霉素能够抑制该位点磷酸化,进而抑制病毒复制^[9]。人腺病毒5(human adenoviruses 5, HAdV5)感染早期,细胞内KAP1 Ser824磷酸化,为病毒在细胞内复制创造有利条件,增强病毒基因转录^[10]。KAP1 Ser824磷酸化也参与EB病毒(Epstein-Barr virus)复制^[11]。KAP1 Ser824磷酸化不仅参与调控病毒复制,也参与调控恶性肿瘤的生物学行为。研究发现,相比于非侵袭性乳腺癌, KAP1及其Ser824磷酸化水平在侵袭性强的乳腺癌组织中表达增高^[12]。此外, SEKI等^[13]提出, KAP1 Ser824磷酸化能够维持胚胎干细胞的多能性,他们发现,胚胎干细胞、生殖干细胞中均存在KAP1的高度磷酸化表达形式,相反,他们在其他类型细胞系比如小鼠成纤维母细胞系和胚胎肿瘤细胞系中则很少或几乎没有检测到KAP1 Ser824磷酸化。研究者进一步揭示,在胚胎干细胞中抑制KAP1 Ser824磷酸化会导致干性基因表达降低,干细胞发生分化。以上研究提示, KAP1磷酸化修饰在特定组织和器官中可能发挥不同的作用。

然而,不论是KAP1 Ser473还是Ser824位磷酸化修饰,均被证实参与DNA损伤修复的调控^[14],而去乙酰化酶SIRT1诱导的KAP1去乙酰化也可促进DNA的非同源端连接修复^[15]。毛细血管扩张共济失调基因编码蛋白(Ataxia telangiectasia mutated, ATM)能够通过调控KAP1 Ser473及Ser824位点的磷酸化水平,介导DNA损伤反应。KAP1 Ser473磷

酸化对于DNA损伤的有效修复和细胞存活是必需的^[16]。KAP1 Ser473磷酸化状态调控其与异染色质蛋白1 β (heterochromatin protein 1 β , HP1 β)的结合,进而调节下游与细胞周期及增殖相关基因的表达^[17]。而KAP1 Ser824磷酸化能够松弛异染色质,这对于DNA修复及细胞增殖也是必不可少的。含UBZ4结构域的转录抑制因子ZBTB1能够增强E3连接酶RAD18的活性,促进增殖细胞核抗原PCNA的单泛素化,将Ser824磷酸化的KAP1募集到染色质区域,参与调节DNA损伤修复过程中的染色质重塑^[18]。黑色素瘤细胞中高表达的黑色素瘤相关抗原C2(melanoma-associated antigen-C2, MAGE-C2)能够结合KAP1,使其Ser824磷酸化水平增加,进而促进肿瘤细胞增殖及基因修复,抑制凋亡,从而加速肿瘤恶性进展^[19]。此外, KAP1也存在酪氨酸位点的磷酸化修饰。KUBOTA等^[20]发现, KAP1酪氨酸Tyr-449/Tyr-458/Tyr-517受核内酪氨酸或相关激酶磷酸化后,参与调节异染色质结构。

2.2 KAP1类泛素化及其功能

KAP1不同位点的磷酸化修饰对其功能的调节还常常伴随类泛素化修饰, KAP1的磷酸化及类泛素化之间的转换对其功能的发挥具有重要作用。LI等^[21]报道, KAP1 Ser824磷酸化与其类泛素化/去类泛素化修饰之间存在相互转换,在KAP1介导的转录抑制中起重要作用。当KAP1 Ser824发生磷酸化后,其类泛素化水平被抑制,促进下游靶基因*p21*及*Gadd45a*的表达。而转染Ser824位点磷酸化沉默突变质粒后, KAP1类泛素化水平增强,同时抑制下游基因活性。KUO等^[22]研究发现,在DNA双链断裂情况下,指环蛋白4(ring finger 4, RNF4)一方面通过类泛素化蛋白互作基序(small ubiquitin-like modifier interacting motif, SIM)使KAP1 Lys676位点发生类泛素化修饰,另一方面, RNF4借助其富含精氨酸的保守ARM基序招募发生了类泛素化修饰的KAP1,从而介导其降解。而去类泛素化酶SEN7能够通过移除KAP1上的泛素样蛋白2/3,并调节染色体重塑体3(chromatin remodeling 3, CHD3)与染色质的相互作用,介导同源重组修复来应对DNA损伤^[23]。此外, KAP1不仅自身能够发生类泛素化/去类泛素化修饰,也能介导相关因子发生类泛素化修饰,使其发挥相应的作用。有研究发现,肿瘤抑制基因*ARF*通过KAP1介导的NPM1/B23的类泛素化修饰抑制

中心体复制,维持基因组完整性^[24]。YANG等^[25]发现,KAP1能够使空泡蛋白34(vascular sorting protein 34, Vsp34)发生类泛素化修饰,增加其与B细胞淋巴瘤2(B-cell lymphoma-2, Bcl-2)相互作用蛋白 Beclin-1(coiled-coil myosin-like Bcl-2 interacting protein)的结合,参与自噬。由此可见,KAP1介导的类泛素化修饰在相关基因的表达及蛋白-蛋白相互作用中起到重要调控作用。KAP1不仅介导细胞增殖周期及DNA损伤修复相关基因发生类泛素化修饰,其自身也会发生类泛素化修饰,从而影响下游基因表达。

2.3 KAP1介导的泛素化调控

KAP1被证明具有E3泛素连接酶功能,MAGE-A3能够通过调控KAP1 E3泛素连接酶活性,进而影响相关KRAB锌指蛋白家族转录因子的泛素化水平^[26]。例如,KAP1能够与MAGE-A3形成复合体,发挥MAFE-A-KAP1泛素化E3连接酶作用,进而调节细胞内主要的能量传感器腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)发生泛素化并降解,降低AMPK信号通路活性,放大mTOR信号,降低自噬的发生^[27-28]。MAGE-KAP1泛素化连接酶复合体也能够通过加速糖异生过程中的限速酶果糖-1,6-二磷酸酶1的降解从而促进Warburg效应及肝细胞癌的发生^[29]。此外,DOYLE等^[30]研究发现,MAGE蛋白能够提高KAP1蛋白中RING结构域的泛素连接酶活性,从而直接促进p53蛋白发生泛素化降解,促进肿瘤生成。

2.4 KAP1介导DNA甲基化、组蛋白甲基化和去乙酰化修饰,从而调控基因转录

KAP1主要通过其PHD及BrD结构域发挥基因转录抑制功能。通过这两个结构域,KAP1主要募集以SETDB1为代表的具有组蛋白甲基化酶活性的分子及由Mi2a和HDAC等形成的具有组蛋白去乙酰化酶活性的复合体,如N-CoR1和NuRD。这两类蛋白是KAP1转录调控复合体发挥效应的分子,它们可对复合体所在的靶分子区域的组蛋白进行甲基化及去乙酰化修饰,从而发挥抑制基因转录的作用。COLUCCIO等^[31]报道,在胚胎干细胞中,KZFP与KAP1形成复合物,维持印记控制区异染色质状态并介导基因甲基化,从而调控转录因子的表达水平。ZFP57与KAP1形成复合物不仅结合胚胎干细胞(embryonic stem cell, ESC)中所有甲基化的印记控制区还结合ES细胞中其他非印记区的甲基化序列。ZFP57/KAP1

是维持DNA和组蛋白甲基化所必需的^[32]。KAP1与组蛋白乙酰化酶(histone acetyltransferase, HATS)和DNA甲基转移酶(DNA methyl-transferase, DNMT)形成复合物,参与SIX3的启动子区甲基化修饰,诱导其表达沉默,进而参与胶质瘤的发生发展^[33]。

3 KAP1在疾病中的研究进展

3.1 KAP1在肿瘤中的研究

KAP1与肿瘤恶性进展密切相关。研究发现,KAP1在多种恶性肿瘤中高表达,表现出癌基因的特性,但也有研究报道,KAP1在早期肺癌中的高表达具有抑瘤作用^[34]。

3.1.1 KAP1与肺癌 WU等^[35]报道,肺癌组织中KAP1的表达高于瘤周正常组织。KAP1敲除使A549肺癌细胞的细胞周期阻滞在G₀/G₁期,减弱了细胞的生长、转移、上皮-间质转化(epithelial mesenchymal transition, EMT)、血管生成、干性特征和集落形成,敲除KAP1显著增加了A549细胞对抗癌药物5-氟尿嘧啶的敏感性,这与ERK磷酸化水平升高有关。体内异种移植实验表明,KAP1缺失显著降低A549细胞的致瘤性。KAP1可能通过抑制Raf-MEK-ERK信号通路从而促进肺癌发生发展^[35]。然而,也有研究表明,在早期肺癌中KAP1的高表达与总体生存率的升高相关,并且KAP1能够结合转录因子E2F来抑制肺癌细胞增殖,可见KAP1在早期肺癌中或可发挥肿瘤抑制作用^[34]。

3.1.2 KAP1与卵巢癌 有学者报道,在卵巢癌细胞系中敲减TRIM28(KAP1)能够降低基质金属蛋白酶2(matrix metalloproteinase 2, MMP2)及MMP9的表达,逆转肿瘤EMT,抑制肿瘤的迁移和侵袭。同时,KAP1缺失也抑制了Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路的活性,在KAP1基因沉默的卵巢癌细胞中表达有活性的 β -catenin能够部分逆转卵巢癌细胞的迁移降低,说明KAP1对卵巢癌细胞恶性行为的影响可能部分是通过调控Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路^[36]。HU等^[37]报道,卵巢上皮癌组织中KAP1的表达水平高于癌旁组织。KAP1表达较高的卵巢上皮癌患者常出现耐药,KAP1表达水平与P-糖蛋白(P-glycoprotein, P-gp)、乳腺癌耐药蛋白(breast cancer resistant protein, BCRP)表达呈正相关。上调SKOV3细胞系中KAP1的表达可诱导BCRP和P-gp表达的上调,增强化疗药物的耐药性,下调KAP1的表达则产生相反的作用。

3.1.3 KAP1与其他类型肿瘤 KAP1在人肝癌细胞系(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)中广泛高表达, 研究者报道, 与低表达KAP1的HCC患者相比, 高表达KAP1的HCC患者五年生存率显著降低, 且预后不良, 具有更高复发率^[38]。YU等^[39]发现, 在人胰腺癌(pancreatic cancer, PC)中发现KAP1高表达, 且其表达与临床分期相关。体外过表达KAP1增加了Capan-2细胞的侵袭和迁移。此外, 在裸鼠异种移植模型中, 过表达KAP1促进了PC细胞的生长和转移能力。在体外和体内过表达KAP1均可诱导PC细胞的EMT过程。MAGE-C2能与KAP1结合, 促进其Ser824磷酸化, 加速黑色素瘤细胞的生长及致瘤性^[19]。FITZGERALD等^[40]报道, 在结直肠癌组织的基质和上皮间质中KAP1的高表达是不良预后的独立预测因子。KAP1在癌变中的病理生理作用可能依赖于其在肿瘤微环境中的表达水平及肿瘤细胞类型。KAP1的翻译后修饰也被发现参与前列腺癌中转录因子的激活^[41]。此外, CAO等^[42]报道, 锌指蛋白471能够募集KAP1进而抑制癌基因*PLS3*和*TFAP2A*的表达, 在胃癌中发挥抑制作用。孙微等^[43]研究表明, KAP1在食管鳞癌组织中也高表达, 与肿瘤TNM分期、浸润程度及淋巴结转移相关。YU等^[33]发现, 锌指蛋白263能够募集KAP1等染色质调节因子, 调控胶质瘤的发生发展。以上研究表明, KAP1在肿瘤的发生发展中发挥重要作用, 有望成为肿瘤预防、诊断或治疗的新的靶标。

3.2 KAP1在神经系统疾病中的研究

KAP1在中枢神经系统中高表达^[44]。JAKO-BSSON等^[45]报道, 前脑KAP1缺失的成年小鼠表现出更高水平的焦虑样和探索性活动行为, 以及压力导致的空间学习和记忆的改变。这提示, KAP1对行为应激具有调控作用。此外, 研究者还发现, KAP1与嗅球的神经再生相关^[46]。KAP1在中枢神经系统及相关疾病中发挥怎样的调节作用, 尚缺乏研究数据。

3.3 KAP1在其他疾病中的研究

KAP1与胚胎发育及干性基因表达密切相关。CAMMAS等^[47]于2000年首次对KAP1在小鼠发育中的作用进行了研究, 发现KAP1基因敲除的纯合子胚胎无法存活, 表明KAP1在早期胚胎发育过程中起重要作用。而且, KAP1能够通过其coiled-coil结构域结合多梳抑制蛋白复合体1(polycomb repressive complex 1, PRC1)抑制胚胎干细胞中分化基因的表达,

也能结合多能相关基因的转录和侧翼序列, 抑制其与PRC1的结合, 促进多能相关基因的表达^[48]。KAP1能够通过调节Oct4(octamer-binding transcription factor 4)蛋白的稳定性, 调控胚胎干细胞自我更新和体细胞重编程^[49]。此外, LIU等^[50]报道, 动脉粥样硬化病人斑块中KAP1含量与对照组相比显著增加, 并且通过体外细胞实验证实, 敲除KAP1能够明显降低血小板源性生长因子诱导的血管平滑肌细胞的增殖和迁移, 而过表达KAP1则会产生相反结果。我们前期研究发现, KAP1基因沉默能够缓解氧化低密度脂蛋白诱导的血管内皮功能障碍^[51], 揭示了KAP1在动脉粥样硬化发生发展过程中可能发挥重要作用, 有望成为动脉粥样硬化性疾病治疗的潜在靶点。KAP1也被证明能够调节脂质代谢和肥胖^[52]。AIT-AMMAR等^[53]发现, KAP1与CTIP-2(coup-TF interacting protein-2)相互作用, 协同抑制HIV病毒转录。此外, KAP1与STAT3结合, 参与调节IL-6介导的STAT3磷酸化(Tyr727)及入核, 利用小干扰RNA沉默KAP1的表达能够增强IL-6诱导的STAT3通路基因的转录激活^[54]。KAP1还能够通过直接结合NF- κ B/p65, 从而干扰NF- κ B/p65与p300的结合, 负向调节NF- κ B/p65的乙酰化水平, 减弱其核转位, 进而降低TNF- α 诱导的IL-6的产生^[55]。KAP1在DNA损伤反应、自噬调节、病毒复制等方面的具体研究在本文中的功能调节部分已有所涉及, 在此不做赘述。总之, KAP1参与机体许多生理及病理过程的调控, 有可能成为疾病预防和诊疗的新的靶标。

4 结论与展望

KAP1调控机体许多的生理及病理过程, 其不同翻译后修饰可能参与相同病理过程, 它们之间是否存在相互影响还需要进一步探索。虽然, 目前KAP1在肿瘤方面研究较多, 但大多停留在KAP1对肿瘤生物学行为及临床特征的相关性分析层面, 深入机制还有待挖掘。此外, KAP1在其他疾病中的作用并未有充足的研究, 例如KAP1在心脏及脑血管相关疾病中的研究还相对匮乏, 尚在探索阶段, 在成人代谢性疾病中所扮演的角色也并不明确, 需要深入研究, 从而为理解疾病的发病机制提供新的线索。KAP1有可能成为今后靶向治疗的一个新的靶标, 深入探索KAP1在疾病发生发展当中的机理有可能为疾病的预防、诊断和治疗提供新的策略。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] FRIEDMAN J R, FREDERICKS W J, JENSEN D E, et al. KAP-1, a novel corepressor for the highly conserved KRAB repression domain [J]. *Genes Dev*, 1996, 10(16): 2067-78.
- [2] WANG C, RAUSCHER F J, 3rd, CRESS W D, et al. Regulation of E2F1 function by the nuclear corepressor KAP1 [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2007, 282(41): 29902-9.
- [3] SATOU A, TAIRA T, IGUCHI-ARIGA S M, et al. A novel trans-repression pathway of c-Myc. Recruitment of a transcriptional corepressor complex to c-Myc by MM-1, a c-Myc-binding protein [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2001, 276(49): 46562-7.
- [4] CHENG C T, KUO C Y, ANN D K. KAPtain in charge of multiple missions: emerging roles of KAP1 [J]. *World J Biol Chem*, 2014, 5(3): 308-20.
- [5] KRISCHUNS T, GÜNL F, HENSCHL L, et al. Phosphorylation of TRIM28 enhances the expression of IFN- β and proinflammatory cytokines during HPAIV infection of human lung epithelial cells [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2018, 9: 2229.
- [6] KING C A. Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus kaposin B induces unique monophosphorylation of STAT3 at serine 727 and MK2-mediated inactivation of the STAT3 transcriptional repressor TRIM28 [J]. *J Virol*, 2013, 87(15): 8779-91.
- [7] CHENG C T, KUO C Y, OUYANG C, et al. Metabolic stress-induced phosphorylation of KAP1 Ser473 blocks mitochondrial fusion in breast cancer cells [J]. *Cancer Res*, 2016, 76(17): 5006-18.
- [8] SINGH K, CASSANO M, PLANET E, et al. A KAP1 phosphorylation switch controls MyoD function during skeletal muscle differentiation [J]. *Genes Dev*, 2015, 29(5): 513-25.
- [9] RAUWEL B, JANG S M, CASSANO M, et al. Release of human cytomegalovirus from latency by a KAP1/TRIM28 phosphorylation switch [J]. *eLife*, 2015, 4: e06068.
- [10] BÜRCK C, MUND A, BERSCHEMINSKI J, et al. KAP1 is a host restriction factor that promotes human adenovirus E1B-55K SUMO modification [J]. *J Virol*, 2016, 90(2): 930-46.
- [11] LI X, KOZLOV S V, EL-GUINDY A, et al. Retrograde regulation by the viral protein kinase epigenetically sustains the epstein-barr virus latency-to-lytic switch to augment virus production [J]. *J Virol*, 2019, 93(17): e00572-19.
- [12] CZERWIŃSKA P, SHAH P K, TOMCZAK K, et al. TRIM28 multi-domain protein regulates cancer stem cell population in breast tumor development [J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(1): 863-82.
- [13] SEKI Y, KURISAKI A, WATANABE-SUSAKI K, et al. TIF1 β regulates the pluripotency of embryonic stem cells in a phosphorylation-dependent manner [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2010, 107(24): 10926-31.
- [14] WHITE D, RAFALSKA-METCALF I U, IVANOV A V, et al. The ATM substrate KAP1 controls DNA repair in heterochromatin: regulation by HP1 proteins and serine 473/824 phosphorylation [J]. *Mol Cancer Res*, 2012, 10(3): 401-14.
- [15] LIN Y H, YUAN J, PEI H, et al. KAP1 deacetylation by SIRT1 promotes non-homologous end-joining repair [J]. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10(4): e0123935.
- [16] HU C, ZHANG S, GAO X, et al. Roles of Kruppel-associated Box (KRAB)-associated co-repressor KAP1 Ser-473 phosphorylation in DNA damage response [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2012, 287(23): 18937-52.
- [17] CHANG C W, CHOU H Y, LIN Y S, et al. Phosphorylation at Ser473 regulates heterochromatin protein 1 binding and corepressor function of TIF1 β /KAP1 [J]. *BMC Mol Biol*, 2008, 9: 61.
- [18] KIM H, DEJSUPHONG D, ADELMANT G, et al. Transcriptional repressor ZBTB1 promotes chromatin remodeling and translesion DNA synthesis [J]. *Mol Cell*, 2014, 54(1): 107-18.
- [19] BHATIA N, XIAO T Z, ROSENTHAL K A, et al. MAGE-C2 promotes growth and tumorigenicity of melanoma cells, phosphorylation of KAP1, and DNA damage repair [J]. *J Invest Dermatol*, 2013, 133(3): 759-67.
- [20] KUBOTA S, FUKUMOTO Y, AOYAMA K, et al. Phosphorylation of KRAB-associated protein 1 (KAP1) at Tyr-449, Tyr-458, and Tyr-517 by nuclear tyrosine kinases inhibits the association of KAP1 and heterochromatin protein 1 α (HP1 α) with heterochromatin [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2013, 288(24): 17871-83.
- [21] LI X, LEE Y K, JENG J C, et al. Role for KAP1 serine 824 phosphorylation and sumoylation/desumoylation switch in regulating KAP1-mediated transcriptional repression [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2007, 282(50): 36177-89.
- [22] KUO C Y, LI X, KONG X Q, et al. An arginine-rich motif of ring finger protein 4 (RNF4) oversees the recruitment and degradation of the phosphorylated and SUMOylated Krüppel-associated box domain-associated protein 1 (KAP1)/TRIM28 protein during genotoxic stress [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2014, 289(30): 20757-72.
- [23] GARVIN A J, DENSHAM R M, BLAIR-REID S A, et al. The deSUMOylase SENP7 promotes chromatin relaxation for homologous recombination DNA repair [J]. *EMBO Rep*, 2013, 14(11): 975-83.
- [24] NEO S H, ITAHANA Y, ALAGU J, et al. TRIM28 is an E3 ligase for ARF-mediated NPM1/B23 SUMOylation that represses centrosome amplification [J]. *Mol Cell Biol*, 2015, 35(16): 2851-63.
- [25] YANG Y, FISKUS W, YONG B, et al. Acetylated hsp70 and KAP1-mediated Vps34 SUMOylation is required for autophagosome creation in autophagy [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2013, 110(17): 6841-6.
- [26] XIAO T Z, SUH Y, LONGLEY B J. MAGE proteins regulate KRAB zinc finger transcription factors and KAP1 E3 ligase activity [J]. *Arch Biochem Biophys*, 2014, 563: 136-44.
- [27] PINEDA C T, RAMANATHAN S, FON TACER K, et al. Degradation of AMPK by a cancer-specific ubiquitin ligase [J]. *Cell*, 2015, 160(4): 715-28.
- [28] PINEDA C T, POTTS P R. Oncogenic MAGEA-TRIM28 ubiquitin ligase downregulates autophagy by ubiquitinating and degrading AMPK in cancer [J]. *Autophagy*, 2015, 11(5): 844-6.
- [29] JIN X, PAN Y, WANG L, et al. MAGE-TRIM28 complex promotes the Warburg effect and hepatocellular carcinoma progression by targeting FBP1 for degradation [J]. *Oncogenesis*, 2017, 6(4): e312.
- [30] DOYLE J M, GAO J, WANG J, et al. MAGE-RING protein complexes comprise a family of E3 ubiquitin ligases [J]. *Mol Cell*, 2010, 39(6): 963-74.
- [31] COLUCCIO A, ECCO G, DUC J, et al. Individual retrotransposon integrants are differentially controlled by KZFP/KAP1-dependent histone methylation, DNA methylation and TET-mediated hydroxymethylation in naïve embryonic stem cells [J]. *Epigen Chrom*, 2018, 11(1): 7.

- [32] MONTEAGUDO-SÁNCHEZ A, HERNANDEZ MORA J R, SIMON C, et al. The role of ZFP57 and additional KRAB-zinc finger proteins in the maintenance of human imprinted methylation and multi-locus imprinting disturbances [J]. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2020, 48(20): 11394-407.
- [33] YU Z, FENG J, WANG W, et al. The EGFR-ZNF263 signaling axis silences SIX3 in glioblastoma epigenetically [J]. *Oncogene*, 2020, 39(15): 3163-78.
- [34] CHEN L, CHEN D T, KURTYKA C, et al. Tripartite motif containing 28 (Trim28) can regulate cell proliferation by bridging HDAC1/E2F interactions [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2012, 287(48): 40106-18.
- [35] WU G J, PEN J, HUANG Y, et al. KAP1 inhibits the Raf-MEK-ERK pathway to promote tumorigenesis in A549 lung cancer cells [J]. *Mol Carcinog*, 2018, 57(10): 1396-407.
- [36] DENG B, ZHANG S, ZHANG Y, et al. Knockdown of tripartite motif containing 28 suppresses the migration, invasion and epithelial-mesenchymal transition in ovarian carcinoma cells through down-regulation of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway [J]. *Neoplasma*, 2017, 64(6): 893-900.
- [37] HU M, FU X, CUI Y, et al. Expression of KAP1 in epithelial ovarian cancer and its correlation with drug-resistance [J]. *Int J Clin Exp Med*, 2015, 8(10): 17308-20.
- [38] ZHOU Z J, WANG X Y, XU X Y, et al. High expression of hnRNPAB/Kap1 together promote poor prognosis in HCC [J]. *Zhonghua Gan Zang Bing Za Zhi*, 2017, 25(6): 452-7.
- [39] YU C, ZHAN L, JIANG J, et al. KAP-1 is overexpressed and correlates with increased metastatic ability and tumorigenicity in pancreatic cancer [J]. *Med Oncol*, 2014, 31(7): 25.
- [40] FITZGERALD S, SHEEHAN K M, O'GRADY A, et al. Relationship between epithelial and stromal TRIM28 expression predicts survival in colorectal cancer patients [J]. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2013, 28(6): 967-74.
- [41] MITA P, SAVAS J N, BRIGGS E M, et al. URI regulates KAP1 phosphorylation and transcriptional repression via PP2A phosphatase in prostate cancer cells [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2016, 291(49): 25516-28.
- [42] CAO L, WANG S, ZHANG Y, et al. Zinc-finger protein 471 suppresses gastric cancer through transcriptionally repressing downstream oncogenic PLS3 and TFAP2A [J]. *Oncogene*, 2018, 37(26): 3601-16.
- [43] 孙微, 刘博, 李秀娟, 等. 食管鳞癌组织中TRIM28和p16的表达与临床病理因素的关系[J]. *实用医学杂志*(SUN W, LIU B, LI X J, et al. Expression of TRIM28 and p16 in esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and their clinicopathological significance [J]. *Journal of Practical Medicine*), 2018, 34(5): 760-4.
- [44] BRATTAS P L, JONSSON M E, FASCHING L, et al. TRIM28 controls a gene regulatory network based on endogenous retroviruses in human neural progenitor cells [J]. *Cell Rep*, 2017, 18(1): 1-11.
- [45] JAKOBSSON J, CORDERO M I, BISAZ R, et al. KAP1-mediated epigenetic repression in the forebrain modulates behavioral vulnerability to stress [J]. *Neuron*, 2008, 60(5): 818-31.
- [46] PAVLAKI I, ALAMMARI F, SUN B, et al. The long non-coding RNA Paupar promotes KAP1-dependent chromatin changes and regulates olfactory bulb neurogenesis [J]. *EMBO J*, 2018, 37(10): e98219.
- [47] CAMMAS F, MARK M, DOLLÉ P, et al. Mice lacking the transcriptional corepressor TIF1beta are defective in early postimplantation development [J]. *Development*, 2000, 127(13): 2955-63.
- [48] CHENG B, REN X, KERPPOLA T K. KAP1 represses differentiation-inducible genes in embryonic stem cells through cooperative binding with PRC1 and derepresses pluripotency-associated genes [J]. *Mol Cell Biol*, 2014, 34(11): 2075-91.
- [49] DO E K, MOON H J, KANG K T, et al. Kap1 regulates the self-renewal of embryonic stem cells and cellular reprogramming by modulating Oct4 protein stability [J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2020, 28: 685-99.
- [50] LIU H, CHEN H, DENG X, et al. Knockdown of TRIM28 inhibits PDGF-BB-induced vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation and migration [J]. *Chem Biol Interact*, 2019, 311: 108772.
- [51] YAN T, LIANG C, FAN H, et al. KAP1 silencing relieves OxLDL-induced vascular endothelial dysfunction by down-regulating LOX-1 [J]. *Biosci Rep*, 2020, 40(8): 21.
- [52] BOND S T, KING E J, HENSTRIDGE D C, et al. Deletion of Trim28 in committed adipocytes promotes obesity but preserves glucose tolerance [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2021, 12(1): 74.
- [53] AIT-AMMAR A, BELLEFROID M, DAOUAD F, et al. Inhibition of HIV-1 gene transcription by KAP1 in myeloid lineage [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2021, 11(1): 2692.
- [54] TSURUMA R, OHBAYASHI N, KAMITANI S, et al. Physical and functional interactions between STAT3 and KAP1 [J]. *Oncogene*, 2008, 27(21): 3054-9.
- [55] KAMITANI S, TOGI S, IKEDA O, et al. Krüppel-associated box-associated protein 1 negatively regulates TNF- α -induced NF- κ B transcriptional activity by influencing the interactions among STAT3, p300, and NF- κ B/p65 [J]. *J Immunol*, 2011, 187(5): 2476-83.