

脂滴与胞内细胞器互作研究进展

蔡立鹏 康娜 谭金玲 邱凡 高强*

(湖南大学生命医学交叉研究院, 长沙 410082)

摘要 细胞器通过接触及分工协作以实现彼此间的物质交换和信息交流。脂滴是细胞内中性脂的主要贮存场所, 但其功能却远不止于此; 它还能与内质网、线粒体、溶酶体、细胞核等多种细胞器发生相互作用, 共同完成包括脂代谢、膜转运以及信号转导等一系列生理功能的调控。该文整理并归纳了脂滴与胞内细胞器间的接触及动态互作的最新研究进展。对脂滴与胞内细胞器间互作机制及功能的研究不仅拓宽了对脂滴生物学的认知, 也有助于进一步理解代谢性疾病的相关发病机制。

关键词 脂滴; 细胞器互作; 膜接触; 脂质转运; 细胞器稳态

Recent Advances in Lipid Droplet-Organelle Interactions

CAI Lipeng, KANG Na, TAN Jinling, QIU Fan, GAO Qiang*

(School of Biomedical Sciences, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China)

Abstract Organelles contact and collaborate to accomplish the material transfer and signal communication. LDs (lipid droplets) are the main neutral lipid storage organelles, but their functions are far more than that. LDs can interact with various organelles including the endoplasmic reticulum, mitochondria, peroxisomes, lysosomes/vacuoles, and nucleus, to jointly achieve functions such as lipid metabolism, membrane transport, and signal transduction. In this review, the latest research progress on the contacts and dynamic interactions between LDs and other intracellular organelles was summarized. The study of interaction mechanism and function between LDs and intracellular organelles can not only broaden the knowledge of lipid droplet biology, but also can further the understanding of the pathogenesis of metabolic diseases.

Keywords lipid droplets; organelle interactions; membrane contact; lipid transfer; organelle homeostasis

虽然不同的细胞器在空间上相对独立, 结构与功能也并不相同, 但为保障细胞稳定且有效的工作, 彼此间需要进行紧密的信息沟通与物质交换, 这就导致了胞内互作网络的形成^[1]。细胞器相互作用的方式主要有两种: (1) 囊泡运输(vesicle trafficking), 指膜性细胞器通过囊泡间接进行信息的传递或物质的运输^[2]; (2) 膜接触(membrane contact), 指细胞器间为完成蛋白质、脂质、离子及其他小分子物质的交

换而建立并维持的膜与膜之间的直接接触^[3]。细胞器互作网络的形成对于细胞器维持自身稳态及执行各项生理功能至关重要。当互作网络出现异常时, 细胞就可能产生问题, 这甚至导致疾病例如神经退行性疾病、心血管疾病、免疫失调、肿瘤、糖尿病及代谢性疾病等发生^[4]。脂滴是与脂类代谢调控密切相关的细胞器, 除作为中性脂贮存的场所外, 也参与物质交换、膜转运及信号转导等生理过程, 可与

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*通讯作者。Tel: 13304423781, E-mail: qianggao@hnu.edu.cn

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*Corresponding author. Tel: +86-13304423781, E-mail: qianggao@hnu.edu.cn

多种细胞器发生相互作用^[5-6]。本文主要是对近几年脂滴与胞内细胞器的互作研究进行归纳与总结，并对相关领域未解的问题及研究趋势进行一定的推测及展望。

1 脂滴概述

脂滴(lipid droplets, LDs)细胞器广泛存在于部分原核生物以及所有真核生物之中, 是细胞内中性脂的主要贮存场所^[7]。不同类型的细胞中脂滴体积差别很大, 其直径可在0.05~200.00 μm的范围内变化^[7], 但基本结构相同, 均以中性脂为内核, 表面覆盖磷脂单分子层及功能蛋白^[8]。脂滴中性脂主要包括甘油三酯(triacylglycerols)和固醇脂(steryl esters)两类。

学界普遍认为脂滴生成于内质网^[9]。中性脂最初在内质网中合成、集聚并形成初生脂滴(nascent droplets), 随后在 seipin、FIT2、perilipin和Pex30等多种蛋白的共同作用下, 中性脂逐渐积累, 最终形成成熟脂滴^[10]。seipin是一个内质网蛋白, 其突变会导致脂滴的生成异常, 细胞会形成单一的大脂滴或形态不均的小脂滴^[11]。FIT2(fat storage-inducing transmembrane protein 2)是一种酰基辅酶A二磷酸酶(acyl-coenzyme A diphosphatase), 通过作用于磷脂酸(phosphatidic acid, PA)和溶血磷脂酸(lysophosphatidic acid, LPA)来调控内质网膜形态从而影响脂滴的生成^[12]。perilipin家族蛋白主要参与脂滴的脂解调控^[13], 但其同源蛋白Pln1可在脂滴生成初期被招募到脂滴表面并促进脂滴生成^[14]。Pex30会富集于内质网的特定位点, 调控脂滴与过氧化物酶体在该位点的生成^[15-16]。除上述蛋白外, 一些与磷脂合成相关的蛋白也能够影响脂滴的生成及形态^[17]。细胞可通过调节磷脂酸的代谢走向, 在膜组分的合成

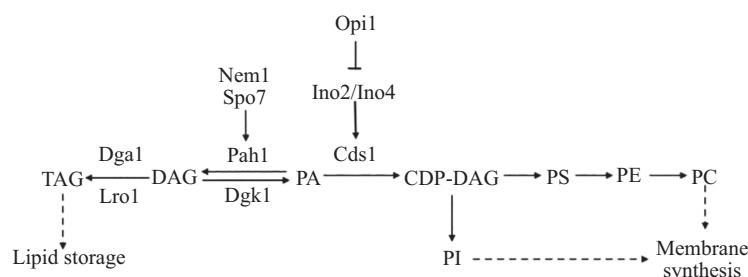
扩张与中性脂合成及存储两方面达到一个动态平衡(图1)。与外界营养水平和能量状态感知相关的TORC1(target of rapamycin complex 1)可通过调节胞质pH, 影响与磷脂合成相关的转录因子Opi1的分布及活性, 从而影响甘油三酯主要合成酶基因Dgal的转录, 进而参与脂滴的生成调控^[18]。

过量的游离脂肪酸具有脂毒性(lipotoxicity), 会影响膜的稳态, 因此细胞需将其转化为无毒的中性脂存储于脂滴中^[19-20]。当营养匮乏时, 细胞则需利用中性脂, 通过水解释放脂肪酸并将其氧化, 产生ATP为细胞供能^[19]。脂滴还能保护内质网免受应激, 维护内质网稳态^[21]。在细胞自噬(autophagy)发生时, 靠近线粒体的脂滴可以将自噬释放的脂肪酸暂时存储以保护线粒体免受脂毒损伤^[22]; 同时脂滴也能够影响细胞自噬的发生^[23-24]。哺乳动物细胞的脂滴表面还存在抗菌肽, 从而使脂滴成为抵御病原体入侵的一道防线^[25]。

2 细胞器互作简述

几乎所有细胞器均可通过形成膜接触来进行相互作用^[19]。膜接触位点是细胞内膜隔室之间形成的紧密并置区域, 包括同型(相同的细胞器之间)和异型(两种不同的细胞器或两种不同的膜类型之间)两类^[26]。膜接触位点往往是通过膜蛋白与蛋白之间或膜蛋白与膜脂间的互作维系的^[26]。

在酿酒酵母中, 膜接触位点的形成机制研究较为深入, 典型膜接触位点包括ERMES(ER-mitochondria encounter structure)、vCLAMP(vacuole and mitochondria patch)及NVJ(the nucleus-vacuole junction)等^[27-28]。线粒体与细胞内膜系统进行物质交换是不依赖于囊泡运输系统的, 因此推测该过程是经



实线箭头表示“促进或合成”, T字形箭头表示“抑制”, 虚线箭头表示“最终流向”。

The solid arrow indicates as “promotes or synthesizes”, T-shaped arrow indicates as “inhibits”, while the dash-line arrow indicates as “flows to”.

图1 酿酒酵母菌中关键的脂质代谢中间产物和功能调控蛋白示意图

Fig.1 Simplified schematic representation of key lipid metabolic intermediates and proteins in yeast *S. cerevisiae*

由膜间接触完成的^[29]。首先被发现并证实的是内质网与线粒体接触位点ERMES, 其与两者间磷脂转运及钙离子信号转导相关^[30]。ERMES由核心蛋白Mmm1、Mdm10、Mdm12、Mdm34(Mmm2)及外围蛋白Gem1、Lam6和Tom7互作形成^[31]。随后在研究ERMES缺失条件下, 细胞中是否存在向线粒体进行物质转运的替代途径时, 又发现了由Vam6和Vps39标记的线粒体与液泡接触位点vCLAMP^[32]。在功能上, ERMES和vCLAMP是互补的, 协同维持线粒体稳态^[33]。NVJ是核内质网与液泡的互作部位, 由核心蛋白Nvj1、栓系蛋白Mdm1以及液泡表面蛋白Vac8组成, 还有研究显示Snd3也能参与NVJ的形成^[34-35]。随着营养物质的消耗, NVJ会逐渐形成与扩张, 但如果过表达Mdm1, 则即便是在营养相对丰富的条件下NVJ也会得到明显扩张^[36]。此外, NVJ也是脂滴的重要生成场所, 在脂滴代谢调控中具有重要作用。

3 脂滴相关的细胞器互作机制

脂滴是脂代谢调控的重要细胞器, 能与内质网、细胞核、线粒体、溶酶体/液泡、内吞体以及过氧化物酶体等发生相互作用^[5,37](图2和图3), 并在缓冲脂毒、调节脂质储存、维持膜稳态、维持能

量和氧化还原平衡以及调节细胞自噬等过程中发挥作用^[38]。

3.1 脂滴与内质网的相互作用

内质网是细胞内最大的细胞器, 在蛋白质及脂质的合成、钙信号的调控等过程中发挥重要功能^[39]。酿酒酵母的脂滴在成熟后依旧与内质网相连接^[40], 哺乳动物中约85%的成熟脂滴与内质网保持相连接^[5], 但部分脂滴可以脱离内质网而独立存在^[41]。脂滴与内质网的接触在保障两者间蛋白和脂质的运输^[42]、应对内质网应激(ER stress)以及内质网相关降解(ER-associated degradation, ERAD)中发挥作用^[43]。

seipin突变会导致内质网与脂滴的接触界面异常, 暗示其可能在内质网与脂滴间膜桥(membrane bridges)的形成过程中稳定接触位点^[44-45]。脂肪细胞中Rab18特异性与内质网的NRZ(NAG-RINT1-ZW10)及SNAREs蛋白Syntaxin18、USE1及BNIP1相结合, 形成Rab18-NRZ-SNARE复合体, 从而将内质网与脂滴相连接以促进脂滴的生长^[46]。FIT2除影响脂滴生成外, 在脂质代谢以及蛋白质稳态调控中也发挥重要作用^[47]。FIT2可通过将脂酰辅酶A(fatty acyl-coenzyme A)转化为酰基-4'-磷酸泛酰巯基乙胺(acyl 4'-phosphopantetheine), 调控脂代谢及内质

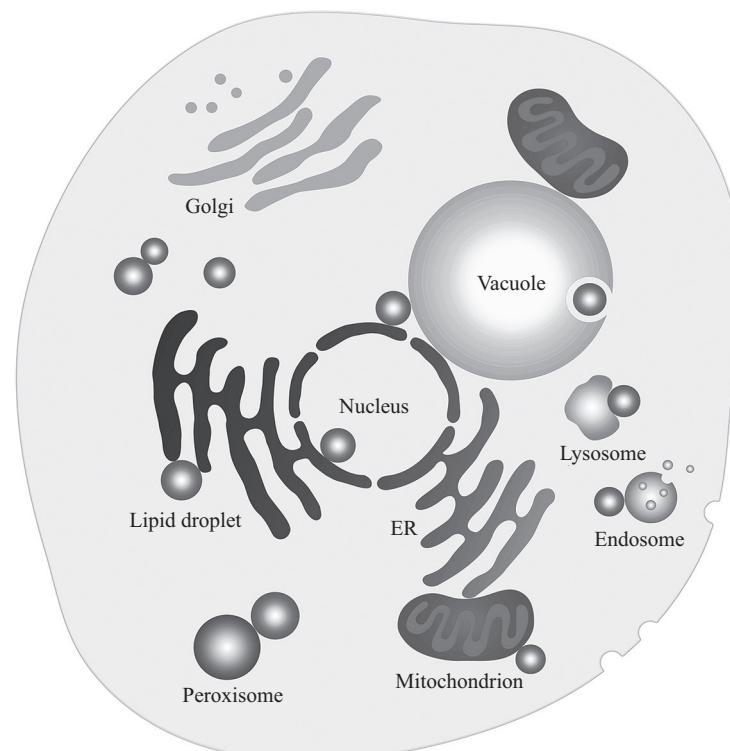


图2 脂滴与胞内细胞器互作示意图

Fig.2 Diagram for organellar interactions between lipid droplets and other organelles

网与脂滴的稳态, 避免内质网应激^[48]。FIT2的突变或敲低可引起线虫细胞中片状内质网扩张, 过表达FIT2则会形成异常的囊泡样结构^[49]。FIT2与内质网膜曲度稳定蛋白REEP5、Rtn4在脂滴生成的位置短暂聚集并相互作用, 敲低FIT2也会影响新生脂滴与分隔丝蛋白SEPT2的共定位, REEP5、Rtn4及SEPT7的缺失会引起新生脂滴变少, 说明FIT2可能通过募集REEP5、Rtn4及SEPT7协助脂滴在内质网生成^[49]。内质网脂肪酸转运蛋白FATP1与DGAT2也早被报道能够介导内质网与脂滴的相互作用^[50]。内质网蛋白Ice2也可以介导脂滴与内质网的接触^[51-52]。当环境营养丰富时, 酵母细胞进行快速的生长及分裂, 需要合成大量磷脂以满足对内质网扩张的需求, Ice2介导脂质从脂滴向内质网转运并且抑制Nem1-Spo7脂素磷酸酶复合物(lipin phosphatase complex)的功能以促进内质网的扩张^[51-52](图1)。药物的刺激或胞内脂质失衡可引起内质网应激, 胞内会积累内质网未折叠蛋白, 但这些蛋白会逐渐聚集于脂滴, 再经由微脂噬进行降解^[53]。在此过程中, 内质网应激会迅速导致液泡碎裂, 随后液泡重新融合, 在ESCRT(the endosomal sorting complex required for transport)的辅助作用下, 脂滴及表面聚集的这些未折叠蛋白会被包裹进入液泡以完成降解。

3.2 脂滴与线粒体的相互作用

线粒体除通过氧化磷酸化产生ATP为细胞供能外, 还与脂质、核苷酸、亚铁血红素等生物大分子的合成及与新陈代谢、Ca²⁺稳态、细胞周期以及细胞衰老等过程紧密相关^[54]。当细胞摄入过量营养时, 需要将其转化为糖原或中性脂以进行存储, 此过程需要消耗有氧呼吸产生的ATP; 而当细胞处于营养匮乏等生存压力下时, 又需分解储存的中性脂, 释放脂肪酸为在线粒体中进行β-氧化提供能量^[29]。脂滴与线粒体的接触可使两者间的物质交换过程更为精准与迅速; 在棕色脂肪细胞中即存在着包裹脂滴的线粒体(peridroplet mitochondria, PDM)^[55]。

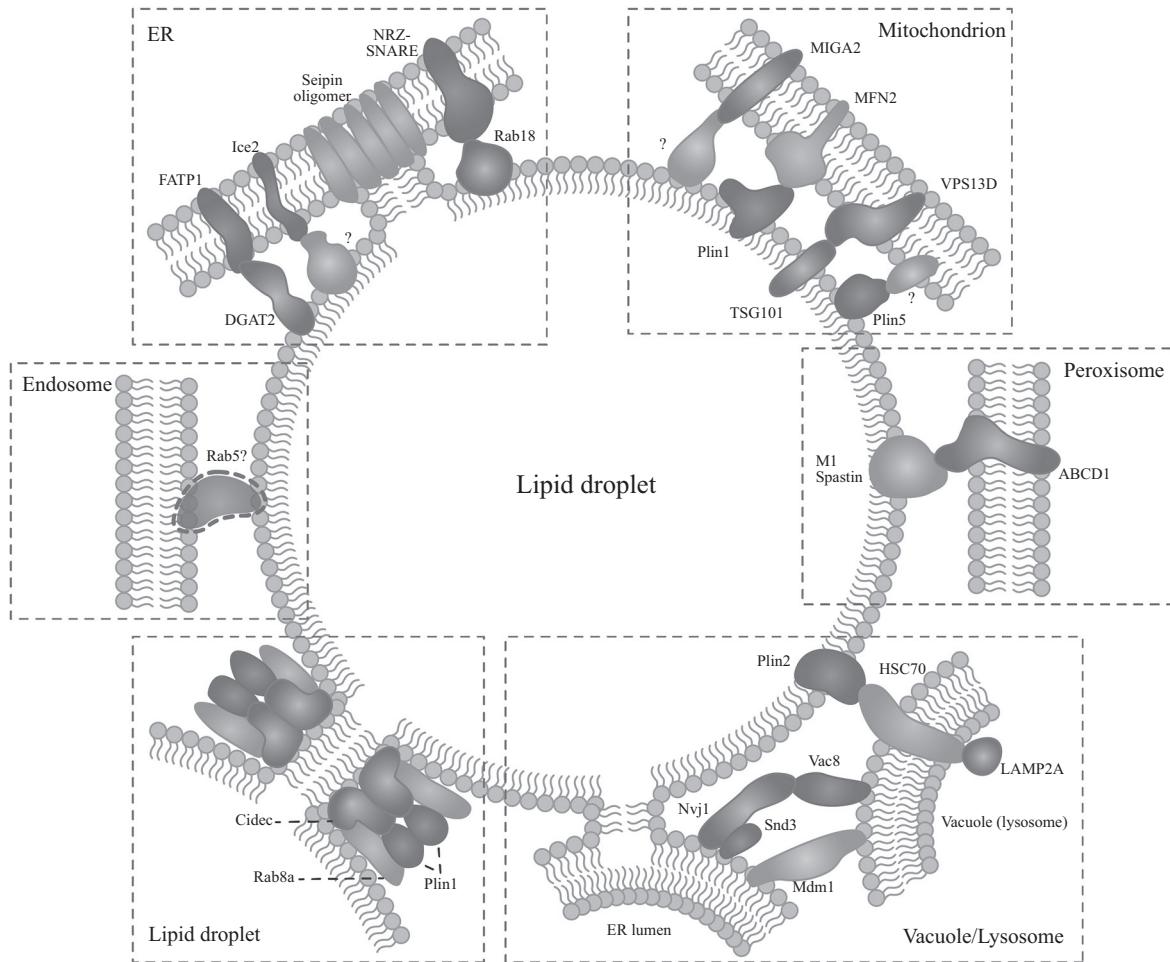
近几年, 对于脂滴与线粒体的相互作用研究也取得了一系列进展。perilipin蛋白家族中的Plin5在肝脏、骨骼肌、心脏和棕色脂肪组织中高表达, 暗示其功能可能与脂质的氧化利用有关^[56]。过表达Plin5可导致线粒体被大量募集到脂滴周围, 且Plin5的C-端结构域对该过程是必需的; 推测Plin5是形成脂滴与线粒体接触位点的栓系蛋白^[55]。线粒体

外膜蛋白MIGA2可能在线粒体与内质网及脂滴三者间的耦连互作中发挥功能^[57]。MIGA2的C-端结构域存在一段靶向脂滴的两亲性序列, 可能介导线粒体与脂滴的接触; 同时, MIGA2也可以与内质网膜蛋白VAP相结合, 介导线粒体与内质网的互作。此外, 在响应肾上腺素能刺激下, 线粒体表面蛋白MFN2可与Plin1结合, 介导脂滴与线粒体的相互作用, 敲除MFN2的小鼠棕色脂肪组织中, 线粒体和脂滴的接触明显减弱^[58]; ESCRT家族蛋白TSG101与VPS13D(vacuolar protein sorting-associated protein 13D)也能介导脂滴与线粒体的互作, 从而加强线粒体对脂滴中性脂的获取及利用^[59]。

3.3 脂滴与过氧化物酶体的相互作用

哺乳动物中的线粒体是β-氧化过程的主要场所, 但过氧化物酶体对于极长链脂肪酸和支链脂肪酸的β-氧化过程也是必不可少的; 缺乏过氧化物酶体的小鼠肝脏中的脂滴会增大^[60]。与动物不同, 酿酒酵母的β-氧化主要发生在过氧化物酶体, 而非线粒体中^[19]。利用油酸培养酿酒酵母时, 过氧化物酶体会形成“触角”结构伸入脂滴内部, 这种接触与脂肪酸的转移及利用有关^[61]。

SDP1(sugar-dependent 1)是拟南芥幼苗期主要的脂酶, 通过水解中性脂为幼苗的生长提供支持。在幼苗期早期阶段, SDP1定位于过氧化物酶体, 但随着生长的进行, SDP1会随着过氧化物酶体向脂滴的延伸而转移至脂滴表面; 推测SDP1定位于过氧化物酶体时可能无活性, 只有当转移至脂滴表面后才具有完整的脂酶活性^[62]。酿酒酵母中脂滴与过氧化物酶体生成于内质网上的同一位点, Pex30往往富集于该位点并调控脂滴与过氧化酶体的生成^[15]。Pex30蛋白家族包括Pex28、Pex29、Pex30、Pex31以及Pex32五名成员, 各成员间通过形成两种复合体, 参与到不同的互作过程^[63]: Pex29-Pex30复合体定位于NVJ, 且Pex29对Pex30的NVJ定位是必要的, 同时缺失Pex29和Pex30的细胞中NVJ处出现成簇的、项链状脂滴的比例降低; Pex28-Pex30-Pex32复合体则定位于过氧化物酶体, 参与调控过氧化物酶体的生成过程。脂滴定位的遗传性痉挛性截瘫蛋白M1 Spastin参与脂肪酸转运过程, 对减少脂滴中过氧化脂质至关重要^[64]。M1 Spastin通过自身PXi结构域与过氧化物酶体表面蛋白ABCD1结合, 促进脂滴与过氧化物酶体接触位点的形成; 而其MIT结构域则可



脂滴与内质网、线粒体、过氧化物酶体、液泡/溶酶体、内吞体以及脂滴本身的接触结构。

The membrane contacts between lipid droplets to ER, mitochondrion, peroxisome, vacuole/lysosome, endosome, and lipid droplet itself.

图3 脂滴与胞内细胞器相互作用机制示意图

Fig.3 Schematic diagram of the interaction between lipid droplets and intracellular organelles

招募ESCRT-III蛋白IST1以及CHMP1B至脂滴与过氧化物酶体的接触位点,促进脂滴中脂肪酸向过氧化物酶体转运。该过程也显示,ESCRT-III复合体可能通过改变脂滴的膜形态,参与到脂肪酸转运调控过程。在另一项研究中,过表达M1 Spastin也会引起过氧化物酶体的数量及脂滴与过氧化物酶体的接触位点数量明显减少^[65],推测过表达M1 Spastin可能通过影响内质网的形态从而导致过氧化物酶体的生成出现异常。

3.4 脂滴与细胞核的相互作用

细胞核由核膜及内部包裹的遗传物质构成,其中核膜又分为外核膜(outer nuclear membrane, ONM)及内核膜(inner nuclear membrane, INM)。脂滴不仅存在于细胞质,也可存在于细胞核中^[66]。酿酒酵母中与甘油二酯合成相关的Pah1以及与磷脂合成相关的Cds1也存在于细胞核中^[67],在U2OS细胞的内核膜

上也存在包括ACSL3、AGPAT2、GPAT3/GPAT4和DGAT1/DGAT2在内的多种甘油三酯合成相关的酶,故细胞核内是可以原位生成脂滴的^[68]。有研究认为,seipin与核内脂滴的生成有关,缺失seipin会导致酵母细胞内的核脂滴增多^[69]。而在另一项研究中,敲低seipin会导致细胞核中脂滴的数量和PA含量增加,而过表达seipin表型刚好相反,这与之前的报道相一致,但敲低seipin可引起lipin-1β的表达水平上调,同时敲低lipin-1β可抑制seipin敲低对核脂滴造成的影响;表明seipin可能并不直接参与核脂滴的形成,而是通过影响lipin-1的表达及PA分布进行调控的^[68]。

核内脂滴可为核膜的扩张提供所需脂质或作为某些基因转录调控的平台参与核内事件的调控,而胞质脂滴也可以通过结合转录因子或与核质穿梭蛋白相结合的方式参与到核内事件调控之中^[67,70]。

核膜的脂质“包装”程度及黏度对于核膜的功能至关重要。当遭受脂毒侵袭时, 内核膜可通过核内两种截然不同的转录调控机制校准自身脂质饱和度^[71]。其一是通过Opi1对Ino2/Ino4的抑制, 从而进一步抑制CDSI的表达(图1), 促使脂代谢更多地往脂质储存方向进行, 刺激内核膜和外核膜/内质网分别形成核内脂滴与胞质脂滴; 另一条途径是经由Mga2-Ole1转录通路促进胞质脂滴的生成并抑制核脂滴生成。脂滴生成从内核膜转变到外核膜可保护细胞核免受高不饱和脂肪酸诱导的脂毒效应^[71]。核孔复合体NPC(nuclear pore complex)装配过程十分复杂, 意味着其组装失败并引起核运输以及核孔形态异常是具有高几率的。当核孔复合体装配蛋白缺失时, 富集Nvj1-Mdm1的NVJ面积增加, 且这些NVJ与其附近生成的脂滴协同作用改善核孔复合体缺失菌株的生理状况, 以减轻由NPC的组装破坏带来的有害效应^[72]。

3.5 脂滴与液泡/溶酶体的相互作用

酿酒酵母的液泡在功能上与动物细胞中的溶酶体类似, 两者均是细胞内蛋白质、脂质等的降解场所, 同时也是细胞自噬最终完成的场所。脂噬(lipophagy)是一种靶向脂滴的选择性自噬, 对维持脂质稳态十分必要^[73]。

哺乳动物细胞中, 脂滴和溶酶体间存在一种“kiss and run”的互作现象, 说明两者间存在着特定的相互作用。这种互作大部分持续时间很短, 只有30~50 s, 但仍有15%的接触能够维持大于60 s, 以及约2%会超过5 min^[74]。伴侣介导的自噬(chaperone-mediated autophagy, CMA)能够介导部分脂滴表面蛋白的降解, 在这个过程中底物蛋白质(cargo)会被溶酶体表面蛋白HSC70所识别, 并再由溶酶体内蛋白LAMP2A运送至腔内进行降解。脂滴表面蛋白Plin2与HSC70便是该过程中脂滴与溶酶体间的系链蛋白^[75]。当LAMP2A发生缺陷时, 脂解引起的β-氧化下调, 且转运到脂滴表面的ATGL也显著减少; 此外, 缺失CMA途径识别序列Plin2的小鼠体内的脂解水平以及转运到脂滴的ATGL总量也显著减少。上述结果表明, “kiss and run”现象可能是通过降解脂滴表面的蛋白质, 为胞质脂肪酶与脂滴充分接触以进行脂解创造空间^[75]。肝细胞中的Rab7为脂噬所必需, 通过将多囊泡体(multivesicular body, MVB)以及溶酶体招募到脂滴表面, 介导脂质“突触”的形成^[76]。Rab7的缺失会导致MVB、溶酶体、自噬小体形态异常, 进而

导致脂滴分解能力衰减。当环境营养即将耗尽时, 酿酒酵母的液泡表面会形成两种不同的结构域: *Ld*域(liquid disordered regions)以及*Lo*域(liquid ordered regions)^[77]。*Lo*域是一个固醇富集的区域, 也是脂滴进入液泡的位置; 此外, 脂噬过程降解产生的固醇也有利于这个固醇富集域的维持^[78-79]。液泡不仅会调控脂滴的降解过程, 也会影响脂滴的生成。当酵母细胞处于饥饿状态时, Mdm1能够结合游离脂肪酸及脂酰辅酶A合成酶Faa1, 而Faa1的招募可以促进脂滴在NVJ处的生成; 暗示Mdm1可能通过介导内质网、液泡与脂滴三者接触位点的形成, 促进脂滴在NVJ外围生成并形成项链状脂滴簇^[36,80]。脂滴在NVJ区域聚集成簇的生理意义, 可能有两种: 其一, 脂滴在NVJ附近的聚集可促进它们进入液泡进行脂噬降解^[81]; 其二, 脂滴在NVJ区域的形成可以维持内质网稳态, 避免液泡周围存在过多脂质^[36]。在酿酒酵母中的最新研究显示, 依赖信号识别颗粒的蛋白转入途径(SRP-independent protein import pathway)成员蛋白Snd3是NVJ形成的核心因子, Snd3与NVJ系链蛋白互作支撑它们在NVJ部位的锚定。该过程受到典型葡萄糖信号通路的调控, 在葡萄糖消耗殆尽情况下, NVJ扩张并且伴随着Snd3在NVJ处的补充聚集; 葡萄糖补充后则会触发Snd3在NVJ处的快速解离, 再逐步引发NVJ的分解^[35]。

3.6 脂滴与内吞体的相互作用

Rab蛋白是小G蛋白Ras超家族中最大的亚家族, 通过自身不断在活化形式(GTP结合状态)与非活化形式(GDP结合状态)间的切换, 在囊泡的形成、转运、黏附以及融合的过程中发挥分子开关的调控作用^[82]。脂滴蛋白质组结果显示, 许多Rab家族蛋白是存在于脂滴表面的^[83]。体外实验显示, 活化形式的Rab5可引起分离得到的脂滴与早期内吞体相结合; 在细胞中过表达活化形式的Rab5也会导致脂滴和内吞体的直接接触^[84]。Wnt途径是细胞生长分化的关键通路, 其也可影响脂质储存^[85]。Wnt3a可以促进低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol)相关的脂滴生成, 而这种脂质稳态的变化是通过Wnt途径调节内吞体所引起的, 间接说明内吞体可影响脂滴的生成。

3.7 脂滴与脂滴的相互作用

在哺乳动物细胞中, CIDE家族蛋白(cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector family of proteins)可特异

性地富集于脂滴与脂滴间的接触部位,从而介导小脂滴融合形成大脂滴^[20]。不过CIDE蛋白只能介导脂滴间甘油三酯的转移,却不能介导蛋白质在两者间的转移^[86]。CIDE家族蛋白包括Cidea、Cideb以及Cidec/Fsp27。Cidec/Fsp27与Plin1共表达能够增加Cidec/Fsp27介导的脂滴融合,且敲低Plin1会降低脂滴的融合,推断Plin1通过扩张脂滴间连接孔的孔径或通过增强脂滴的表面张力来促进Cidec介导的脂滴融合与生长^[87]。Rab8a也能通过结合并激活Cidec介导脂滴融合^[88]。AS160和MSS4通过调控Rab8a-GTP与Rab8a-GDP两种形式间的转换,影响Rab8a在脂滴间接触位点的定位,从而调控Cidec介导的脂滴融合过程^[88]。这些研究表明,CIDE蛋白是代谢组织和分泌腺中脂质稳态的调节因子,并对肥胖、胰岛素抵抗及脂肪肝等疾病的发展有重要影响^[20]。

4 总结与展望

综上所述,胞内大部分细胞器都是可以与脂滴发生相互作用的,且大部分的接触是以进行脂质转移为目的的;但除此以外,脂滴也通过与其他细胞器的作用参与到缓冲脂毒及以调节自噬、信号转导等生理功能的过程。通过对脂滴与细胞器互作的深入研究,我们应更加深刻意识到脂滴并不是一个惰性细胞器,它可以参与胞内多种生理过程的调节。除已报道的这些相互作用及功能外,脂滴与胞内细胞器的相互作用研究还有诸多问题需要回答。我们认为至少有以下几个待解决的问题:脂滴与特定细胞器发生接触的具体生理条件是什么?脂滴与细胞器的互作是否还存在未被发现的新功能?是否存在类似于典型互作结构ERMES、vCLAMP及NVJ的典型脂滴与细胞器的互作结构?如果存在,这些互作结构在进化上是否保守,其构成蛋白、互作方式及生理功能又是什么?如果上述问题得以解答,将进一步提升我们对脂滴功能以及脂代谢调控机制的认知,同时也会使我们对许多代谢性疾病的发病机制了解得更加清晰,并为这些疾病的临床诊治提供更为深厚的理论及应用基础。

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