

Notch信号通路在细胞代谢重编程机制中的研究进展

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摘要 细胞的代谢重编程现象最早发现于肿瘤细胞中, 但随着研究的进展, 这种现象不再局限于肿瘤细胞内, 在非肿瘤疾病的某些细胞中也会出现这种现象, 目前驱动这种现象发生的机制仍不清楚。Notch通路作为一条经典的信号通路, 在调控细胞的代谢、分化、增殖和凋亡过程中起着重要的作用。近年来研究发现, Notch信号通路参与了对肿瘤以及非肿瘤细胞代谢重编程的调控, 目前尚未有文章对此进行过总结。该文就Notch信号通路对细胞代谢重编程中葡萄糖、脂肪酸以及氨基酸分解代谢的调控机制进行归纳概述。

关键词 Notch通路; 代谢重编程; 糖酵解; 脂肪酸氧化

Research Progress of Notch Signaling Pathway in Cellular Metabolic Reprogramming Mechanism

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Abstract The phenomenon of metabolic reprogramming of cells is first discovered in tumor cells, but with the progress of research, this phenomenon is no longer limited to tumor cells, and it can also occur in some cells of non-tumor diseases. At present, the mechanism driving this phenomenon is still unclear. As a classical signaling pathway, Notch pathway plays an important role in the regulation of cell metabolism, differentiation, proliferation and apoptosis. In recent years, it has been found that Notch signaling pathway is involved in the regulation of metabolic reprogramming in tumor and non-tumor cells, which has not been summarized yet. This paper summarizes the regulatory mechanism of Notch signaling pathway on catabolism of glucose, fatty acids and amino acids in cellular metabolic reprogramming.

Keywords Notch pathway; metabolic reprogramming; glycolysis; fatty acid oxidation

1 Notch通路概述

Notch基因于1917年在果蝇体内被发现, 因其基因的部分缺失会在果蝇翅膀的边缘造成缺口(Notch)而得名。Notch信号转导通路由受体、配体和DNA结合蛋白3部分组成。哺乳动物中存在4个同源Notch受体(Notch1~4, 其中以Notch1表达最

为广泛), 两类同源配体(Delta样配体Dll1、Dll3、Dll4和Serrate样配体Jag1、Jag2)^[1]。经典Notch信号通路由相邻细胞的Notch受体与配体相互作用而被激活。配体通过改变受体构象, 从而暴露受体胞外域的TACE金属蛋白酶切割位点, 在 γ 分泌酶的介导下发生蛋白水解作用, 释放出Notch受体的胞内

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段(NICD)^[2], NICD转移至细胞核内与转录抑制因子RBP-J κ (也被称为CSL/CBF1)结合^[3], 同时在共活化物如MAML和组蛋白乙酰基转移酶P300/CBP等协助下转变为转录活化因子, 对Hes(hairy enhancer of split)等分化拮抗基因的转录进行活化^[4], 同时表达产物与相应的分化效应基因的启动子特异性结合, 再在Groucho/TLE等转录共抑制因子辅助下, 阻碍细胞特异性分化效应基因的表达, 进而影响细胞的代谢、分化、增殖和凋亡过程。

最新研究表明, Notch1是一种机械敏感型受体, 需要通过机械力来激活NICD蛋白的水解切割和释放^[5], 同时Notch1受体也是一种后生动物热力学传感器, 可经细胞间接触打开, 并通过锚蛋白结构域输入热通量作为Notch-on状态下线粒体活动的代理, 并最终通过温度依赖性方式关闭^[6]。Notch信号通路作为细胞分化和组织结构的一个重要调节器, 近来学者还发现, 其在乳腺癌中可以增加癌细胞增殖、维持癌症干细胞活性^[5]以及通过反式激活糖原合成酶激酶3 β (glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta, GSK3 β)表达来抑制乳腺癌细胞的上皮-间质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT)^[7]; 在小鼠输尿管模型中Notch信号通路可以促进内脏平滑肌细胞分化^[8]; 在小鼠多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovary syndrome, POS)模型中可以调节积雪-卵细胞复合体(cumulus-ovoid complex, COS)扩张^[9]; 在三阴性乳腺癌(triple-negative breast cancer, TNBC)中可以调控肿瘤干细胞(tumor stem cell, TSC)区室中转录抑制因子B淋巴细胞6(B-cell lymphoma 6, BCL6)的激活^[10]; 在小鼠脑损伤模型中可以保护依赖内皮线粒体功能的血脑屏障(blood brain barrier, BBB)的完整性^[11]。

2 代谢重编程概述

代谢重编程现象最早在1927年于癌细胞中首次被发现, 指肿瘤细胞在有氧环境下利用葡萄糖时, 摒弃了氧化磷酸化而选择糖酵解方式进行供能。近来随着研究进展, 该现象在肿瘤以外的其他细胞中也逐渐被人们发现, 并成为当下的研究热点。目前有学者将细胞供能方式的改变称为“代谢重编程”^[12]。而细胞的能量供给主要来源于葡萄糖、脂肪酸和氨基酸的分解代谢。葡萄糖的分解代谢主要包含无氧氧化和有氧氧化两种方式。无氧氧化指葡萄糖生成乳酸的过程, 该过程也被称为糖酵解。有

氧氧化指葡萄糖彻底氧化生成水和二氧化碳的过程。脂肪酸的分解代谢主要指脂肪酸活化为脂酰辅酶A(CoA), 然后进入线粒体生成乙酰CoA, 最后经三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA)被彻底氧化的过程。氨基酸的分解代谢主要指通过脱氨、转氨以及联合脱氨或脱羧作用, 将不同的氨基酸分解为乙酰CoA、琥珀酰CoA、延胡索酸以及草酰乙酸等, 上述产物(如乙酰CoA等)再经过三羧酸循环被氧化分解为二氧化碳和水的过程。

研究发现, 代谢重编程与脓毒症器官损害、机体免疫抑制和癌细胞耐药性等相关。在脓毒症期间, 代谢重编程早期具有缓解能量危机、增强宿主耐受性和维持细胞存活的作用, 但同时也是中后期缔造与败血症相关的免疫失衡和多器官衰竭的主要机制之一^[13]。代谢重编程在脓毒症相关的急性肾损伤^[14]、急性肺损伤^[15]、急性肝损伤^[16]和心肌功能障碍^[17](myocardial dysfunction, MD)的发生机制中的作用被越来越多的学者所强调。在免疫抑制上, 随着组蛋白赖氨酸乳酸化(Kla)作为一种新型的后修饰(post-translation modifications, PTM)被提出, 学者发现代谢重编程的产物乳酸在癌细胞致癌过程中充当了免疫抑制分子的作用^[18], 同时产物乳酸所形成的酸性肿瘤微环境促进了鼻咽癌(nasopharyngeal carcinoma, NPC)细胞的免疫逃逸^[19]。此外, 肿瘤细胞与免疫细胞之间营养利用的竞争(癌细胞的代谢重编程会快速消耗葡萄糖), 也会推动免疫抑制的发生^[20]。在耐药性上, 代谢重编程被认为是乳腺癌^[21]和肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)^[22]治疗耐药的最重要机制之一, 引起耐药性的代谢机制包括葡萄糖和谷氨酰胺需求的增加、谷氨酰胺分解和糖酵解活性的增强、脂肪酸氧化的激活以及氨基酸(amino acids, AA)代谢的改变等^[23-24]。

3 Notch通路与代谢重编程

近年来相关研究发现, Notch信号通路对细胞的代谢重编程具有一定调控作用。例如在脑癌干细胞(brain cancer stem cell, BCSC)中, 有研究报道Notch信号通过与含有电子传输Fe-S簇和NAD(H)结合位点的特定呼吸链复合物I(RC-I)蛋白的相互作用来调节反向电子转移(reverse electron transfer, RET), 进而影响脑癌干细胞的能量代谢^[25]。也有学者在肾纤维化小鼠模型中发现, Notch2信号通路可以通过调节线粒

体转录因子(ATfam)的表达来影响小鼠肾脏相关细胞的代谢,进而影响小鼠肾脏纤维化的发生发展^[26]。同时也有研究发现,Notch信号通路参与了血管平滑肌细胞(vascular smooth muscle cell, VSMC)向巨噬细胞样细胞转化背后的代谢重编程过程的调控^[27]。以上研究表明,Notch信号通路参与了不同模型中细胞的代谢重编程过程,接下来探讨Notch信号通路在代谢重编程中对葡萄糖、脂肪酸以及氨基酸分解代谢的影响。

3.1 Notch通路与葡萄糖分解代谢

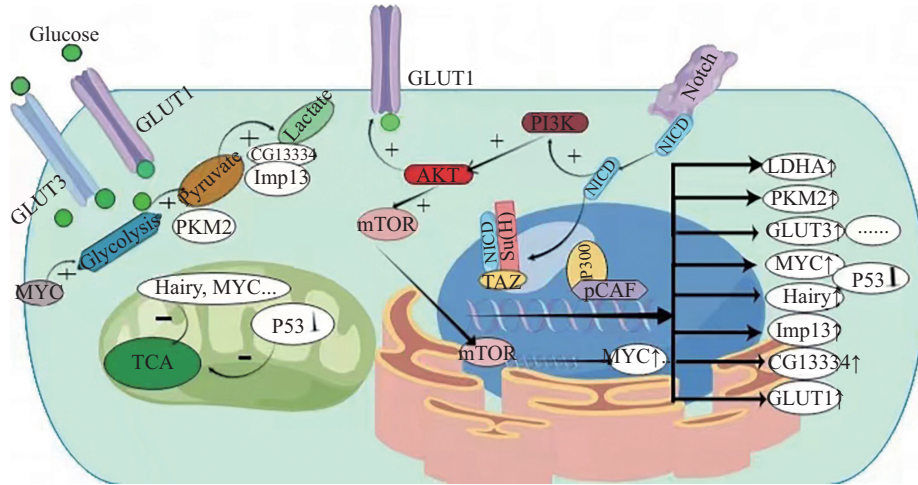
目前发现,在人脂肪源性间充质干细胞(human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cell, HAMSC)中,激活的Notch1信号通路可以通过增强核p65的水平来上调糖酵解因子如葡萄糖转运蛋白3(glucose transporter protein 3, GLUT3)等的含量,进而促进糖酵解过程^[28]。在糖尿病小鼠模型中发现,激活的Notch1信号在转录因子FoxO1辅助下可以促进肝细胞的胰岛素抵抗和葡萄糖6磷酸酶的表达,从而影响肝葡萄糖的代谢^[29]。在胃癌细胞的研究中发现,激活Notch信号,通过促进下游基因*c-Myc*的表达,引起糖酵解过程中的关键酶合成增加,从而增强糖酵解反应^[30]。有学者对Notch信号通路在糖酵解调控中的具体机制进行了深入研究,发现Notch1信号通路增强A549细胞(人肺腺癌细胞)的糖酵解过程,需要在具有PDZ结合基序的Hippo效应转录辅助激活因子(TAZ)的辅助下实现,敲除TAZ后,由Notch1信号通路增强的糖酵解效应被严重削弱。同时Notch1信号通路在激活糖酵解相关基因(如*LDHA*、*PFKB3*、*PKM2*、*PGK1*、*HK2*、*GLUT1*、*ALDOA*、*PEPCK*和*GLUT3*)表达时需要组蛋白乙酰转移酶p300和p300/CBP相关因子(pCAF)的参与,在裸鼠肿瘤异种移植模型中,敲低p300或pCAF会大幅降低Notch1信号通路介导的细胞糖酵解相关基因的表达量,同时在肺腺癌细胞中敲除*Notch1*同样也会抑制肺腺癌细胞中的糖酵解相关基因的表达^[31-32]。

有研究发现,过度激活和低激活的Notch信号通路,分别对应不同的糖代谢调控机制。过度激活的Notch信号通路通过激活磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶(PI3K)/AKT途径直接引起糖酵解增加,低激活的Notch信号通过降低线粒体呼吸链(主要是呼吸复合物I、IV和V)的活性和p53蛋白水平,间接使糖酵解反应增强^[33]。先前文献报道,p53蛋白的减少或缺失与糖酵解增

加、线粒体功能障碍和COXII失调有关^[34-35]。有学者在M1型巨噬细胞中发现,通过Notch信号途径可以促进糖酵解的发生,其机制可能与细胞核、线粒体基因调节区NICD的募集有关^[36]。有研究发现,短脉冲式激活Notch信号可引起下游基因如*GLUT1*、*Hex-A*、*Impl3*和*Hairy*等的转录反应增加,这种反应不受Notch受体水平的影响。其中GLUT1的表达受PI3K/AKT途径调控,抑制PI3K后,*Glut1*基因的转录反应明显降低。该研究还发现在Notch信号通路被激活后,细胞培养和翼盘中的代谢参数都显示了向糖酵解速率增加的方向转变^[37],与既有文献报道的依赖Notch信号的糖酵解转移诱导方向一致。有趣的是,一些研究者发现在白血病细胞中存在低氧化磷酸化和低糖酵解的代谢改变,同时伴随着Notch信号中Notch1和Notch2表达的上调^[38]。同时在骨髓间充质祖细胞中的研究也发现,Notch2信号通路的激活抑制了骨髓间充质祖细胞中的糖酵解过程^[39],表明Notch1和Notch2信号通路可能对葡萄糖代谢中糖酵解过程的调控具有不同作用。还有研究发现激活Notch信号通路可以通过上调转录因子Hairy等的表达以及下调p53蛋白的水平来抑制三羧酸循环以及氧化磷酸化过程^[28,37]。根据以上研究,将Notch信号通路对葡萄糖分解代谢的调控机制模型简单归纳如下(图1)。

3.2 Notch通路与脂肪酸分解代谢

继调控葡萄糖分解代谢之后,Notch信号通路也参与了脂肪酸分解代谢过程中相关酶及基因的调控。有学者在HepG2细胞模型中发现,用越橘提取物抑制Notch1信号通路的转导,可以减弱固醇调节元件结合转录因子1c(SREBP-1c)介导的脂肪生成增加^[40],并引起脂肪酸氧化过程中关键酶如肉碱棕榈酰转移酶-1 α (carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1 α , CPT1 α)和酰基辅酶A氧化酶1(acyl coenzyme A oxidase 1, ACOX1)的上调^[41]。在小鼠肾纤维化动物模型中的研究发现,Notch信号可以通过激活下游的转录抑制因子Hes1来下调过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- γ 共激活因子-1 α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- γ coactivator-1 α , PGC1 α)的表达^[42],而PGC1 α 在促进脂肪酸代谢、调节脂肪酸摄取、防止脂质在细胞质中过度积累、维持细胞内脂质的动态平衡等方面发挥关键作用。研究发现,Notch信号既可以通过Hes1介导的抑制性蛋白(如DLK/Pref-1)



+表示促进, -表示抑制。代谢途径1: Notch信号通过释放Notch受体的胞内结构域(NICD)激活PI3K/AKT通路,引起葡萄糖转运蛋白1(GLUT1)的活性提高,同时PI3K/AKT也会激活雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR),引起下游转录因子如MYC等的合成增加,进而加速糖酵解过程。代谢途径2: NICD通过进入细胞核,与转录辅助因子Su(H)和TAZ结合,在组蛋白乙酰转移酶p300和pCAF参与下,对糖酵解相关关键酶(如图)进行转录,从而增强糖酵解反应,同时部分转录产物(如MYC、Hairy等)对氧化磷酸化过程也具有抑制作用。

+ indicates promotion, - indicates inhibition. Metabolic process 1: Notch signaling activates PI3K/AKT pathway by releasing NICD (intracellular structural domain of Notch receptor), causing increased activity of GLUT1 (glucose transporter protein 1), while PI3K/AKT also activates mTOR (target of rapamycin) protein, causing increased synthesis of downstream transcription factors such as MYC, which accelerates the glycolysis process. Metabolic process 2: NICD enters the nucleus, binds with transcriptional cofactors Su(H) and TAZ, and with the participation of histone acetyltransferase p300 and pCAF, transcribes the key genes of glycolysis-related enzymes (as shown in the figure), thus enhancing the glycolytic reaction, while some transcriptional products (such as MYC, Hairy, etc.) have inhibitory effects on the oxidative phosphorylation process.

图1 Notch信号对葡萄糖代谢过程的调控示意图

Fig1 Schematic representation of the regulation of glucose metabolic processes by Notch signaling

的下调来引起脂肪生成的增加(该文献还报道Hes1具有抑制其生成的作用,主要通过影响C/EBP和过氧化物酶体激活受体的上游靶点来实现)^[43];同时还可以通过增强哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶标复合体1(mTorc1)的活性和调节固醇调节元件结合转录因子1c(Srebp1c)的表达来促进脂肪生成^[44],而脂肪酸的生成增加会相应地引起脂肪酸分解代谢减少。由此可见,Notch信号可以通过下调PGC-1 α 和DLK/Pref-1的表达(依赖Hes1)以及增强mTorc1的活性来影响脂肪酸的分解代谢。

在Notch信号通过转录抑制因子Hes1下调PGC-1 α 过程中,有学者用染色质免疫沉淀法发现,Notch信号通路的靶基因蛋白Hes1直接结合在PGC-1 α 的调节区域,进而对PGC-1 α 的转录进行调控^[45]。在肝细胞中有研究发现,用姜黄素抑制Notch1信号通路及其下游靶基因Hes-1的转录表达,可以引起脂肪酸氧化过程中相关关键酶基因[如过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- α (PPAR- α)、肉碱棕榈酰转移酶I(CPTI)和PPAR- γ]]的表达量增加^[46]。有趣的是,在急性髓系白血病细胞中,有学者发现Notch1信号通路的下

游底物Hes1,可以引起髓系白血病细胞中脂肪酸氧化代谢的增强,这种现象与正常细胞中Hes1具有抑制脂肪酸代谢的结论恰恰相反,其发生机制可能是由Hes1基因被去乙酰化酶SIRT3(Sirtuin 3)去SUMO化所引起(SUMO化是一种翻译后修饰,即小类泛素化修饰物SUMO与靶蛋白共价、可逆性地结合过程)^[47]。有学者在敲除Notch1基因的小鼠肝脏模型中发现,敲除Notch1基因的小鼠肝脏与正常组对比,过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体- α (PPAR- α)、肉碱棕榈酰转移酶1a(Cpt1a)、脂酰辅酶A合成酶1(Acs11)、酰基辅酶A氧化酶1(Acox1)、酰基辅酶A硫酯酶1(Acot1)和解偶联蛋白2(Ucp2)等成分在肝脏中表达量明显增加。上述酶为脂肪酸氧化分解过程中的关键酶,敲除Notch1基因后上述酶的含量增加反向表明,Notch1信号通路可能通过抑制上述关键酶的表达来调控脂肪酸的分解代谢过程^[48]。

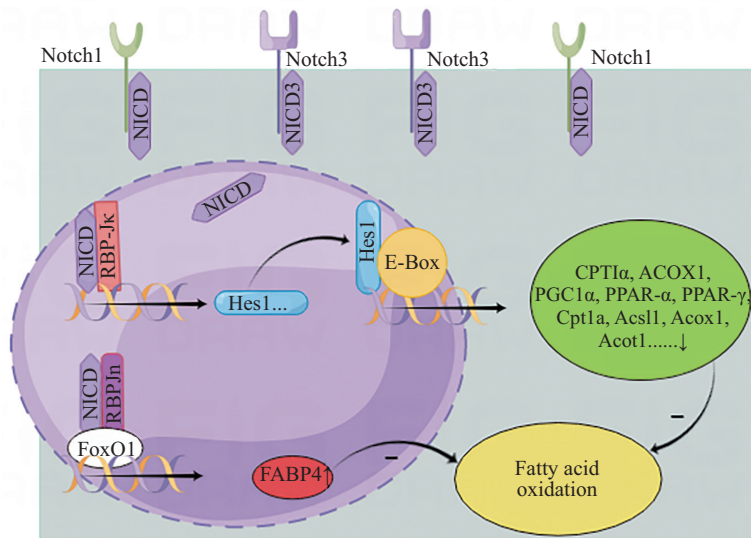
先前的研究表明, Hes1是Notch信号通路的直接下游靶点,它通过与靶启动子上的E-Box区域结合而呈现为转录阻遏物(即转录抑制因子),进而阻止或下调相关基因的表达^[49]。有学者在肝细胞中

发现, Notch信号受体的NICD部分在释放至细胞核后, NICD可以与包含转录因子FoxO1结合基序的特定脂肪酸结合蛋白4(fatty acid binding protein 4, *FABP4*)的启动子区域结合, 表明*FABP4*基因在转录时, 需要NICD-FoxO1共同参与^[29,50]。内皮细胞中的相关研究还发现, 在*FABP4*基因的启动子上还包含RBPJn-NICD复合物的结合位点, 该位点与FoxO1结合位点相近^[51]。同时, 也有学者发现, 在内皮细胞中沉默*FABP4*会导致脂肪酸(fatty acids, FA)储存和脂解的酶失调, 并促进脂肪酸氧化(fatty acid oxidation, FAO)的发生。当*FABP4*在血管内皮细胞中表达时, *FABP4*可以与细胞内游离或未结合的FA结合, 通过抑制激素敏感性脂肪酶(hormone-sensitive lipase, HSL)和控制脂解、FA摄取和氧化的方式, 来减弱脂肪酸的分解代谢过程^[52]。而*FABP4*是受Notch信号通路调控的, 表明Notch信号可以通过激活*FABP4*来影响脂肪酸代谢。有研究将严重肥胖女性分为正常肝结构组和非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)组, 对比时发现在正常肝结构组的女性肝细胞中, *Hes5*、*Hes1*、*Hey1*以及Notch3的表达增加, 其中*Hes1*、*Hey1*在既

往的研究中主要作为转录阻遏物存在^[53], 同时还发现Notch3、*Hes5*的表达与一些参与脂肪酸代谢的关键基因(如*ABCG1*、*CROT*等)的表达呈正相关。然而在非酒精性脂肪性肝病组的女性肝细胞中发现*Hes5*、Notch3的表达水平是明显降低的^[54]。上述研究表明, Notch3信号通路可能对肝细胞的脂肪酸代谢过程具有一定调控作用, 并主要通过靶基因*Hes5*对脂肪酸代谢过程中关键酶的上调来实现。根据以上研究, 将Notch信号通路对脂肪酸氧化过程的调控机制模型简单归纳如下(图2)。

3.3 Notch通路与氨基酸分解代谢

有研究发现, 在急性T淋巴细胞白血病(T-ALL)中, 抑制Notch1信号通路会引起谷氨酰胺分解代谢的阻滞^[55]。同时还发现, 激活的Notch1信号主要通过MYC蛋白来对白血病细胞的生长和代谢进行调控^[56]。有文献报道MYC既可以通过上调支链氨基酸转移酶1(branched-chain aminotransferase 1, *BCAT1*)的表达, 来促进支链氨基酸(BCAA)的分解代谢^[57-59]; 又可以通过抑制miR-23a/b来促进谷氨酰胺酶1(glutaminase 1, *GLS1*)的翻译, 从而引起谷氨酰胺分解



代谢途径1: Notch信号(主要是Notch1、3)释放Notch受体的胞内结构域(NICD), NICD进入细胞核后与转录因子RBPJn结合, 再在转录因子FoxO1的辅助下, 对脂肪酸结合蛋白4(*FABP4*)进行转录, 最后通过*FABP4*对脂肪酸的氧化过程进行抑制。代谢途径2: NICD进入细胞核后与转录因子RBP-Jk等结合, 然后激活下游*Hes1*等基因的转录与表达, 再通过表达产物*Hes1*蛋白与靶启动子上的E-Box区域结合, 形成转录阻遏物, 来抑制参与脂肪酸氧化的相关关键酶(如图)表达, 从而调节脂肪酸氧化过程。

Metabolic process 1: Notch signaling (mainly Notch1, 3) is activated by the release of NICD, which enters the nucleus and binds to the transcription factor RBPJn, then transcribes *FABP4* (fatty acid binding protein 4) with the assistance of the transcription factor FoxO1, and finally inhibits the oxidation of fatty acids through *FABP4*. Metabolic process 2: NICD enters the nucleus and binds to transcription factors such as RBP-Jk, then activates the transcription and expression of downstream genes such as *Hes1*, and the expression product, *Hes1* protein, binds to the E-Box region on the target promoter to form transcriptional blockers to inhibit the expression of key enzymes involved in fatty acid oxidation (shown in figure), thereby regulating the fatty acid oxidation process.

图2 Notch信号对脂肪酸代谢过程的调控示意图

Fig.2 Schematic representation of the regulation of fatty acid metabolic processes by Notch signaling

代谢的增加^[60];并且在T-ALL中还发现MYC可以直接与*WEE1*启动子结合并激活其转录,再通过上调GLS1来增强谷氨酰胺的分解代谢^[61]。上述研究表明,NOTCH1-MYC轴可能是Notch1信号通路调控氨基酸代谢的一个重要途径。有学者在胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)细胞中也发现MYC和Notch信号(以Notch3受体为主)的激活被增强,但与支链氨基酸(BCAA)分解代谢相关的基因(*BCAT1*、*BCAT2*、*BCKDHA*、*BCKDHB*、*BCKDK*、*ACADS*和*ACADSB*)表达量却是减少的^[62],表明不同Notch受体之间介导的MYC轴可能对氨基酸代谢的调控方向并不是相同的。

部分学者发现,Notch信号还具有调控mTORC1的活性^[63]以及驱动谷氨酰胺的摄取的作用^[64]。同时Notch信号也是调节溶质载体(solute carrier, SLC)转运蛋白表达和促进必需氨基酸摄取的关键转录调节因子之一^[65]。其中mTORC1活性需要持续的亮氨酸和谷氨酰胺转运来维持^[66],如果缺失Notch信号会引起亮氨酸转运蛋白的表达减少并导致mTORC1的活性无法维持。这表明Notch信号参与了对氨基酸代谢过程中相关氨基酸转运蛋白的调控,并可以通过此途径来影响mTORC1的活性^[67]。在人脐静脉内皮细胞(human umbilical vein endothelial cells, HUVECs)中的研究发现,敲低黏附G蛋白偶联受体L4(ADGRL4/ELTD1),会引起Notch配体4(delta-like ligand 4, DLL4)的表达上调并抑制Notch配体1(JAG1)和Hes2的表达,同时引起胞质中部分氨基酸含量的改变(天冬氨酸含量增加而N-乙酰谷氨酸和牛磺酸含量减少)^[68]。在有关直肠癌结肠癌患者的基因分析中发现,谷氨酰胺、组氨酸、赖氨酸、酪氨酸和L-苯丙氨酸的代谢过程在高风险评分的患者中更活跃,同时Notch信号的表达也在高风险评分的患者中更明显^[69]。在自杀受害者的丘脑组织中也发现,Notch信号与某些氨基酸代谢通路在下调方向上具有一致性^[70]。以上证据表明,Notch信号通路与氨基酸代谢之间可能存在一定关联,其中NOTCH1-MYC轴可能是调控氨基酸代谢的重要手段,但目前针对这方面的相关研究仍较少,尚不能构建出一个比较完善的调控机制模型。

4 展望

代谢重编程参与了诸多疾病如脓毒症器官损

害、机体免疫抑制和癌细胞耐药性等的形成。因此,了解其产生的机制,对于干预和治疗疾病意义重大。在脓毒症期间,能量代谢由氧化磷酸化(oxidative phosphorylation, OXPHOS)向糖酵解的转变,是引起器官功能障碍的重要原因之一。有学者提出,还原糖酵解到OXPHOS的转变对于恢复细胞功能至关重要^[13],而Notch信号通路的激活是造成OXPHOS向糖酵解转变的主要原因之一,因此可以通过阻断Notch信号通路,来遏制这种能量代谢方式的转变,从而达到改善组织器官功能的目的。在引起机体免疫抑制发生的过程中,糖酵解的产物乳酸扮演了不可忽视的角色,减少乳酸的产生或许是一种有效的治疗方法,而抑制Notch信号通路恰恰可以通过削弱糖酵解反应来降低乳酸的水平,因此这可以作为一种治疗免疫抑制的备选方案。在癌细胞耐药性机制中,谷氨酰胺分解和糖酵解活性的增强、脂肪酸氧化的激活以及氨基酸代谢的改变是形成耐药机制的重要原因,而Notch信号通路对糖酵解、脂肪酸氧化以及氨基酸代谢均有一定的调控作用,因此干预Notch信号通路,或可成为一种抵抗癌细胞耐药的重要的方式。

Notch信号通路作为驱动细胞代谢重编程的机制之一,其对葡萄糖分解代谢的调控主要是通过直接调控代谢靶基因和激活PI3K/AKT通路来实现的,对脂肪酸分解代谢的调控主要是通过激活下游靶基因*Hes1*和上调*FABP4*来完成,而对氨基酸分解代谢的调控主要是通过NOTCH1-MYC轴来进行。但目前,通过干预Notch信号通路来治疗由代谢重编程现象引起的相关疾病的研究仍较少,其疗效还有待更多的实验来考证,这也为临床上治疗代谢重编程性相关疾病提供了一个参考方向。

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