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长链非编码 RNA HULC 与消化系统肿瘤的相关性研究及作用机制*

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摘要:随着全基因组测序技术的快速发展,越来越多的长链非编码 RNA(long noncoding RNA, lncRNA)分子被发现,逐渐成为新的研究热点。LncRNA HULC(highly up-regulated in liver cancer)是一种在肝癌中呈异常上调表达的长链非编码 RNA,并参与调控了肝癌细胞增殖、抗凋亡、侵袭及上皮间质化等诸多肿瘤恶性生物学行为。随着研究的不断深入,发现 HULC 于其他消化系统肿瘤(胃癌、胰腺癌、结肠癌等)中同样呈现上调表达,可通过不同作用机制调控肿瘤的发生发展,并有望成为新型肿瘤诊断标志物和精准分子治疗的靶点。本文就近年来 LncRNA HULC 与消化系统肿瘤的相关性研究及其作用机制进行综述。

关键词:长链非编码 RNA;HULC;消化系统肿瘤;调控机制

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Research of Relevance and Regulatory Mechanisms of Long Non-coding RNA HULC in Digestive Neoplasms*

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ABSTRACT: With the rapid development of the whole genome sequencing technology, a growing number of long non-coding RNAs have been discovered and gradually become new research highlights. LncRNA HULC (highly up-regulated in liver cancer) is one of non-coding RNAs that abnormally upregulated in hepatocellular carcinoma while involved in the regulation of various malignant biological behaviors including tumor cell proliferation, anti-apoptosis, invasion and epithelial-mesenchymal transition. With the deepening of the study, HULC was found dysregulated in various digestive neoplasms, including gastric cancer, pancreatic cancer, colorectal cancer and many others, and different molecule mechanisms have been demonstrated to be involved in tumor progression. To sum up, it is expected to become the new biomarker and accurate molecular target of therapy. This review briefly presented the relevance between HULC and digestive neoplasms together with the underlying regulatory mechanisms.

Key words: Long non-coding RNA; Highly up-regulated in liver cancer; Digestive neoplasm; Regulatory mechanism

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前言

人类基因组计划(Human Genome Project, HGP)被誉为生命科学的“登月计划”,于1990年正式启动,直到2001年发布最终草案^[1]。该项计划虽然获悉了绝大部分人类编码基因信息和在疾病中的作用机制,但证明仅有2%的基因组最终翻译为蛋白,不足以解释人类复杂的生理病理过程^[2]。与此同时,研究过程中发现了规模更大的不翻译蛋白的非编码基因组,而有关该基因组的认识相对较少,成为急待攻关的科研难题。

近年来,多种非编码基因转录本在疾病中的作用机制逐渐被揭示。大量研究证实,长链非编码 RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)参与介导多种肿瘤的发生发展,并与疾病的预后密切相关。作为一大类非编码转录本结构,lncRNA 具有分

子信号、分子诱饵、引导蛋白复合体形成等多种重要生物学作用,是新的研究热点^[3]。

1 lncRNA

长链非编码 RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)是一类长度介于200bp-10kb的RNA分子^[4-7],由于缺少可编码蛋白质的开放阅读框(open reading frame, ORF)起初被认为是由RNA聚合酶II在转录过程中产生的不具有生物学功能的副产物,而伴随着对长链非编码 RNA 研究的不断深入,lncRNA 被发现在人体诸多的生理病理过程中扮演着重要角色^[8]。lncRNA 具有庞大的数量、丰富的种类以及多样的作用模式,参与表观遗传、转录及转录后调控并能够充当竞争性内源 RNA(competing endogenous RNA, ceRNA)从而发挥重要调控作用^[9-13]。

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2 LncRNA HULC 的特征

2007 年 Panzitt 等^[14]利用文库克隆测序技术筛选出在肝癌中异常上调表达最显著的长链非编码 RNA HULC (highly up-regulated in liver cancer)。该团队研究证实 LncRNA HULC 全长 500nt, 定位于 6p24.3, 存在两个长度分别为 182bp、303bp 的外显子和一个长度为 1152bp 的内含子, 其主要分布于细胞质中并与核糖体发生共纯化, 具有类似哺乳动物 LTR 转位子 Transposon 1A 的折叠聚腺苷酸化结构。在细胞水平层面利用 siRNA 下调 HULC 的表达, 发现 5 种与肝癌密切相关的基因表达水平也随之下调, 提示 LncRNA HULC 作用于肝癌发生发展的多种分子生物学过程当中。该转录本不仅存在于人类血浆和组织样本, 在多种灵长目哺乳纲动物均表达相应克隆。

3 消化系统肿瘤与 LncRNA HULC

消化系统肿瘤作为临床常见疾病之一, 其发病率呈逐年上升趋势严重威胁人类生命与健康。由于消化系统肿瘤发病隐匿且缺乏较好预判手段, 目前仍存在诊断较晚、精度不高、监测和筛查难以实施等诸多限制, 同时除手术治疗外很难找到其他替代手段并且预后相对不佳^[15]。因此如何改善消化系统肿瘤诊治现状是摆在临床工作者面前的一道难题。近年来研究发现, 消化系统肿瘤中 LncRNA 呈异常表达在肿瘤的发生、发展过程中发挥关键作用, 并可参与调控细胞增殖、侵袭转移、上皮间质化、抗凋亡等诸多恶性生物学行为^[16-21]。LncRNA HULC 是于肝癌中被发现的呈特异性上调表达的长链非编码 RNA^[22]; 随着研究的不断深入, 发现 HULC 在多种消化系统肿瘤中呈现异常表达并参与肿瘤恶性生物学行为的调控。

3.1 HULC 在食管鳞状细胞癌中的研究

食管鳞状细胞癌 (esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, ESCC) 作为恶性消化系统肿瘤之一, 具有早期患者体征不明显、诊断时多为病程中晚期、相关放疗效果不佳且预后相对较差等诸多特征, 其术后 5 年生存率仅约 15%^[23]。随着全基因组相关研究蓬勃发展, 大量与肿瘤相关的 RNA 表达变异得以揭示。研究发现某些 LncRNA 的失调可用于早期诊断 ESCC 或作为介导肿瘤发生、增殖、侵袭的机制性分子。如: LncRNA 91H 低水平表达于 TNM 晚期食管癌患者, 该转录本能够影响其亲代基因上游 DMR 区域的甲基化水平, 从而促进食管鳞状细胞癌的增殖^[24]; ESCC 患者血浆中高表达的 HOTAIR 负相关于食管组织分化但却正相关于肿瘤的浸润程度, 并可以作为该病患者的独立预后指标^[25]; 利用 siRNA 沉默 TUG1 可负调控 ESCC 的细胞周期进展从而有效抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖^[26]。

Kang 等^[27]通过选取 ESCC 患者、阴性对照者各 380 名, 利用激光解吸/电离飞行时间质谱分析 (atrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry, MALDI-TOF MS) 对比受选者 HULC 基因碱基类型并同其多种临床参数进行统计学分析, 表明位于 HULC 启动子区域的 rs7763881 若发生突变 (腺嘌呤突变为胞嘧啶), 将有助于减少患者食管鳞状细胞癌持续发生的易感性 (95%CI 0.50-0.98, $P=0.037$), 从而降低患病风险。上述研究结果提示: HULC 的单核苷酸多样性 (single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs) 与食管鳞状细胞癌的发生

发展密切相关。

3.2 HULC 在胃癌中的研究

Zhao 等^[28]通过实验证实 HULC 具有促进胃癌增殖和转移的作用; 通过对 58 例胃癌肿瘤组织和癌旁正常组织的定量分析发现 HULC 呈明显高表达。进一步通过细胞学实验证实: 上调的 HULC 能够显著促进胃癌细胞的增殖、侵袭转移和上皮间质化。此外, 对 HULC 的表达水平与临床数据进行分析发现, HULC 的上调与胃癌的区域淋巴结侵袭、远处转移及 TNM 分期呈正相关。Jin 等^[29]通过对血清中 HULC 表达的定量检测证实, 胃癌中 HULC 呈显著上调表达并与肿瘤大小和幽门螺旋杆菌感染程度正相关。

3.3 HULC 在肝癌中的研究

大量研究^[30-34]表明 HULC 的表达水平不仅与肝癌的发生发展相关, 并且与肿瘤的肝内转移、病理学分期、术后生存等诸多临床参数间存在相关性。Wang 等^[35]发现在外界相应的刺激下, cAMP 可激活蛋白激酶 A (protein kinase A, PKA), 使 PKA 的调节亚基和催化亚基发生分离, 而催化亚基又可与 cAMP 蛋白 (cAMP response element binding protein, CREB) 结合促使 cAMP 发生磷酸化, 而磷酸化的 cAMP 能够与 HULC 的启动子结合促进其基因转录。同时高表达的 HULC 又可作为内源性海绵 (sponge) 通过诱捕作用下调 miR-372 的表达, 使 miR-372 与 PKA 催化亚基 mRNA 的结合受限, 高表达的 PKA 催化亚基再结合 CREB 进一步促进 HULC 的转录。

另有研究证实乙型肝炎病毒 X 蛋白 (hepatitis B virus X protein, HBX) 可以上调 HULC 的基因转录并促进肿瘤的增殖。HBX 通过结合 CREB 来上调 HULC 的表达, 进而抑制相同染色体上的抑癌基因 P18, 最终实现促进肿瘤增殖的作用。上述研究还指出 HBX 还可以在胞质内与 P53 蛋白结合, 从而阻碍抑癌基因 P53 发挥作用, 同样起到促进肝癌作用^[36]。

此外, HULC 还可通过多种机制促进肝癌细胞的增殖与转移, 包括: HULC 通过调控 miR-200a-3p/ZEB1 促进肝癌细胞发生上皮间质转化; 通过与 miR-9 相结合调控 RXRA 的表达, 进而起到促进肿瘤细胞增殖与转移的作用^[37, 38]。

3.4 HULC 与其他消化系统肿瘤

有研究指出 HULC 同样参与调控了结肠癌的发生发展过程。研究证实 HULC 通过作用于 EZH2 (enhancer of zeste 2) 来抑制靶基因 NKD2 (naked cuticle homolog 2) 的表达从而促进结肠癌的增殖、侵袭^[39]。另有研究发现: 由于 HULC 的高表达使其临近基因 EEF1E1 (eukaryotic translation elongation factor 1 epsilon 1) 的表达受限, 而该基因的异常低表达会促进结肠癌的发生发展^[40]。

Pang^[41]等通过定量检测与分析发现: 相比于正常胰腺组织, 肿瘤组织中 HULC 呈明显上调表达, 并且高表达的 HULC 与瘤体大小、淋巴结转移和血管侵犯呈正相关。

Wang 等^[42]利用 RNA 测序并通过实验证实: 炎症刺激和低氧环境均能诱导 HULC 的表达上调, 而 HULC 可通过吸附 miR-372/miR-373 靶向激活炎症细胞因子 IL-6, 并上调趋化因子受体 4 (C-X-C motif chemokine receptor 4, CXCR4) 的表达, 进而促进胆管癌的侵袭与转移。

4 小结与展望

本文总结了 LncRNA HULC 所参与调控的消化系统肿瘤的发生发展并揭示了其部分作用机制,但有关 HULC 介导的基因表达及信号通路调控网络仍有待后续的进一步研究。随着高通量技术的大量应用以及大规模数据库的日益完善,越来越多的肿瘤相关性 LncRNA 将会被发现,更多的具体作用机制将进一步被揭示。现有消化系统肿瘤中 HULC 的相关研究只是“LncRNA 与肿瘤”研究领域的一个缩影^[43-46];随着研究的不断深入,越来越多的 LncRNA 将会被应用于早期诊断、预后评估以及分子靶向治疗,并为个体化的肿瘤治疗提供新的理论基础与研究方向。

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