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S100A4 蛋白的生物学功能研究进展

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摘要: S100A4 是 S100 蛋白家族成员之一, 是一种具有 EF 双螺旋结构域的 Ca^{2+} 结合蛋白。S100A4 在多数成体组织细胞中不表达, 在多种肿瘤和干细胞等增殖细胞内高度表达。相关研究表明, S100A4 蛋白的表达与细胞的异常增生及肿瘤的发生、发展有关, 并可促进肿瘤细胞的转移、侵入以及瘤区血管的生成。本研究发现, S100A4 在鹿生茸区骨膜(鹿茸发生的组织基础)和角柄骨膜(鹿茸再生的组织基础)的组织细胞中均大量存在。与肿瘤细胞不同的是, 鹿茸干细胞并没有因为 S100A4 的表达而发生异常的侵入和转移, 其增殖、生长直至分化为形状规则的完整鹿茸受到了严格的调控。鹿茸是哺乳动物中唯一可以周期性再生的复杂器官, 其再生的机制引起了越来越多的关注, S100A4 作为一种在快速增殖细胞中高度表达的多功能蛋白, 为我们揭示鹿茸的发生与再生机制提供了一个新的研究方向。

关键词: S100A4 蛋白互作; 肿瘤; 鹿茸; 干细胞

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Research Progress in Biological Function of S100A4

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Abstract: S100A4 belongs to S100 protein family, which is a sort of calcium binding protein with EF double helix domain. S100A4 expresses in kinds of tumor and stem cells of human rather than normal somatocytes. Related investigation suggested that the expression of S100A4 is relative to paraplasm of cells and development of tumor. S100A4 also involves in the invasion and metastasis of tumor cell. Besides, it can promote the formation of blood vessel in tumor region. Our research group found that S100A4 presents in cervinus antlerogenic periosteum (AP) and pedicle periosteum (PP) tissues. The processes of proliferation, growth and differentiation are controlled strictly from velvet stem cell to antler with regular shape, but without abnormal invasion and metastasis, which are different from tumor cells doing. Antler is the unique organ regenerating intermitly among mammals, which attracts more and more attention to the mechanism of regeneration. As a multiple functional protein highly expressing in rapid proliferative cells, S100A4 brings us a new research direction for development and regeneration mechanism of antler.

Key words: S100A4 protein-protein interaction; tumor; antler; stem cell

1 引言

S100 家族是一类 Ca^{2+} 结合蛋白, 通过与其他目标蛋白的相互作用来调节细胞各种功能, 其生物学活性的发挥需要借助 Ca^{2+} 依赖性所引起的构象改变, 在此过程中, Ca^{2+} 对于 S100 的活化是必需

的^[1]。因此, S100 蛋白被认为是一种 Ca^{2+} 传感器蛋白, 通过 Ca^{2+} 信号转导途径, 在细胞通讯联系、增殖、生长、分化、收缩、基因表达、分泌及凋亡中发挥重要作用^[2]。S100A4 是 S100 蛋白家族中的一员, 人类的 S100A4 基因定位于染色体的 1q21, 而小鼠

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和大鼠的基因则分别位于 3f3 和 2q34^[3]。S100A4 是由 101 个氨基酸组成的多肽,在哺乳动物中高度保守,分子量为 115ku^[1]。分子当中的 EF 臂型结构域具有结合 Ca^{2+} 的能力,当其蛋白部分与 Ca^{2+} 结合后,S100A4 蛋白构象发生改变,暴露出其与靶蛋白结合的位点,进而通过相应的靶蛋白发挥其生物学效应^[4]。与其他 S100 家族蛋白不同的是,S100A4 与目标分子发生相互作用时,可表现为 Ca^{2+} 依赖性和非依赖性 2 种不同的结合方式^[1]。

2 S100A4 的生物学活性

S100A4 兼具细胞内和细胞外活性,并具有调节某些信号通路蛋白的功能^[5],其介导的 Ca^{2+} 信号通路在细胞的增殖、分化、粘附、迁移、形态发生以及凋亡等生理过程中起到了决定性的作用;S100A4 通常与丝状肌动蛋白共聚,并与非肌性肌球蛋白原和非肌性肌球蛋白相互作用^[6,7];S100A4 还可与细胞骨架蛋白直接结合,或通过调节钙黏蛋白/连环蛋白、CD44/细胞骨架复合物的细胞骨架连接,活化细胞外基质水解酶,来改变细胞动力学模式和迁移能力,参与细胞运动;在哺乳动物发育期间,它广泛存在于胚胎巨噬细胞和分化的间充质组织当中^[8];S100A4 的高表达还发生在细胞类型从上皮向间充质转变的过程中^[9,10];S100A4 在脑损伤、心肌损伤、类风湿性关节炎和组织纤维化等病变组织中也存在过度表达情况^[11]。

2.1 S100A4 与肿瘤发生、发展的关系

S100A4 蛋白的表达与细胞的异常增生及肿瘤的发生、发展有关,其在正常人体的肺、泌尿系统、乳腺、甲状腺、胰腺及结肠等组织细胞中均不表达,而在乳腺癌、胃癌、结直肠癌、胰腺癌、甲状腺癌、膀胱癌、前列腺癌、口腔上皮细胞癌、非小细胞肺癌、神经胶质瘤细胞以及多种基质细胞(如成纤维细胞、淋巴细胞和巨噬细胞等)中高度表达,在恶性肿瘤中比良性肿瘤中表达量更高^[12-15]。S100A4 也可在体外培养的相关细胞系中正常表达,并可存在于肿瘤细胞间充质液中^[16]。肿瘤患者的组织学检查显示,癌变组织中的 S100A4 表达水平要远高于邻近的正常组织^[17]。肿瘤间充质中 S100A4 的表达同样会使肿瘤细胞发生迁移和侵入,在 S100A4 基因敲除的小鼠体内,转移性癌细胞并没有发生迁移,而将表达 S100A4 的肿瘤间充质细胞注射入肿瘤组织内,癌细胞的转移能力有所恢复^[16]。将人或大鼠的 S100A4

基因导入良性的大鼠乳腺细胞内,S100A4 蛋白高水平的表达导致细胞迁移的出现^[18,19]。将 S100A4 基因转染至不能转移的小鼠乳腺癌细胞系,其癌细胞即发生转移,转染至小鼠黑色素瘤细胞系 B16 和人乳腺癌细胞系 MCF-7 中后,其发生肺转移的机率明显增加^[20],而转染 S100A4 反义基因,则可以明显降低具有高转移特性恶性肿瘤细胞系的转移^[21]。有研究表明,人乳腺癌中 S100A4 表达水平与尿激酶型纤溶酶原激活物(UPA)的表达呈显著性正相关,而 UPA 是乳腺癌高侵袭性的标志,可见 S100A4 与乳腺癌的高侵袭性相关^[22,23]。通过对骨肉瘤细胞系 MG-63 和 U-2OS 进行 RNA 干扰发现^[24],S100A4 通过调节一些可降低细胞外基质粘附性并使其降解的蛋白的表达来促进骨肉瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭和转移。因此,S100A4 可作为肿瘤细胞迁移的标志物^[11,12]。

2.2 S100A4 促进肿瘤、干细胞增殖的作用机制及影响因素

S100A4 与特定的目标蛋白相结合,会对肿瘤细胞、多能干细胞、专能干细胞的增殖、迁移起着非常重要的促进作用^[25-28]。据报道,S100A4 能够参与活化基质金属蛋白酶(MMPs)和血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)来诱导血管的生成^[29,30]。S100A4 还可与肿瘤抑制蛋白 p53 相互作用,在肿瘤发生的早期阶段加速野生型 p53 功能的丧失,以致细胞周期失去调控,使一些已发生编码或翻译错误的细胞得以继续生存并繁殖,这样就会导致细胞恶变甚至诱发肿瘤,并影响细胞寿命^[31],而敲除 S100A4 的基因会导致依赖 p53 的细胞周期停滞^[32]。S100A4 的表达会被某些胞外生长因子所激活,如表皮生长因子(EGF)、成纤维细胞生长因子(FGF)和转化生长因子(TGF)等^[33,34]。随后,S100A4 会增强 MMPs 的表达和活化,而水解蛋白酶(包括纤溶酶和 MMPs)可释放细胞外基质中的 TGF- β 前体蛋白和碱性成纤维细胞生长因子(BFGF)并进行活化^[35,36],这会引引起细胞中 S100A4 表达的上调,由此建立起了一个正反馈的调节机制。其中,在 TGF- β 1 信号通路的作用下,S100A4 的表达会发生明显上调,某些细胞中,S100A4 与 TGF- β 信号通路中重要的信号蛋白 Smad3 相结合,进而增强了细胞的增殖能力^[37,38],下调 S100A4 表达则会抑制上述细胞的行为^[39-41]。干扰素- γ 可抑制 S100A4 的基因转录。将小鼠乳

腺细胞通过 S100A4 基因转染后,会明显降低钙黏着蛋白的表达量,从而增强了细胞的迁移能力,这是由于钙黏着蛋白不能正常介导细胞间的黏附力所致^[42]。

2.3 S100A4 与胚胎发育的关系

在胚胎发育期间,S100A4 能够通过调节肌球蛋白 - IIA 纤维的组装来改变细胞极性,进而介导细胞迁移^[43]。S100A4 与 Liprin 1 相互作用可影响细胞的运动能力,与 II 型膜联蛋白^[44]接触会使细胞外基质发生重构。在小鼠个体发育的第 12 天左右,可检测到表达 S100A4 的细胞,其中,在小鼠的胚胎发生阶段,S100A4 参与了骨、胎儿巨噬细胞的发育以及间充质组织的分化^[45]。

研究表明,在胚胎发育期,S100A4 在多核的破骨细胞内表达,除此以外,在骨形成过程中,S100A4 同样在成软骨细胞和成骨细胞内表达,这一表达进程与软骨形成细胞向骨原细胞转化的时间点是一致的,骨原细胞(Osteogenic cell)可进一步分化为成骨细胞^[46]。S100A4 可在软骨向成骨细胞转化时或骨原细胞侵入软骨的早期发挥其功能^[47]。另外,在毛囊发育的过程中,S100A4 存在短暂的、空间限制性的表达^[48]。在表皮的发育毛囊中,上皮细胞钙黏蛋白的免疫染色要明显强于基底膜附近的毛囊周围细胞^[49]。

S100A4 在胚胎巨噬细胞中表达,这些巨噬细胞存在于胚胎间充质中,其某些性质与转移癌细胞相似^[50],例如:侵入能力、较强的细胞运动活性、对细胞外基质的降解作用。此外,S100A4 也存在于血管周围间充质的星状或圆形细胞中,这说明在小鼠胚胎发育期间,S100A4 对于间充质组织细胞的分化与形态发生起着非常重要的作用^[51]。S100A4 表达过程一直延续到出生,实际上,S100A4 在成年小鼠和人类体内的表达形式与胚胎中的类似^[52],表达 S100A4 的巨噬细胞可迁移至肠间充质,随后,进入肠上皮组织,说明这些细胞具有穿越基底膜的能力,对基底膜的降解是这一转移过程的起始^[53]。有研究表明,S100A4 基因在淋巴组织,如脾、胸腺、骨髓、活化巨噬细胞以及淋巴细胞中均有所表达,胸腺组织的 S100A4 表达量要比其他淋巴组织中的高^[54]。

在小鼠发育期间,表达 S100A4 的间充质组织有鼻囊(Nasal capsule)周围分化中的间充质、发育中的指(趾)、膀胱上皮组织、发育中毛囊和牙囊的间充质聚集区(Mesenchymal condensation)以及骨发

育中侵入的间充质组织。S100A4 的表达与组织的形态发生是相关的,在毛囊的形态发育过程中,可被诱导的间充质细胞能够表达 S100A4,具有促进细胞生长、细胞间解粘附和基底膜重构的作用,其多数生理过程与肿瘤细胞中的相一致^[8]。

2.4 S100A4 在鹿茸发生与再生过程中的作用

鹿茸的发生和再生是依赖于干细胞驱动的过程,其中,鹿茸发生干细胞(Antlerogenic Periosteum cells, AP 细胞)决定着鹿茸发生过程,鹿茸再生干细胞(Pedicle Periosteum cells, PP 细胞)特别是末端 PP 细胞是鹿茸再生的缔造者。本研究组已有的研究结果表明,S100A4 在 AP 细胞中大量表达,在 AP 细胞形成角柄的过程中,S100A4 参与了 AP 细胞的迁移^[55]。而我们的最新研究发现,在 PP 细胞中 S100A4 同样存在表达情况。S100A4 可上调 TP53 的表达,进而介导细胞凋亡,这对于鹿茸的再生是非常重要的^[56]。

在鹿茸的快速生长过程中,伴随着血管系统的完全再生,血管的再生是组织成功再生的基础,而 S100A4 可明显促进增殖细胞周围血管的生成^[57],这就为深入研究 S100A4 在鹿茸发育中的作用提供了另外一个切入点。有几种途径可以导致鹿茸血管的生成,一种可能是由机械牵拉引起的血管伸长刺激全长或局部血管的血管内皮细胞和支持细胞出现分裂繁殖^[58];另一种可能是在生长因子等的诱导下,新血管分枝由原来血管长出,或由于血管重建,一枝血管内部融合形成两枝血管^[59,60]。目前在鹿茸中,已知与 S100A4 有关的血管形成因子有成纤维细胞生长因子(FGF)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)等^[61,62]。但是截至目前,S100A4 在鹿茸发生与再生过程中的相关功能尚未见报道,与鹿茸发育的关系也不十分清楚。

3 展望

鹿茸是哺乳动物中唯一失去后还能完全再生的器官,最重要的原因是其中的鹿茸干细胞具备自我更新和多重分化潜能,可以向多种体细胞分化,最终形成具有特定结构的器官——鹿茸,而不是像无分化或低分化的肿瘤细胞群那样,发生不可控制的无限制的增殖。为了维持自身的干细胞状态和完成鹿茸的发生/再生,鹿茸干细胞要受到体内、外多种分泌因子的调控。已有的蛋白质组学研究表明,S100A4 通过与其他功能蛋白的结合来行使自身生

生物学功能,因此未来将重点关注在鹿茸干细胞中,能够与 S100A4 发生结合的相关蛋白,并比较其在与 S100A4 结合前后结构与功能所发生的变化。通过此研究,可得知在鹿茸中某些与 S100A4 相关活性因子的生物学功能及其作用机制。

综上所述,基于干细胞的鹿茸再生,为我们提供了一个研究肢体再生、血管形成、组织快速增殖而不癌变的极好模型。通过对 S100A4 及相关蛋白的深入了解,可以此作为今后研究相关生物学功能以及信号通路的基础,并为最终揭示鹿茸再生的奥秘进行理论和实践的铺垫。

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《水产科技情报》是由上海市水产研究所、上海市水产学会主办的水产技术类杂志,被《中文核心期刊要目总览》(1992、2004、2008、2011 年版)收录,是中国期刊方阵双效期刊、华东地区优秀期刊、上海市优秀科技期刊。本刊坚持“以技术性为主,兼容学术性、普及性和动态、信息性”的办刊方针以及“立足上海、服务全国、面向市场,积极参与国际间渔业科技和信息交流”的办刊目标,注重学科的前瞻性,技术的先进性,动态信息的及时性,市场的导向性以及文字的可读性,把普及与提高结合起来,较好地适应了水产界多层次读者的需求,发行面遍及全国(包括港台地区),并涉足东南亚地区。主要栏目:综述、海水养殖、淡水养殖、水产饲料、病害防治、渔业环境、专题讲座(以特种水产养殖为主)、观赏鱼和水族生态、渔业简讯等。

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