

·综述·

“铁调素-Jak/Stat 通路-骨代谢”相关性研究近况

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摘要: 铁调素又称肝脏抗菌多肽,在铁代谢中有着重要调节作用。近些年,有关铁调素与骨代谢相关的报道也日渐增多,2010年美国Huang提出铁调素防治绝经后骨质疏松症专利,Huang的研究认为铁调素可以促进骨形成;但是,铁调素与骨代谢相互关系的具体机理尚无文献报道。Jak/Stat信号通路是体内细胞活动重要的调节转录通路,广泛参与细胞应激、增殖、分化和凋亡等生理过程。最近,有研究认为“铁调素与Jak/Stat信号通路”相关、“Jak/Stat信号通路与骨代谢”相关,那么,对这些研究文献梳理综述对了解铁调素与骨代谢潜在的关系就显得非常有意义。

关键词: 铁调素; Jak/Stat; 骨代谢

Research progress of the correlation among hepcidin, Jak/Stat signaling pathway, and bone metabolism

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Abstract: Hepcidin, also known as hepatic antimicrobial polypeptides, plays an important role in iron homeostasis. In recent years, reports about the relationship between hepcidin and bone metabolism have increased. In 2010, Huang presented the patent using hepcidin for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. In his research, hepcidin could promote bone formation. Nevertheless, no literatures about the specific mechanism of the interrelation between hepcidin and bone metabolism have been reported. The Jak/Stat signaling pathway is an important pathway in transcription regulating process, which is widely involved in cell stress, proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis. Recently, reports have demonstrated that hepcidin is related with Jak/Stat signaling pathway, and Jak/Stat signaling pathway is also related with bone metabolism. Thus, it is essential to review these literatures for understanding the potential relationship between hepcidin and bone metabolism.

Key words: Hepcidin; Jak/Stat; Bone metabolism

在“铁代谢与骨代谢相关”的实验研究中很多文献认为铁调素可影响成骨细胞的、骨代谢实验指标^[1-5];那么,铁调素影响骨代谢的机理是什么?目前尚无相关研究报道。近些年有研究认为“铁调素与Jak/Stat信号通路”相关^[6-9];同时另有研究认为

“Jak/Stat信号通路与骨代谢”相关^[10-11],所以Jak/Stat信号通路在“铁调素与骨代谢”关系中可能存在的重要作用值得关注。本文对该研究范畴的相关文献综述,旨在为铁调素调节骨代谢相关的机制中的研究提供相关的实验背景和实验资料。

1 铁调素和骨代谢

铁调素是近年来发现的一种在铁代谢中起着重要作用的抗菌多肽,主要由肝脏合成分泌。2004年Nemeth^[12]报道铁调素主要是与膜转铁蛋白(Fpn1)结合,并可使其内化水解,从而抑制肠道细胞铁离子

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外流,影响肠道铁的吸收,调节人体铁代谢平衡[另外,最近关于铁调素非铁代谢作用的研究也有许多,Armitage^[6-8]等报道炎症反应时许多炎症因子(如IL6、IL22、IFNa)能够促进铁调素表达;铁调素本身有微弱的抗微生物活性^[13];2010年De Domenico^[9]认为铁调素还能抑制炎症因子特别是IL6的过度表达,调节机体相关反应]。

由于铁稳态与骨质疏松症有关^[14],所以铁调素在骨代谢中的作用被越来越多的研究者关注。2010年Zhang^[1]等报道在hFOB 1.19细胞系中(人胚胎成骨细胞)存在膜转铁蛋白(Fpn1)表达,铁调素干预hFOB1.19细胞培养环境,细胞内铁离子浓度升高;同时Zhang等研究结果提示铁调素干预后成骨细胞矿化指标显著提高。2010年赵理平等^[2]运用铁调素干预成骨细胞,结果提示不同剂量干预组COLI、OPG、BGP等成骨相关基因的mRNA表达光密度比值随铁调素浓度增加而增加。2011年Xu等^[3]在铁调素干预成骨细胞观察中,观察到铁调素可以通过L型钙离子通道来调节成骨细胞内钙离子浓度,而钙离子也是细胞内第二信使,同时对成骨细胞分化、增殖有一定促进作用。2012年Li等^[4]实验结果认为:在高铁环境中铁调素对成骨细胞钙离子浓度的升高作用更为明显,同时认为成骨细胞外钙离子内流可以导致细胞内质网钙离子的释放,而铁调素可以促进这种作用,从而导致细胞内钙离子浓度的升高。2010年美国Huang等^[5]提出了《铁调素治疗绝经期和绝经后骨质疏松症》专利,详细阐述了铁调素通过降低体内铁过载改善绝经后女性铁介导骨质疏松症的临床运用价值。

2 铁调素影响骨代谢的可能机制

2.1 直接降低铁过载

目前关于铁调素影响骨代谢的作用大多集中在铁调素降低成骨细胞或机体环境中铁离子水平,这一作用是基于铁过载可以引起骨代谢异常^[15]。Huang^[5]在专利报告中提出:铁调素注射小鼠,体内血清铁、转铁蛋白饱和度等指标显著低于对照组及注射去铁胺组,同时骨代谢指标明显好转。

2.2 间接降低氧化应激

许多研究报道氧化应激产生的自由基(主要是活性氧,ROS)可以抑制成骨细胞生物活性、促进破骨细胞生物活性,抗降低氧化剂干预可以改善骨代谢指标^[16-18]。铁调素通过生物化学反应可降低体内铁离子水平、铁离子螯合剂可通过物理方式降低

体内铁离子水平,两者的实验研究都提示铁离子水平降低的同时ROS指标也明显下降^[16-19]。

2.3 激活Jak/Stat信号通路。2010年De Domenico^[9]报道:铁调素与膜转铁蛋白结合可以激活Jak/Stat信号途径,并导致一系列基因表达的改变;近年来,有一系列研究报告:Jak/Stat信号通路广泛地参与多种细胞因子对骨代谢的调节^[10-11];由此,铁调素影响骨代谢的作用可能存在通过“Jak2/Stat3信号通路”这一桥梁。

3 Jak/Stat信号通路

Jak/Stat信号通路是一条细胞信号转导通路,细胞外的多肽信号与相应的受体结合,然后激活该通路直接作用于目的基因;有报道认为通过该信号通路可以不需要第二信使的参与^[20]。Jak/Stat信号通路不仅参与胚胎形成、免疫反应,还影响细胞的增殖、分化、凋亡等生物学过程。Jak即janus kinase,是一类非受体酪氨酸激酶,已发现拥有四个成员(Jak1、Jak2、Jak3和Tyk2),Jak本身不是受体,但可以与相应的受体相偶联,这些受体与大部分生长因子受体不同,他们本身没有酪氨酸激酶活性。在受体与配体结合后,Jak可发生自身的磷酸化并导致受体胞内酪氨酸残基的磷酸化,制造出Stat结合位点。Stat被称为“信号转导子和转录激活因子”,在哺乳动物中现已发现7类Stat(Stat1、Stat2、Stat3、Stat4、Stat5a、Stat5b、Stat6)。磷酸化的受体胞内酪氨酸残基可以与Stat的SH2 C区域结合,导致Stat磷酸化并发生二聚化。二聚体的Stat快速地从细胞质中进入到细胞核中,与相应的DNA结合,调节基因的表达。Jak/Stat信号通路被认为是把细胞外的信号转化为细胞基因转录信号的一条重要通路。一种Jak可以被多种细胞因子所激活,而一种细胞因子也可以激活多种Jak,但是细胞因子与所激活的Stat存在一定的选择性(如:IFNγ激活Stat1,IL4激活Stat6,IL12激活Stat4,IL6激活Stat3)^[21]。各种Jak/Stat信号通路之间有交叉反应,Jak/Stat信号通路与细胞内的其他通路也存在很多交叉反应。目前认为:Jak2/Stat3信号通路是体内经典途径^[22]。

4 铁调素激活“Jak/Stat信号通路”调节细胞因子

2007年De Domenico等^[23]在研究铁调素作用膜转铁蛋白机制时发现:铁调素与膜转铁蛋白结合后会导致膜转铁蛋白与Jak2结合,并激活Jak2,活

化的 Jak2 可以使膜转铁蛋白磷酸化,导致其通过网格小窝蛋白内化。2010 年 De Domenico 等^[9]又用铁调素处理膜转铁蛋白过表达的小鼠巨噬细胞时发现:铁调素与膜转铁蛋白结合产生 Jak2 激活,激活的 Jak2 不仅可以使膜转铁蛋白磷酸化,还可以磷酸化转录因子 Stat3,从而导致一系列基因转录水平改变;预先运用铁调素干预实验小鼠,然后给予致死量 Lps(脂多糖)注射,结果研究组存活率显著高于对照组;相应的细胞、大体指标提示铁调素可以抑制 Lps 所引起的 IL6、TNF 表达;在研究相关机制时实验指标提示:铁调素激活 Jak2/Stat3 信号通路,然后促进了细胞信号因子传导抑制体(SOCS, suppressor of cytokine signaling)的转录表达,而 SOCS 可以抑制 Lps 对 IL6、TNF 细胞因子转录的刺激。这个研究表明:铁调素可以通过 Jak2/Stat3 信号通路对细胞内基因表达产生重要影响^[9]。

5 Jak/Stat 信号通路与骨代谢

Jak/Stat 信号通路影响骨代谢主要是在一些实验中发现:Lowe 等^[24]报道白血病抑制因子在调节骨形成时 Jak2 被激活,继而导致 Stat1 和 Stat3 激活,研究认为 Jak/Stat 信号通路参与了白血病抑制因子对骨形成的调节。随后,许多研究报道还有一些炎症因子、激素等(如 IL6、IL3、GH 等)可以引起 Jak/Stat 信号通路变化,而骨代谢指标也随之改变。

5.1 IL6 影响 Jak/Stat 信号通路导致骨代谢变化

IL6 最早被发现能促进成骨细胞的分化成熟。有研究报道:IL6 可以通过与 sIL6R 结合导致 gp130 二聚化,进而使 Jak1、Jak2 磷酸化;而磷酸化的 Jak1/2 可以导致 Stat1/3 磷酸化,使 Stat1/3 二聚化并向细胞核内转移,并结合在包含有 Stat 结合位点的 DNA 上,改变相应基因的转录水平,促进碱性磷酸酶、骨钙素等成骨细胞分化表型标记物的表达^[25-26]。除了对于成骨细胞影响外,IL6 对于破骨细胞也有影响。在体实验发现 IL6 激活 gp130 既可以增强成骨细胞对破骨细胞分化成熟的促进作用,也能抑制破骨细胞前体向破骨细胞分化的信号转导通路^[27]。O'Brien^[28]报道在成骨细胞、破骨细胞前体共培养条件下,IL6/gp130/Jak-Stat3 通路可以促进成骨细胞的 RANKL(破骨细胞分化因子)的生成,RANKL 又与其受体 RANK 结合激活 NF κ B、Erk1/2、p38/MAP kinase 等信号,进而促进破骨细胞系的分化及活性。2005 年 Itoh 等^[29]在成骨作用与破骨作用鉴别实验中运用“IL6 样细胞因子”干预

gp130 基因敲入小鼠,结果提示:Stat3 表达上升小鼠表现为骨质硬化;随后又敲除小鼠 Stat3 基因,结果提示:小鼠表现为骨质疏松症,这个实验从整体水平说明“IL6/gp130/Jak-Stat3 通路”在骨代谢中起着重要作用,也进一步说明 IL6 通过 Jak/Stat 信号通路可以影响成骨细胞也可以影响破骨细胞。

5.2 IL3 影响 Jak/Stat 信号通路导致骨代谢变化

IL3 是一种由 CD4 $^+$ T 细胞分泌的重要细胞因子,可以调节多能造血干细胞的增殖、分化以及存活。Khapli 等^[30]研究认为 IL3 可以抑制 RANKL 诱导的破骨细胞前体分化,也可以抑制 TNF-a 诱导的骨髓源性巨噬细胞向破骨细胞转化。2012 年 Barhanpurkar 等^[31]实验发现 IL3 不仅可以抑制破骨细胞分化成熟,还可以直接作用于成骨细胞:IL3 干预人类间充质干细胞(hMSCs)后碱性磷酸酶、骨钙素、骨桥素、Osterix、Runx-2、Col-1 等成骨细胞特异基因产物表达得到显著促进,实验提示 IL3 主要提高了 hMSCs 的 BMP2 表达,而 BMP2 能通过 smad1/3/5 复合体来促进成骨细胞分化成熟。考虑过去有学者认为 IL3 与受体结合可以激活 Jak2 和 Tyk2、再激活 Stat1/3/5(Jak/Stat 信号通路)导致一系列基因表达改变^[32],实验又运用 Jak2 抑制剂 AG490 干预 hMSCs,结果提示:AG490 可以消除 IL3 诱导的细胞矿化促进作用,还能抑制 IL3 诱导的 BMP2、骨钙素合成;所以研究认为 IL3 很可能是通过 Jak/Stat 信号通路促进 BMP2 的表达来诱导成骨细胞的分化水平提高。

5.3 GH 影响 Jak/Stat 信号通路导致骨代谢变化

GH 是出生后长骨生长最重要的激素,在体内 GH 的许多功能是间接通过 IGF-1(胰岛素样生长因子)来实现,但是 GH 却能直接与 GHR(生长激素受体)结合来调节骨代谢。有研究认为 UMR106 细胞(成骨样细胞)的 GH 可以与 GHR 结合,结合使得 GHR 的 box1/2 序列上 Jak2 重新定位并磷酸化,激活的 Jak2 又磷酸化 GHR 位于细胞内的酪氨酸残基,这一过程可使 GHR 的 SH2 片段与一系列信号转导蛋白相互作用(如 Sos),导致 Ras/MAPK kinase/ERK 活化;同时激活 Stat1/3/5 等转录因子(Stat5 激活为主要作用),使得与成骨样细胞分化增值相关的基因表达增加^[33-34]。Morales 等^[35]报道 GHR 活化时同时激活了 SOCS,它能通过抑制 Jak/Stat 通路来抑制成骨细胞,而 1,25 双羟维生素 D 可以通过抑制 GHR 对 SOCS(细胞信号因子传导抑制体)的激活,来加强 GH 的促成骨作用,这也从反面

证明了 Jak/Stat 信号通路在成骨样细胞分化成熟中的重要性。

6 小结

铁调素与骨代谢相关,但关于铁调素如何影响骨代谢的机理尚无明确研究报道。最近有研究提出铁调素与“Jak/Stat 信号通路”关系密切,而与“Jak/Stat 信号通路”关系密切的很多细胞因子可以通过 Jak/Stat 信号通路来影响骨代谢,所以,铁调素与骨代谢关系有可能与“Jak/Stat 信号通路”变化导致骨代谢变化相关。

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(OH)₂D 后才能起作用。由于老年人肝肾功能减退,维生素 D 的转化受影响,因此更适宜补充活性维生素 D。活性维生素 D 治疗骨质疏松症已被推荐为基础用药,临床常用的有 1,25(OH)₂D₃(骨化三醇)和 1a-(OH)D₃(阿法骨化醇)。维生素 D 通过维生素受体(VDR)发挥作用,骨骼、大脑、心脏、胰腺、皮肤和胃肠道等均有 VDR。活性维生素 D 在体内调节钙、磷平衡,促进肠道对钙、磷的重吸收,促进骨骼矿化,减少骨钙丢失,缓解肌肉骨骼疼痛,减少椎体骨折的发生率^[4]。此外,活性维生素 D 还有骨骼外生理作用:①直接影响肌细胞的成熟和功能,改善肌肉状态,降低老年跌倒;②调节细胞生长,促进细胞分化并抑制细胞增殖,可治疗牛皮癣,明显改善鱼鳞、红斑、发硬等皮肤损害;③可通过抑制细胞凋亡而抑制肿瘤生长,可抑制肿瘤周围血管的生长促进癌细胞凋亡,从而降低子宫内膜癌、结直肠癌、前列腺癌、肺癌的发生危险;④补充维生素 D 可降低婴儿 I 型糖尿病发病率,若一些婴儿缺乏维生素 D,则 I 型糖尿病发生危险增加 4 倍;⑤居住高纬度地区居民高血压、心血管病发病率高,维生素 D 可预防动脉硬化,预防高血压;⑥母孕期缺乏维生素 D,影响胎儿的智力发育,并增加胎儿或哮喘病机率;⑦维生素 D 缺乏,易患抑郁症、精神分裂症;此外,维生素 D 还可多方位调控集体的免疫功能,包括调整树突细胞分化、淋巴细胞增殖和细胞因子分泌^[5-8]。可见活性维生素 D 是体内一种非常重要的调节激素。维生素 D 及其代谢产物又是骨质疏松治疗的基础用药,因此长期使用活性维生素 D 的安全性不容忽视。

本研究认为,只要肝肾功能正常的患者,应用生理剂量的钙剂,同时连续应用 6 个月生理剂量的活性维生素 D,其尿钙值是在安全范围内的,不易引起

泌尿系结石。尿钙测量值还与饮水量有关,饮水多的人因血容量多尿量多,因此相对尿钙较低;饮水少的人因血容量少尿量少,而尿钙较高。因此建议服用活性维生素 D 的人要多饮水,从而保持足够的血容量和尿量。有些基层医院不一定开展 24 h 尿钙测定,有些医生对于长期应用活性维生素 D 的安全性还存在疑问,本研究可提供信息,肝肾功能正常的情况下,长期应用生理剂量的活性维生素 D 治疗骨质疏松是安全的。

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“铁调素-Jak/Stat通路-骨代谢”相关性研究近况

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