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·专论与综述·

微小 RNA miR-21 在皮肤创伤愈合中的研究进展 *

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摘要:微小 RNA 是一类真核细胞中广泛存在的内源性转录后调控分子,其在细胞的增殖、分化、凋亡、迁移等过程中发挥了重要的调控作用。皮肤创伤修复涉及复杂的细胞与分子的相互作用网络。近年来研究表明 microRNAs 在皮肤创伤修复中发挥调控作用,引人关注。miR-21 作为重要的癌基因是目前研究的最多的 miRNAs 分子之一,其在皮肤创伤修复中的作用研究也越来越受到重视。研究表明 miR-21 参与了细胞增殖与迁移、炎症反应、血管生成和细胞外基质合成等重要修复相关事件的调控。因此,阐明 miR-21 分子在正常皮肤创伤愈合中的作用,厘清 miR-21 表达失调在修复不足和修复过度中的功能,将深化我们对于皮肤创伤愈合基本理论的认识,并为促进创面愈合与防治修复不足和过度提供潜在的治疗靶点。本文就 miR-21 分子在正常皮肤创伤修复、慢性难愈性创面和增生性瘢痕中作用的研究进展进行综述展望。

关键词:微小 RNA; miR-21; 皮肤创伤愈合; 慢性难愈性创面; 增生性瘢痕

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Recent Advance on miR-21 Function in Skin Wound Healing*

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ABSTRACT: MicroRNA is a kind of endogenous post-transcriptional regulatory molecules extensively existed in eukaryotes, which plays an important role in cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis and migration. Cutaneous wound healing is one intricate pathophysiologic process involving interaction among cells and molecules. Recently, many studies indicated that microRNAs had important functions in regulating skin wound healing and attracting more and more attention. MiR-21 is an important oncogene and one of the most investigated miRNAs and its role during skin wound healing has been paid more attention. Many studies indicated that miR-21 is involved in regulation of repair-related important events such as cell proliferation, migration, inflammation, angiogenesis, synthesis of extracellular matrix and so on. So, clarifying the role of miR-21 during normal skin wound healing and exploring its potential function in the formation of both non-healing wounds and hypertrophic scar, will deepen our basic knowledge of cutaneous wound healing and may provide possible molecular target of gene therapy. And this article will review and outlook the research advance of miR-21 in skin wound healing, chronic non-healing wound and hypertrophic scar.

Key words: miRNAs; miR-21; Skin wound healing; Chronic non-healing wound; Hypertrophic scar

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microRNAs (miRNAs)是一类广泛存在于真核细胞的内源性的长度约 18-24 nt 的非编码 RNA 分子,它们可特异性识别靶 mRNA 的 3' 非翻译区(3' untranslated region, 3' UTR)的非完全或完全配对互补序列,引起靶 mRNA 的降解或翻译抑制,从而实现对基因表达的转录后调控^[1]。众多的研究表明,miRNAs 在细胞的增殖、分化、凋亡、迁移等过程中发挥了重要的调控作用,参与了肿瘤的发生发展、血管的形成、免疫反应的调控等诸多重要生物学事件。目前,其在生物医学的各个领域均受到了重视,成为研究的热点。

皮肤创伤修复涉及到炎症细胞反应、修复细胞反应、细胞

外基质反应和生长因子作用等几个基本环节的相互网络联动^[2]。这个复杂有序的过程当中,炎症细胞趋化激活,修复细胞增殖迁移,这些细胞功能状态的改变存在着一系列基因的表达与关闭。而 miRNAs 参与了众多修复相关生物学事件的调控,因此可以推测 microRNAs 在皮肤创伤修复中会发挥重要作用。近年来的研究表明,许多 miRNAs 分子对皮肤创伤修复发挥调控作用,引人关注^[3]。例如,有研究表明角质细胞特异性的 miR-203 分子在创缘移行表皮表达下调而在局部增厚的新生表皮上调,籍此调控创伤后再上皮化过程中角质细胞迁移、增殖、分化的平衡^[4]。

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miR-21 分子在人类已知的大多数肿瘤呈现异常增高表达^[1],因此,其作为重要的癌基因是目前研究的最多的 miRNAs 分子之一。创伤修复与肿瘤的发生、演进具有相似的细胞与分子机制^[2],miR-21 在皮肤创伤修复中的作用研究也越来越受到重视,本文就 miR-21 在皮肤创伤修复中的研究进展进行综述展望。

1 miR-21 的表达调控

miR-21 分子由 MIR21 基因编码,其成熟序列在各种哺乳动物的进化中高度保守。人的 MIR21 基因定位于 17 号染色体,其在小鼠基因组定位于 11 号染色体,与编码基因 VMP1 (vacuole membrane protein 1, 又名 TMEM49, transmembrane protein 49) 的 3' UTR 区域恰好紧紧相邻。这种相互位置关系似乎提示 miR-21 可以作为 VMP1 的一部分共同转录。然而研究表明,miR-21 的加工表达与 VMP1 的转录呈现非常复杂的调控模式。较早的研究显示,VMP1 转录本上作为转录终结标志的多聚腺苷酸出现于 miR-21 的茎环结构之前,因此认为 VMP1 的转录对于 miR-21 的表达并无影响^[3]。后续研究发现,miR-21 的原始转录本(pri-miR-21, primary miR-21 transcript)起始于 VMP1 的 11 号内含子,形成长约 3.4 kb 的加帽、腺苷酸尾但未剪切的转录本^[3]。而其他学者发现存在选择性剪切的异构体和新的转录起始位点,其位于 VMP1 的 10 号内含子内,可产生一段长度约 4.3 kb 的 pri-miR-21 转录本^[4]。另有研究表明,存在有位于 VMP1 的最后内含子区域内的其它的 miR-21 的启动子,并形成新的原始转录本^[5]。这些研究虽然存在差异,但普遍认为 pri-miR-21 转录本与 VMP1 的转录是并无关联的独立事件,miR-21 的表达是由局部启动子区域转录出的长的、未经过剪切的 pri-miR-21 加工而来。然而,新近有研究认为,存在一种 VMP1 的腺苷酸多聚化的选择性剪切异构体,VMP1-miR-21。该异构体起始于编码 VMP1 的基因,并具有扩展至含有 miR-21 茎环结构的 3' UTR, 经过 Drosha 酶的剪切可以同时产生 VMP1 和 pri-miR-21 序列并分别加工出各自产物^[6]。这些研究结果表明,miR-21 是一个独特的 miRNA 分子,其同时受到选择性腺苷酸多聚化和多重独立启动子等多个层面的调控。此外,还有研究表明,相同的 miR-21 启动子在不同的组织细胞具有不同的活性^[7],提示 miR-21 启动子具有组织细胞特异性的特点。

miR-21 是各种癌组织中最常见的表达上调的 miRNA 分子^[8],多种机制与之相关。在人的基因组上,miR-21 所处的基因座位为 17q23,该区域的扩增与多种实体瘤的发生相关^[8,9],提示存在 miR-21 上调表达的非转录机制。但显然 miR-21 的表达改变不能简单的归结为染色体拷贝数的变化。研究表明,多种信号转导通路能够调控 miR-21 的表达水平^[20]。早期研究发现,IL-6/STAT3 通路和 PMA(phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate)/AP-1 信号途径的激活能够有效诱导 miR-21 的上调^[14,15]。另有其他报道显示,Ras^[8]、ERK1/2^[21]、EGFR^[22]和雌激素受体^[23]的激活都能瞬时诱导 miR-21 表达。与之相对,也有 miR-21 的表达受到 NF1 B^[14]、C/EBP^[14]、Gf1^[24]等转录因子抑制的相关报道。这些结果表明,miR-21 的转录表达受到复杂的转录网络调控。

除了在转录水平对 miR-21 的调控外,还存在转录后的调控。研究者发现,BMP(bone morphogenetic protein)和 TGF-β (transforming growth factor beta) 刺激细胞后可诱导成熟的

miR-21 的表达,而这种诱导上调并未发生在转录水平,而是通过 Smad、p68 与 Drosha 酶和 pri-miR-21 形成复合物增加对其前体的加工实现的^[25]。由此可见,miR-21 的表达存在多层次的复杂调控。

2 miR-21 在正常皮肤创伤修复中的作用研究

Yang, X 等人较早报道 miR-21 在皮肤切割伤早期即表达明显上调,这种上调趋势与 TGF-β1 的增高表达相一致。进一步研究发现,采用创面局部凝胶附载传递 miR-21 inhibitor 的方法抑制的 miR-21 的上调可以显著抑制损伤后的再上皮化,并进一步通过体外实验证明 miR-21 是 TGF-β1 诱导角质细胞移行的关键分子^[26]。我们课题组通过对正常皮肤和切割伤后 7 天肉芽的 miRNAs 表达谱的分析,发现了一系列 miRNAs 的表达变化,其中 miR-21 上调了 2.78 倍。相应的定量 PCR 和 Northern blot 验证了这一结果,原位杂交显示 miR-21 广泛表达于新生肉芽组织。进一步的功能实验显示,抑制 miR-21 的表达能够延缓创面愈合,影响创面早期收缩和重塑期的胶原沉积^[27]。而 Madhyastha, R 等人的体外实验也证实 miR-21 可以显著促进皮肤成纤维细胞的迁移^[28]。这些结果相互印证的表明,miR-21 是皮肤创伤愈合中重要的促愈分子,而且鉴于其在肉芽组织中呈广泛性的表达其可能成为促进皮肤创面愈合的潜在靶点。然而 Pastar, I 等人在大鼠皮肤急性创伤模型的研究与我们和其他学者的结论截然相反^[26-28],究其原因可能与所采用的干预手段有关系,其 miR-21 模拟物干预的时机、剂量以及本身的伴随链的效应均有可能影响到结果。当然,Yang, X 等人和我们通过抑制创面局部 miR-21 的水平发现会延缓愈合,而 Pastar, I 等人采用的是功能获得的局部注射 miR-21 模拟物的方法发现同样会削弱修复,也不排除另外一种可能:即损伤后创面的 miR-21 水平存在一种平衡,其水平过少或过多都会影响愈合。

3 miR-21 在慢性难愈性创面中的功能研究

慢性难愈性创面(chronic nonhealing wounds)主要包括难愈性的静脉溃疡、糖尿病溃疡和压力性溃疡,是创面愈合研究领域面临的一个难题,也是创伤医学临床实践中比较棘手的问题^[29]。一些初步的研究表明,miR-21 与慢性难愈性创面的发生密切相关。Madhyastha, R 等人通过对比正常和糖尿病小鼠皮肤的 miRNAs 表达谱改变,发现糖尿病小鼠皮肤有 14 个 miRNAs 相对于正常小鼠皮肤呈现差异表达,其中 miR-21 表达较正常皮肤高出了 15 倍之多^[28]。然而进一步的研究表明,皮肤损伤之后正常小鼠修复过程中 miR-21 呈典型的上调表达,而糖尿病鼠皮肤 miR-21 表达反而降低,表现出对损伤的不应性。由此可见,糖尿病小鼠皮肤中 miR-21 的紊乱异常高表达和损伤后的不应性的特点可能是糖尿病创面难愈性的部分原因。而 Pastar, I 等研究者在难愈性静脉溃疡相关的实验却认为,miR-21 在难愈性静脉溃疡创缘的高表达是促成静脉溃疡难愈的重要因素^[30]。他们通过对分析人的正常皮肤和难愈性静脉溃疡患者患处组织的 miRNAs 差异表达,发现 miR-21 在创缘的表皮呈现异常的高表达,并体外证实其可以下调 EGR3(early growth response factor 3)和 LepR(leptin receptor)。为了进一步研究其功能,其通过 miR-21 模拟物对大鼠皮肤急性创面进行干预,发现 miR-21 模拟物可以增加肉芽中炎性细胞浸润,抑制创伤后的再上皮化和胶原沉积,由此得出 miR-21 在难愈性

静脉溃疡的异常高表达是形成难愈的重要因素。

4 miR-21 在皮肤病理性瘢痕中形成中的作用研究

皮肤病理性瘢痕包括增生性瘢痕(hypertrophic scar, HS)和瘢痕疙瘩(keloid)，其本质是皮肤烧伤或创伤后创面修复异常引起的皮肤组织结构紊乱，病理特点是胶原过度沉积导致的真皮纤维化，是修复过度的表现形式^[31]。

在心、肺、肾、肝等组织脏器的纤维化模型研究中，均已发现miR-21的表达水平显著上调，而抑制拮抗miR-21的表达则能够改善减缓纤维化的发生^[32-35]，进一步研究发现miR-21通过调控重要的纤维化相关信号通路发挥作用。如，Liu G等人报道博来霉素诱导的小鼠纤维化模型中激活的TGF-β/Smad通路可上调miR-21的表达水平，而miR-21则可通过靶向下调抑制性Smad分子Smad7正反馈强化该通路，从而促进胶原沉积^[33]。我们的研究发现，创面局部早期抑制miR-21的表达水平能够显著延缓愈合进程的同时，还能明显削弱创面胶原的沉积，表明miR-21参与了皮肤创伤修复中的胶原沉积调控^[27]。有学者针对性比较了人正常皮肤与瘢痕疙瘩配对标本的miRNAs表达谱，结果芯片分析和RT-PCR验证均证实：miR-21在瘢痕疙瘩明显上调，达正常皮肤的6倍之多^[36]。其后续的研究初步证实，TGF-β可以诱导瘢痕疙瘩中成纤维细胞中miR-21的表达上调，而后者可以抑制FasL的表达，提示miR-21通过调控凋亡通路参与瘢痕疙瘩的形成^[37]。新近有研究表明，小鼠动物模型和人增生性瘢痕标本中PTEN的敲除或减少促进了皮肤纤维化的发生，而PTEN是公认的miR-21的靶基因^[38]。由此，结合miR-21促进细胞增殖、对抗凋亡的功能和其所调控靶基因，miR-21在病理性瘢痕中表达上调可能是促进其形成的重要分子机制，亟待更加系统的工作去研究证实。

5 结语

综上所述，尽管就miR-21在皮肤创伤修复中的作用已有初步的研究，但其在不同类型的皮肤创伤修复中的功能仍有待深入研究，尤其是在急性皮肤创伤修复的不同模型中还存在结论相悖的报道。因此有必要系统开展miR-21在创伤愈合中的功能研究，从而为其作为皮肤创伤促愈的新靶点奠定坚实的理论与实验基础。

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