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MMP-2 与 I 型胶原关系的研究进展 *

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摘要: MMP-2 与 I 型胶原分别为基质金属蛋白酶家族的重要成员和细胞外基质的主要成分, 近年来研究发现, MMP-2 与 I 型胶原的表达与调控在多种与胶原代谢有关的疾病中起着重要作用。通过增强或抑制 MMP-2 来调控 I 型胶原, 进而防止疾病的发生发展已成为很多疾病的研究热点。对 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原关系更新的认识也引起了越来越多的关注, 必然带动对 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原更深层次的研究, 本文就近年来有关 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原的研究进展做一综述, 为多种胶原代谢疾病发病机理与防治的探究提供新的思路 and 理论依据。

关键词: 基质金属蛋白酶-2; I 型胶原; 近视; 肿瘤; 纤维化

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MMP-2 and Collagen Type I *

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ABSTRACT: MMP-2 is an important member of the matrix metalloproteinase family. Type I collagen is the major component of the extracellular matrix. The expression and regulation between MMP-2 and type I collagen play an important role in a variety of diseases associated with collagen metabolism. To regulate type I collagen by enhancing or inhibiting the MMP-2 has become a hotspot in many researches of diseases. Updated knowledge of MMP-2 and collagen I also attracted more and more attention, inevitably leading to deeper research on MMP-2 and type I collagen. In this paper researches about MMP-2 and type I collagen in recent years were reviewed to provide new ideas and theoretical basis for the researches on the pathogenesis and prevention of metabolic diseases.

Key words: MMP-2; Collagen type I; Myopia; Tumor; Fibrosis

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前言

胶原是细胞外基质的主要成分, 其中: I 型占 33%、III 型占 33%、IV 型占 1%、V 型占 1%-10%、VI 型占 0.1%-1%。I 型胶原的含量最丰富且存在于多种结缔组织, 其它胶原则呈组织特异性分布^[1]。基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metallo proteinases, MMPs) 是一类活性依赖于锌离子和钙离子的蛋白水解酶, 是降解细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM) 的主要酶类。根据 MMPs 的作用底物和分子结构, 可分为 5 组: 间质胶原酶、明胶酶、间质溶解素、基质溶解酶、膜型金属蛋白酶。MMP-2 属于明胶酶, 主要降解 IV 型胶原和明胶, MMP-1 属于间质胶原酶, 可以降解 I 型胶原。一直以来大家传统地认为只有 MMP-1 的天然底物是 I 型胶原, 而关于 MMP-2 对 I 型胶原的作用报道较少。但越来越多的研究^[2-4]发现高表达 MMP-2 的细胞能够降解 I 型胶原蛋白占主要成分的细胞外基质, 并且有很多不表达或较少表达 MMP-1 的细胞可以降解 I 型胶原, 侵入含有间质胶原蛋白的结缔组织。这些引起了研究者对 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原关系的关注。

1 MMP-2

MMP-2 基因位于人类染色体 16q21, 其表达的酶原分子量约 72KD 大小, 活化后可水解为 65 KD 大小的活性形式^[5]。MMP-2 的结构由 5 个区域组成: 疏水的信号肽域; 前肽结构域; 催化结构域; 纤连蛋白样结构域; 为 MMP-2 特有, 含 II 型纤连蛋白重复序列, 能结合明胶与天然的 I 型胶原; 凝血酶样结构域: 决定底物的特异性, 提供基质金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子的锚接位点, 以形成酶原 / 抑制剂复合物。

MMP-2 代谢的调控主要包括酶的合成调节和酶的活性调节, 多种转录因子, 生长因子, 内分泌激素等均可调控 MMP-2 的转录与翻译。合成的无活性的 MMP-2 以酶原形式分泌到细胞间隙, 其前肽区的胱氨酸残基与 Zn 结合, 阻断 MMP-2 的结合位点, 再通过外源性酶切断前肽区片段得以激活而发挥生物学作用^[6]。MMP-2 在降解 ECM 的作用中最为突出, 参与了 ECM 动态平衡的调控, 进而影响细胞的生长、分化、黏附、迁移、损伤修复及组织重塑。MMP-2 作用广泛, 在眼组织、骨组

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织、肿瘤、皮肤、内脏等都有表达,且与多种疾病病理过程密切相关。

2 I 型胶原

I 型胶原含有两条 $\alpha 1$ 链,一条 $\alpha 2$ 链,每条 α 链含有 1000 多个氨基酸,并含有大量甘氨酸 -X-Y 重复序列,其中 $\alpha 1$ 链是由 COL1 $\alpha 1$ 基因编码,定位于 17q21.31-22.05, $\alpha 2$ 链由 COL1 $\alpha 2$ 基因编码,定位于 7q21.3-22.1。每一条 α 链形成左手螺旋,3 条 α 链又相互缠绕形成右手螺旋,最后形成绳索样右手超螺旋结构^[7]。只有螺旋结构完整的 I 型胶原所形成的胶原纤维才具有一定的强度和韧性。

研究发现^[8]很多正负性调控因子、细胞因子以及 DNA 甲基化的修饰都可以影响 I 型胶原基因的表达调控。I 型胶原在皮肤、骨、巩膜、肌腱、肿瘤广泛分布,是 ECM 最主要的成分。首先在细胞内合成胶原蛋白分子形成前胶原,进而在胞外进一步聚合形成胶原纤维和胶原束。其含量,粗细,排列形状都在维持 ECM 的完整性和强韧性方面具有重要作用。

3 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原的调控及与胶原代谢有关疾病中的研究

关于 MMP-2 能否降解 I 型胶原,早期 Seltzer 和 Eisen^[9]研究认为 MMP-2 可降解任何螺旋结构不完整的胶原蛋白,即 MMP-2 可降解变性的 I 型胶原,而对天然 I 型胶原不起作用。而 Aimes RT 等^[10]研究表明,MMP-2 和 MMP-1 有几乎相同的降解天然形式 I 型胶原的功能。MMP-2 可以独立降解 I 型胶原,还是仅能降解由其他蛋白酶作用后,螺旋结构不完整的 I 型胶原仍有待进一步深入研究。

除了 MMP-2 可降解 I 型胶原,I 型胶原也在 MMP-2 活化中起作用。研究表明^[11]当细胞外基质中 I 型胶原成分增加时,基质金属蛋白酶抑制因子 -2(TIMP-2)和膜型基质金属蛋白酶 -1(MT1-MMP)的表达就会增强,通过一系列的结合作用活化 MMP-2,对 I 型胶原产生水解作用,当 I 型胶原含量过低时,MMP-2 的活化则减弱,从而使细胞外基质各组间保持一种动态平衡。两者调控机制研究较多的是 p38/ERK 通路^[12,13]。Boyd、Koontongkaew 等^[14,15]研究发现 I 型胶原可以通过 ERK1/2、p38 活化 MMP-2。

3.1 近视

作为近视信号作用的最终靶器官,巩膜细胞外基质的病理改变在近视的形成过程中起着重要作用。大量研究^[16,17]证实近视形成的关键是 I 型胶原合成和降解的失衡,且 MMP-2 在其中起关键作用。形觉剥夺^[18]、透镜诱导^[2]、电磁辐射^[19]等造成的近视模型中,MMP-2 表达及活性增强,降解 I 型胶原,巩膜变薄,眼轴延长。运用 RNA 干扰技术敲除巩膜成纤维细胞中的 MMP-2 后,I 型胶原降解减少^[2]。探索如何抑制 MMP-2 的表达与活性,增强巩膜 I 型胶原的表达已成为近视研究的焦点,TIMP-2、TGF- $\beta 1$ 、bFGF、BMP-2 等都被发现可通过调控 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原的表达而影响近视的发展^[20,21]。

3.2 肿瘤

MMP-2 的激活在恶性肿瘤侵袭性生长中具有重要作用,

降解和侵袭穿过 I 型胶原的能力与肿瘤的转移潜能呈正相关,通过减低 MMP-2 的表达与活性,以减少 I 型胶原的降解是肿瘤防治研究的一个重要方向^[22]。李继东等^[23]研究发现肿瘤坏死因子 - α 可通过促进 MMP-2 的表达而加强肿瘤的侵袭能力,提出抑制肿瘤坏死因子 - α 的表达可能是抑制肿瘤侵袭与转移的一种途径。骨肉瘤的研究中^[24]发现色素上皮衍生因子可以下调 MMP-2 的表达,增加 I 型胶原的表达,提出色素上皮衍生因子是通过下调 MMP-2 来阻碍骨肉瘤细胞在体内和体外的侵袭性生长。同时,恶性黑色素瘤的研究中发现^[25]I 型胶原包被的恶性黑色素瘤细胞可以激活 MMP-2,培养液中出现了分子量为 62KD 的活性型 MMP-2 水解条带,符合 I 型胶原对 MMP-2 的活化起作用。

3.3 皮肤病

皮肤中的胶原以 I 型胶原为主,约占 85%。糖尿病皮肤病变中,患者血清中 MMP-2 水平升高,TIMP-2 表达量下降,引起 ECM 广泛水解,导致溃疡难以愈合^[26]。张再超等^[27]通过体外培养大鼠皮肤成纤维细胞证实通过下调 TIMP-2 和上调 MMP-2 的表达可减少胶原蛋白的合成,其机制可能是由于 I、III 型胶原被胶原酶切断后 MMP-2 与胶原酶协同继续降解 I、III 型胶原。由氧化应激导致的皮肤病变研究中也发现了 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原在皮肤胶原代谢中的类似作用^[28]。

3.4 组织纤维化

纤维化的特征改变是细胞外基质的过度沉积,正常的基底膜样细胞外基质被以 I 型胶原为主的纤维型基质替代,在纤维化疾病的研究中,如何增加 MMP-2 的表达与活性,降解纤维化的细胞外基质一直是研究的焦点。

3.4.1 肾纤维化 许晨等^[29]研究发现雷公藤红素可通过上调 MMP-2、下调 TIMP-2 抑制肾组织 I、IV 型胶原的合成并促进其降解,提出雷公藤红素对狼疮型肾小球硬化有保护作用。于鸿等^[30]发现稳定过表达信号传导分子 7 的肾小球 MMP-2 蛋白表达和酶活性增强,且与 I、IV 型胶原的变化呈负相关,提出了信号传导分子 7 通路在肾小球细胞外基质降解过程中起作用。

3.4.2 肝纤维化 Radbill 等^[31]研究肝纤维化发展过程中 MMP-2 缺乏和过表达对 I 型胶原的影响,提出 MMP-2 的增加是抑制活化的肝星状细胞合成 I 型胶原的重要原因。张蕾^[32]等发现与纤维化模型组相比,N-乙酰基-丝氨酸-天门冬酰-赖氨酸-脯氨酸治疗组的血清和肝组织中 MMP-2 表达显著升高,I 型胶原表达显著下降,肝纤维化程度减轻。

3.4.3 心肌纤维化 MMP-2 表达水平的降低及 TIMP-2 表达水平的升高参与了糖尿病大鼠心肌纤维化的过程^[33]。王岩等^[34]研究发现,与糖尿病组相比,治疗组 I 型胶原及 TIMP-2 水平显著降低,MMP-2 水平显著升高,证实了参麦注射液对抗心肌纤维化的作用。Mohamad 等^[35]研究罗格列酮在糖尿病心肌纤维化管理的效果时也发现,与对照组相比,罗格列酮组 MMP-2 增加,I 型胶原减少,心肌纤维化程度减轻。

4 小结

作为基质金属蛋白酶家族的重要成员和细胞外基质的主要成分,MMP-2 与 I 型胶原理应是基质金属蛋白酶调节细胞外基质最重要的一组物质,虽然传统的分类认为 I 型胶原不是

MMP-2 的天然底物,但不管是独立降解或是降解螺旋后的 I 型胶原,MMP-2 与 I 型胶原的表达与调控在多种疾病的成因和发展过程中起着重要作用,且 I 型胶原还可以通过调节 MMP-2 的活化反作用于 MMP-2,两者共同参与细胞外基质各组份间的动态平衡。对 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原关系更新的认识必然带动对 MMP-2 与 I 型胶原关系更深层次的研究,将为多种胶原代谢疾病发病机理与防治的探究提供新的思路和理论依据。

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