

黏蛋白与炎症性肠病关系的研究进展

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背景资料
炎症性肠病 (inflammatory bowel disease, IBD) 是一组反复发作的慢性炎症性肠道疾病, 其发病机制目前尚不十分清楚。近年来, 肠黏膜屏障损伤被认为是 IBD 的主要病因, 越来越多的证据表明黏蛋白作为肠黏膜屏障的重要组成部分参与了该病的发生及发展。

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Relationship between mucins and inflammatory bowel disease

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Abstract

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), which is characterized by chronic or recurrent relapsing gastrointestinal inflammation, includes ulcerative colitis (UC) and Crohn's disease (CD). The precise etiology of IBD remains unclear. In recent years, intestinal mucosal injury is considered the leading cause of IBD, and a large body of evidence suggests that mucins are an important component of the intestinal mucosa barrier and participate in the occurrence and development of IBD. Understanding the relationship between mucins and IBD can provide new avenues for the development of new treatments for this disease.

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Key Words: Inflammatory bowel disease; Mucins; Intestinal mucosa barrier; Intestinal mucous layer

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摘要

炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD) 包括溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis)和克罗恩病(Crohn's disease), 是一组反复发作的慢性炎症性肠道疾病, 其发病机制目前尚不十分清楚。近年来, 肠黏膜屏障损伤被认为是 IBD 的主要病因, 越来越多的证据表明黏蛋白(mucin)作为肠黏膜屏障的重要组成部分参与了该病的发生及发展。了解黏蛋白与IBD的关系, 将有利于进一步理解IBD的发病机制并为治疗寻找新的方法。

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关键词: 炎症性肠病; 黏蛋白; 肠黏膜屏障; 肠道黏液层

核心提示: 黏蛋白是肠道黏液层的主要组成成分, 肠道杯状细胞所分泌的黏蛋白构成了肠道的两层黏液系统, 对肠道起润滑及保护作用。外层黏液为肠道微生物提供适宜的共生环境, 内层黏液通过其紧密超微结构防止微生物渗入至肠道上皮及隐窝, 有效地维持了肠道微生物-宿主动态平衡。

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0 引言

炎症性肠病(inflammatory bowel disease, IBD) 包括溃疡性结肠炎(ulcerative colitis, UC)和克罗恩病(Crohn's disease, CD), 是一组反复发作

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的慢性炎症性肠道疾病,其发病机制并不十分清楚.近年来,IBD的发病率在全球和我国均有增加趋势,其发病与环境、感染、遗传、免疫等因素有关^[1].越来越多的证据表明黏蛋白(mucin)作为肠道黏液层的主要组成成分参与了该病的发生及发展.黏蛋白是肠道黏液层的主要组成成分,肠道杯状细胞所分泌的黏蛋白构成了肠道的两层黏液系统^[2],对肠道起润滑及保护作用.本文仅就黏蛋白与IBD关系的研究进展作一简要综述.

1 黏蛋白的定义、分类及来源

黏蛋白是高度糖基化的糖蛋白,其富含丝氨酸、苏氨酸的蛋白骨架与多种O-型寡聚糖侧链结合,典型的寡聚糖链占成熟黏蛋白干重的70%左右.至今发现有21种黏蛋白基因(黏蛋白1-21),其中有15种表达于胃肠道的不同区域^[1,3].根据黏蛋白的结构及定位将其分为两类,即分泌型黏蛋白和膜结合型黏蛋白.

分泌型黏蛋白包括5种寡聚体黏蛋白即MUC2、MUC5AC、MUC5B、MUC6、MUC19以及1种非寡聚体黏蛋白MUC7.除MUC19外其余四者均成串定位于染色体11P15.5^[4,5].分泌型黏蛋白表达于正常人体的整个消化道,MUC7表达在口腔,是唾液的主要组成成分^[6].MUC5AC和MUC6是主要的胃黏蛋白,MUC5AC表达在上皮细胞表面,MUC6表达在腺体结构^[7,8].MUC2主要由肠道杯状细胞分泌,在低位胃肠道广泛存在,但在健康结肠中表达最多.MUC5B较少表达于结肠隐窝底部的杯状细胞的少量子集,鼠类则没有^[9].

膜结合型黏蛋白即细胞表面黏蛋白,依靠跨膜区与细胞膜结合,由9个黏蛋白基因即MUC1、MUC3A、MUC3B、MUC4、MUC12、MUC13、MUC15、MUC16、MUC17编码而成.其中MUC3A、MUC3B、MUC12、MUC17定位于7q22^[1].不同类型的膜结合型黏蛋白其表达的部位也不同,例如在正常人体,MUC1主要表达于胃,MUC3、MUC4、MUC13、MUC17主要表达于肠道.胃肠道的许多区域有多种膜结合型黏蛋白表达.他们有时各表达于隐窝或绒毛的特异区域,有时则共同表达于某种细胞^[10].膜结合型黏蛋白高表达于肠上皮细胞,在杯状细胞表达较少.

2 黏蛋白与肠道黏液层及肠黏膜屏障

肠黏膜屏障是指将肠腔内细菌、食物抗原等物

质与肠黏膜固有层免疫细胞隔离以避免固有层内免疫细胞激活的肠黏膜结构,主要由肠黏膜表面的黏液层、上皮细胞层、黏膜基层层构成^[11].肠道黏液层是抵御外界病原体的第一道防线,是机体固有免疫的重要组成部分,他可以允许肠腔内的小分子物质通过并到达上皮细胞,但阻止肠道细菌并减慢大分子量病毒的通过^[12].

黏蛋白是肠道黏液层的主要组成成分,由杯状细胞产生,与水结合成黏液(mucus),覆盖在上皮游离面,起润滑和保护上皮的作用.正常情况下,人类的结肠中主要黏蛋白为MUC1、MUC2、MUC3A、MUC3B、MUC4、MUC13和MUC17,其中MUC2是肠道黏液层的主要组成成分.MUC1、MUC3A、MUC3B、MUC4、MUC13和MUC17是膜结合型黏蛋白,参与细胞信号传导、黏附、生长及免疫调节.黏蛋白携带大量复杂的O-型寡聚糖链,这些寡聚糖链紧密围绕着多肽且对黏蛋白丝状结构形成及其生物学功能有关键作用.很大程度上,黏蛋白糖基化的程度决定了黏膜保护程度^[10,13].结肠黏液层分为两层,内黏液层是一个由杯状细胞分泌的MUC2黏蛋白形成的锚定层以过滤细菌.内黏液层之后可转化为外黏液层,肠道共生菌可进入外黏液层并利用大量黏蛋白的多糖成分进行繁殖^[14].无菌动物体内拥有相同的系统,相关证据表明机体的内源性蛋白酶水解过程控制着内黏层向外黏液层的转化.

3 黏蛋白与炎症性肠病

3.1 炎症性肠病时黏蛋白的变化

3.1.1 CD时黏蛋白的变化:研究表明CD组的黏液层比对照组更厚,可能与对应的杯状细胞增生有关^[15].寡聚糖链长度减少了50%,但是唾液酸化作用增加^[16,17].CD时可检测到的MUC2蛋白增加,并不能说明MUC2的合成增加,而有可能是转录后硫化作用和糖基化反应减少造成的.CD最终表现是黏蛋白凝胶黏弹性改变和屏障功能减弱.

1991年Prindiville等^[18]利用黏蛋白定向单克隆抗体做出的定量差异描述出了CD患者体内杯状细胞的异质性.肉眼看,CD患者正常回肠黏膜表现可能与对照组黏蛋白表型一致^[19].然而,有些研究组发现CD患者无论是炎症性黏膜还是非炎症性黏膜都有MUC3、MUC4、MUC5B mRNA表达减少(MUC1 mRNA仅在炎症性回肠

研究前沿
黏蛋白是肠道黏液层的主要组成成分,肠道杯状细胞所分泌的黏蛋白构成了肠道的两层黏液系统,对肠道起润滑及保护作用,并有效地维持了肠道微生物-宿主动态平衡.了解黏蛋白与IBD的关系,将有利于进一步理解IBD的发病机制并为治疗寻找新的方法.

相关报道

2013年Meimei Shan等通过相关实验证明肠道黏液层不仅是阻隔共生菌和食物性抗原的物理屏障,还抑制了针对这些物质的炎症反应。这一研究发现可能有潜力改善那些罹患IBD患者的生活,研究论文发表在*Science*上。

黏膜减少)^[20]。在活动性CD患者的回肠黏膜内有MUC5AC和MUC6表达(正常情况下仅二者均局限于胃黏膜)及显著的MUC2缺乏。这些胃化生细胞被归纳为溃疡相关细胞系谱,他除了表达胃黏蛋白还能表达多肽(如表皮生长因子和三叶肽家族),参与黏膜修复及溃疡愈合。溃疡相关细胞系与肠道特异性转录因子CDX-2表达减少及转录生长因子PDX-1有关,从而调节胃黏膜生长。

CD在同胞及双胞胎之间的患病率高度一致提示遗传病因的存在。全基因组关联研究已经确认CD有71个敏感位点^[21]。Kyo等^[22]已经证明MUC3A细胞质C末端的单核苷酸包括酪氨酸残基在内的多态性,与CD病易感性有关。MUC1和MUC2的等位基因多态性也与CD有关^[23,24]。

3.1.2 UC时黏蛋白的变化:与CD不同,UC时杯状细胞耗竭故缺乏肠道黏蛋白。UC时经常有杯状细胞减少。杯状细胞需要持续产生大量的MUC2蛋白,UC时MUC2合成减少。这种减少与杯状细胞膜缩小及组织学的杯状细胞耗竭有关^[25]。*O*-型聚糖通常占黏蛋白质量的80%,且*O*-聚糖的改变会导致黏液屏障失去功能。有研究最近证明活动性UC的MUC2的上调唾液酸转移酶的剖面的异常糖基化,导致MUC2的唾液酸化syl-GalNAc-S/T增加,及较小聚糖的产生,这与疾病活动性高度相关,恢复期患者与健康对照组有相似的糖基化模式^[26]。An等^[27]设计一种缺乏core 3 *O*-型聚糖合成必须的core 3- β 1,3-*N*-乙酰葡萄糖胺转移酶的鼠模型。这些鼠表现出Muc2蛋白减少,肠道通透性增加,并且易患结肠炎和结直肠癌。同样也证明上皮特异性core 1 *O*-型聚糖缺失鼠能发展为类似UC的自发性结肠炎,提示一个可能的因果相关作用。在一些UC患者体内可检测到缺失core 1 *O*-型聚糖的上皮细胞暴露一个Tn抗原。Core 1 *O*-型聚糖缺失和TN抗原的出现与core 1 *O*-型聚糖合成的分子伴侣*Cosmc*(core 1 β 3Gal-T-specific molecular chaperone)基因突变有关^[28]。

与正常结肠一样,MUC2是UC的主要分泌型黏蛋白。在活动性UC,MUC2产生及分泌减少,但其在黏液凝胶中的比例不变。重症UC时,MUC1表达减少,但mRNA和蛋白表达增加^[29]。活动性UC时MUC17表达减少^[30],MUC3表达数量不变,MUC13表达增加。MUC4同样表达增加,特别是在UC癌变过程中,增加更为明显^[31]。像CD一样,

MUC5AC异常表达也可以在UC中被观察到^[32]。

基因组连锁分析确认有49个CD的易感基因位点^[33]。MUC3A等位基因的纯合子和杂合子中有51 bp重复单位改变,显著增加了UC风险^[34]。这些突变的MUC3A是未糖基化和未硫酸化的,易被细菌蛋白酶降解。有趣的是,编码MUC3A(同样还有MUC3B、MUC12、MUC17)的7q22号染色体被确认是IBD的易感基因座^[34]。MUC2的等位基因已经使用UC患者的血清进行了研究;但是,等位基因的长度未发现有任何差异。

3.2 炎症性肠病相关因素与黏蛋白的关系

3.2.1 微生物及其产物与黏蛋白:微生物及其产物可通过改变黏蛋白的合成及分泌,或者改变黏蛋白的生化成分或者黏蛋白降解来调节黏蛋白产量。例如,体外实验证明,益生菌如乳酸杆菌,可能通过增加分泌型和膜结合型黏蛋白的产量来限制病原体感染^[35]。Bry等^[36]已经证明共生菌如多型拟杆菌在体外能特异性地诱导 α -1,2-岩藻糖转移酶表达,接种于无菌小鼠,导致岩藻糖化黏蛋白的产生,他们可作为细菌的能量来源。革兰阴性细菌细胞壁成分多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)可以上调人类HT29-MTX结肠肿瘤细胞及鼠衍生胆管上皮细胞分泌型黏蛋白产量^[37-39]。已经证明铜绿假单胞菌来源的LPS可以通过HM3结肠癌细胞内的Src依赖性Ras-MAPK-pp90rsk通路激活NF-KB从而上调人类MUC2基因转录^[38]。溶组织阿米巴可以通过一个蛋白激酶途径触发LS174T结肠细胞系内黏蛋白的释放;大肠埃希菌来源的LPS可以增加黏蛋白性NCIH292上皮细胞的MUC2和MUC5AC的表达。与此相反,艰难梭状芽孢杆菌毒素A加入到HT29结肠细胞内后可抑制黏蛋白释放,幽门螺旋杆菌来源的LPS在体外实验中通过激活cPLA-2同样可以在胃上皮细胞抑制黏蛋白产生^[38]。体外实验幽门螺杆菌感染进程中,MUC5AC和MUC6在胃表达减少,MUC2表达增加^[40,41]。MUC6可显示抗菌活性;因此,黏蛋白的下调提示存在某种机制即病原体可调节黏液屏障从而使其自身生存成为可能。幽门螺杆菌分泌的硫酸酯酶可以降解硫酸化的黏蛋白,从而允许细菌进入黏液凝胶^[42]。幽门螺杆菌根除后,黏液层流变学回复正常。微生物对黏蛋白的调节因此呈现出一个有趣的画面,即在黏膜微环境内同时存在宿主防御与微生物侵袭:微生物产物导致黏蛋白合成和分泌

增加, 最终使黏液屏障增强从而保证微生物与黏膜相隔离。

硫酸化和唾液酸化在黏蛋白抵抗细菌降解方面有重要作用。大约1%的正常结肠细菌分泌能够降解黏蛋白寡聚糖的糖苷酶和硫酸酯酶, 从而允许肠内菌丛利用黏蛋白的碳水化合物作为能量来源。在健康对照组, 黏蛋白降解与其持续合成相平衡。正常情况下, 细菌可出现在外黏液层但是不能进入内黏液层^[14]。在葡聚糖硫酸钠(dextran sulfate sodium, DSS)结肠炎模型中, 细菌可渗入内黏液层并到达结肠上皮。这说明内黏液层的黏蛋白渗透性改变后伴随的细菌定植是结肠炎发展的早期步骤^[43]。

在IBD, 即使没有急性炎症, 黏膜相关的细菌总数也是增加的。Png等^[44]最近确认活泼瘤胃球菌是CD的主要黏液溶解性细菌。IBD时黏液溶解性细菌(如*Akkermansia muciniphila*)较健康对照组减少。这说明这种细菌与保护性或者抗炎作用有关, 但是IBD患者则缺失。与CD和非IBD对照组相比, UC的主要黏液溶解性细菌是瘤胃球菌属^[44]。如上所述, 黏蛋白的硫酸化可以抵制细菌酶分解黏液层。但是一些致命性细菌可分泌硫酸酯酶去除硫酸酯, 从而使黏蛋白分子易于被细菌糖苷酶降解。UC时细菌硫酸酯酶活性增加, 特别是疾病活动期。硫酸酯酶活性反映疾病的活动度^[45]。

3.2.2 细胞因子等与黏蛋白: 许多炎症因子, 包括细胞因子、氧化剂和蛋白酶等, 也能调节黏蛋白的表达。免疫防御反应时, T辅助细胞(TH1、TH2、TH17)产生的细胞因子可通过JAK/信号传导与转录激活因子(signal transducer and activator of transcription, STAT)通路调节黏蛋白产量从而影响杯状细胞, 也能通过诱导转录因子SAM包括Ets转录因子(SAM pointed domain containing Ets transcription factor, SP-DEF)来影响杯状细胞分化。大量炎症细胞因子, 比如白介素-1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β)、IL-4、IL-6、TGF- β 、IL-9、IL-13、IFN- γ 和TNF- α , 已经被证明能促进体外培养的上皮细胞内黏蛋白的表达^[37]。在体外, 炎症细胞, 特别是CD4⁺T细胞激活核转录因子 κ B(nuclear factor kappa B, NF- κ B)诱导细胞因子IL-4、IL-13、IL-9和TNF- α 促进黏蛋白合成。NF- κ B因为可提高促炎症性基因(如IL-1 β 、IL-6、IFN- α 和TNF- α)的表达而被认为对炎症有中心性作用, 在IBD

时显著被诱导。NF- κ B依赖性分泌型黏蛋白和膜结合型黏蛋白表达的诱导被认为可加强黏液屏障性和保护上皮层。膜结合型黏蛋白MUC1/Muc1被报道可激活NF- κ B通路, 但是相反数据也有报道。MUC1羧基末端被证明在肿瘤细胞内通过直接结合IKK β 和IKK γ , 最终导致IKB α 的磷酸化和降解^[46]。然而, 其他研究组已经证明Muc1/MUC1通过TLR配体抑制NF- κ B活化^[47], 进一步敲除人类胃腺癌细胞内的MUC1可导致IKB α 的磷酸化, 并增加NF- κ B转录因子的核易位^[48]。这方面目前仍需进一步研究。

3.2.3 免疫因素对黏蛋白的调节: 细胞免疫和体液免疫均在IBD发病机制中有重要作用。IBD患者体内有许多抗体, 有的抗体可直接作用于脱落细胞抗原。UC患者血清内存在抗-S(分泌型黏蛋白)和抗-M(膜结合型黏蛋白)抗体, 但在CD组、感染性结肠炎及健康对照组则没有^[49]。MUC1是第一个被描述的脱落细胞抗原。抗-MUC1抗体主要针对MUC1核心蛋白的串联重复区域, 目前已经在UC患者血清中检测到抗MUC-1抗体^[50]。

Nishida等^[51]最近证明在TH1和TH2结肠炎鼠模型中, MUC1可调节TH17型免疫反应。TH17细胞因子可刺激MUC1的生成, MUC1反过来下调TH17应答从而抑制炎症。这个负反馈调节被打破后将会与MUC/TCR双敲除模型鼠一样产生TH17性结肠炎。

3.2.4 其他环境因素与黏蛋白: 吸烟是UC很重要的流行病学病因。作为烟草的主要成分, 尼古丁主要通过IL-8、IL-1 β 、IL-2、IL-10和TNF- α 介导对黏蛋白产生保护性作用。UC时经注射皮尼古丁不影响黏蛋白基因转录但会增加结肠黏液^[52]。

3.2.5 寄生虫与黏蛋白: 寄生虫对肠道杯状细胞及黏蛋白的影响已经被很好地研究。在急性感染位点, 巴西钩虫和旋毛型线虫可通过TH2免疫反应引起杯状细胞增生并使黏蛋白分泌增加^[53]。在鼠模型中, 鼠鞭毛线虫能引起MUC2产量增加, 但是MUC2缺失鼠线虫驱逐显著延迟^[54]。而且, 鼠鞭虫可引起感染小鼠的MUC5AC在盲肠内的新表达, 并且对线虫驱逐有重要作用^[55]。

4 结论

由肠道杯状细胞所分泌的黏蛋白构成了肠道的两层黏液系统, 对肠道起润滑及保护作用。外层黏液为肠道微生物提供适宜的共生环境, 内层

创新盘点
在介绍黏蛋白基本概念、结构及其与肠黏膜屏障关系的基础上, 重点阐述了IBD时黏蛋白的变化情况及其与IBD发生、发展的关系, 同时指出目前研究的不完善之处。

应用要点
肠道黏液层是抵御外界病原体的第一道防线。是机体固有免疫的重要组成部分, 炎症肠病的患者黏液发生了改变, 也许可以人为增加IBD患者肠道内的MUC2或类似物以减轻病症。尽管对黏蛋白复杂的结构及与IBD的关系仍不清楚, 期望有更多新的发现以为新的治疗方法的研究提供帮助。

黏液通过其紧密超微结构防止微生物渗入至肠道上皮及隐窝, 有效地维持了肠道微生物-宿主动态平衡。尽管目前对黏蛋白有了进一步的了解, 但其复杂的结构及与肠道疾病(如IBD)的具体关系仍不清楚, 期望有更多新的发现以为新的治疗方法的研究提供帮助。

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本文逻辑性较强, 条理较清晰, 语言较为简洁, 表述内容清楚, 具有一定指导意义。

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