

缺氧诱导因子介导肝细胞癌对酪氨酸激酶抑制剂耐药机制及应对策略^Δ

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摘要 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKI)的应用是肝细胞癌系统治疗的重要进展,但由于其持续的抗血管生成治疗会导致肿瘤缺氧增加,加速缺氧微环境的发展,促进缺氧诱导因子(HIF)表达,进而导致肿瘤患者对TKI耐药。本文从代谢重编程、癌及癌相关基因的异常表达、铁死亡等方面总结了HIF介导肝细胞癌对TKI耐药的作用机制,并归纳耐药应对策略,以期临床解决TKI耐药问题提供参考。结果发现,HIF/糖酵解轴抑制剂(如异黄酮染料木素、辛伐他汀等)可基于代谢重编程机制改善TKI耐药,癌基因靶向抑制剂和TKI的联合应用(如辣椒素和索拉非尼联合)可基于癌及癌相关基因的异常表达机制改善TKI耐药,脂肪酸合酶抑制剂(如奥利司他)可基于铁死亡机制改善TKI耐药。

关键词 肝细胞癌;酪氨酸激酶抑制剂;耐药;缺氧诱导因子

Mechanism and strategies of hypoxia-inducible factor-mediated resistance to tyrosine kinase inhibitors in hepatocellular carcinoma

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ABSTRACT The use of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI) has been an important advance in the systemic treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma, but their sustained anti-angiogenic therapy leads to increased tumor hypoxia, accelerates the development of a hypoxic microenvironment and promotes the expressions of hypoxia-inducible factors (HIF), thereby inducing drug resistance of tumor patients to TKI. This paper summarizes the mechanism of action of HIF mediating TKI resistance in hepatocellular carcinoma in aspects of metabolic reprogramming, abnormal expressions of cancer and cancer-associated genes, and ferroptosis, and sorts resistance response strategies to provide reference for clinical solutions to TKI resistance issues. As results show, HIF/glycolysis axis inhibitors (isoflavonoid genistein, simvastatin, etc.) can improve TKI resistance based on metabolic reprogramming mechanism; oncogene-targeted inhibitors combined with TKI (the combination of capsaicin and sorafenib) can improve TKI resistance based on abnormal expression of cancer and cancer-related genes; fatty acid synthase inhibitor (orlistat) can improve TKI resistance based on ferroptosis mechanism.

KEYWORDS hepatocellular carcinoma; tyrosine kinase inhibitors; drug resistance; hypoxia-inducible factor

肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是常见的癌症之一。酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitors, TKI)的应用是HCC系统治疗的重要进展,目前常用的TKI有索拉非尼、仑伐替尼、多纳非尼、瑞戈非尼和阿帕替尼等^[1],其能抑制多种激酶靶点,包括血管内皮生长因子受体、成纤维细胞生长因子受体和血小板衍生生长因子受体等,表现出抗血管生成活性并具有生存获益^[2]。然而,持续的抗血管生成治疗会导致肿瘤血管的供应不及肿瘤生长代谢需求,从而导致肿瘤细胞因内和

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周围产生缺氧的微环境,促进缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)表达,进而导致肿瘤患者对TKI耐药^[3-4]。因此,靶向HIF以缓解肿瘤缺氧可能是克服TKI耐药的可行方法。基于此,本文从代谢重编程、癌及癌相关基因的异常表达、铁死亡等方面总结HIF介导HCC对TKI耐药的作用机制,并归纳耐药应对策略,以期为临床解决TKI耐药问题提供参考。

1 HIF介导HCC对TKI耐药的作用机制

1.1 HIF介导的代谢重编程

在TKI治疗条件下,HCC细胞为对抗缺氧微环境而改变代谢模式(即代谢重编程),从而促进细胞的增殖和生长,对TKI产生耐药性。在葡萄糖代谢中,糖酵解关键酶——6-磷酸果糖-2-激酶/果糖-2,6-二磷酸酶3(6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase 3, PFKFB3)的表达在索拉非尼治疗后有所升高,并在缺氧条件下显著升高,从而降低了HCC细胞对索拉非尼的敏感性;而抑制HIF-1 α 则会克服HCC细胞中PFKFB3过表达所诱导的索拉非尼耐药^[5]。泛素特异性肽酶29可对HIF-1 α 进行去泛素化处理,稳定HIF-1 α 蛋白活性,诱导HCC细胞的糖酵解转移,从而增强HCC细胞对索拉非尼的耐药性^[6]。相关研究发现,上调HCC细胞中HIF-1 α 的表达,可诱导己糖激酶2(hexokinase 2, HK2)和葡萄糖转运蛋白(glucose transporter type 1, GLUT-1)表达增加,加速糖酵解,从而导致HCC细胞对索拉非尼耐药^[7]。除此之外,HIF-1 α 的自噬降解在受到肾上腺素能受体 β 2信号转导的负调控后,也可增加HK2、GLUT-1等糖酵解酶的表达,从而导致HCC细胞的葡萄糖代谢重编程以及对索拉非尼的获得性耐药^[8]。由此可知,TKI治疗的HCC细胞在缺氧条件下被诱导从厌氧到有氧糖酵解的转变主要受关键转录因子HIF的调节。

1.2 HIF介导的癌及癌相关基因的异常表达

在AMP活化蛋白激酶(AMP-activated protein kinase, AMPK)信号通路中,AMPK的下调会导致HIF-1 α 的上调,并与骨髓细胞瘤癌基因*Myc*协同促进肿瘤发生,降低HCC细胞对索拉非尼的敏感性^[9]。在丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)信号通路中,环氧合酶2/前列腺素E₂轴通过激活MAPK信号通路促进HIF-2 α 从胞质转移至细胞核,升高血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和细胞周期蛋白D1的表达水平,激活转化生长因子 α /表皮生长因子(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)途径,从而增强HCC细胞对索拉非尼的耐药性^[10]。此外,多形性腺瘤基因样蛋白2在缺氧条件下呈高表达,其可

通过EGFR途径促进HIF-1/2 α 表达,进而导致HCC细胞对厄洛替尼不敏感^[11]。在Wnt/ β -连环蛋白(β -catenin)信号通路中,缺氧条件下HIF-2 α 的上调可以正向调节 β -catenin表达,进而直接上调增殖细胞核抗原的表达,从而增加HCC细胞对索拉非尼的耐药性^[12]。在哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)信号通路中,缺氧条件下HIF的上调,可引起mTOR和p70核糖体S6激酶的表达下调,增加HCC细胞的自噬,进而降低索拉非尼的疗效^[13]。由此可知,在HCC细胞中AMPK、MAPK、Wnt/ β -catenin等信号通路上的癌及癌相关基因异常表达与HIF介导的TKI耐药相关。

1.3 HIF介导的铁死亡作用

铁死亡是一种铁依赖性脂质过氧化的细胞死亡形式,不同于细胞凋亡、自噬等细胞死亡形式,此过程取决于细胞内铁和活性氧的积累^[14]。相关研究表明,铁死亡可能是缺氧相关疾病的治疗靶点,而且在缺氧条件下HIF是介导实体瘤对铁死亡产生抵抗性的驱动性因素^[15]。在索拉非尼耐药的HCC细胞中,脂肪酸合酶(fatty acid synthase, FASN)与HIF的结合,可促进HIF-1 α 的核易位,同时稳定HIF-1 α 蛋白质结构,从而增加溶质载体家族7成员11(solute carrier family 7 member 11, SLC7A11)的转录并抑制铁死亡,进而导致HCC细胞产生耐药性^[16]。Gao等^[17]利用lncRNA测序,鉴定了一种与铁死亡相关的lncRNA,即URB1-反义RNA1(AS1),其在对索拉非尼耐药的HCC细胞中呈高表达;HIF-1 α 可通过激活URB1-AS1的转录来抑制索拉非尼诱导的HCC细胞铁死亡。由此可知,HIF的稳定表达对HCC细胞的铁死亡起到了抑制作用,从而导致HCC细胞对TKI产生耐药性。

1.4 HIF介导的其他机制

表观遗传调节对于HIF诱导的TKI耐药也具有一定的作用。microRNA-16通过14-3-3 η 蛋白的靶向干预,抑制HIF-1 α 的降解,稳定HIF-1 α 蛋白活性,从而促进HCC细胞对索拉非尼产生耐药性^[18]。

此外,部分蛋白可通过作用于HIF来改变HCC细胞对TKI的耐药性。例如,有研究发现索拉非尼或瑞戈非尼可通过抑制Tat结合蛋白30(Tat-interacting protein 30, TIP30),促进上皮-间充质转化(epithelial-mesenchymal transition, EMT),从而导致HCC细胞对TKI耐药^[19]。然而HIF-2 α 的过表达则被证明可以下调TIP30并促进EMT^[20]。由此可知,抑制HIF-2 α 的表达可能会上调TIP30表达,抑制EMT过程,从而逆转TKI耐药。Bcl-2

相互作用蛋白3(Bcl-2 interacting protein 3, BNIP3)是一种低氧调节蛋白,可在缺氧肿瘤区表达;HIF蛋白过表达导致了BNIP3启动子的甲基化依赖性沉默,从而恢复BNIP3蛋白的表达,促进HCC细胞对索拉非尼的获得性耐药^[21]。另外,HIF-1 α 通过上调无CAAX1的Ras基因促进HCC细胞的生长和转移,进而导致HCC细胞对索拉非尼耐药^[22]。除此之外,神经纤毛蛋白1(neuropilin 1, NRP1)在缺氧条件下可被HIF-1 α 正向调节,并且NRP1可通过调节自噬促进HCC细胞对仑伐替尼耐药^[23]。

2 基于缓解缺氧的耐药应对策略

上述研究的结果证实了缺氧条件下HIF的异常表达与TKI耐药之间的关系,表明HIF对TKI的治疗效果有一定的影响。基于此,笔者查阅相关文献,综述基于缓解缺氧的耐药应对策略(具体见表1)。

由表1可知,基于代谢重编程的耐药应对策略方面,使用HIF/糖酵解轴抑制剂可以在改善TKI治疗效果方面显示出积极作用,如异黄酮染料木素^[7]、辛伐他汀^[24]、重楼皂苷^[25]等。基于癌及癌相关基因的异常表达的耐药应对策略方面,癌基因靶向抑制剂和TKI的联合应用可能是一种潜在的治疗策略,如辣椒素和索拉非尼的联合应用^[26]。此外,诱导细胞铁死亡也是一种有意义的治疗策略。例如,FASN抑制剂奥利司他,在低剂量下表现

出与索拉非尼的协同抗肿瘤作用^[16]。其他方面,同时靶向HIF-1 α 和HIF-2 α 两种亚型是一种耐药应对策略。例如,2-甲氧基雌二醇和索拉非尼的联合应用^[33]。除此之外,利用药物新剂型与新技术以缓解肿瘤微环境的缺氧也是一种新兴策略,通过纳米载药技术靶向缺氧肿瘤微环境以缓解肿瘤缺氧,可有效克服TKI的耐药性^[36]。

3 总结与展望

逆转TKI耐药是HCC治疗研究的重要内容。HCC的常见特征之一是瘤内缺氧,HIF是主要调节因子,并在TKI耐药过程中具有重要作用。HIF通过参与代谢重编程、癌及癌相关基因的异常表达、铁死亡抑制作用、表观遗传调节等多种机制,以调控HCC对TKI耐药的发展。目前,HIF已被公认为HCC治疗的潜在靶点,并且HIF-1 α /2 α 是开发缺氧相关疾病靶向药物的主要靶点。TKI与HIF抑制剂或其他药物的治疗组合,通过直接或间接靶向HIF以降低其表达水平,进而提高TKI的疗效。因此,靶向HIF以改善肿瘤缺氧微环境有望成为TKI对HCC耐药的应对策略。然而,TKI与HIF抑制剂等药物的联合应用仍需多中心、大规模临床试验验证其有效性和安全性。除此之外,在药物修饰和递送系统的设计方面,可重点研究已批准上市的药物,并基于缺氧靶向治疗设计出更多安全、多功能的靶向治疗纳米粒,为HCC提供更多的治疗选择。

表1 基于缓解缺氧的TKI耐药应对策略

分类	用药策略	细胞系/动物模型	作用机制	参考文献
基于代谢重编程的应对策略	异黄酮染料木素+索拉非尼	HCC-LM3, Bel-740细胞; BALB/c小鼠	抑制HIF-1 α mRNA, GLUT-1, HK2表达和糖酵解, 促进细胞凋亡	[7]
	辛伐他汀+索拉非尼	HCC-LM3细胞; 裸鼠皮下接种HCC-LM3或LM3-SR细胞	抑制HIF-1 α 表达, 糖酵解, 细胞增殖, 促进细胞凋亡	[24]
	重楼皂苷+索拉非尼	雌性小鼠皮下接种H22细胞	抑制HIF-1 α mRNA和蛋白表达, 乳酸水平, 糖酵解, 脂质合成	[25]
	类黄酮原花青素B ₃ +索拉非尼	HCC-LM3, SMMC-7721细胞; BALB/c小鼠皮下接种HCC-LM3细胞	抑制M2型丙酮酸激酶的表达和核易位, 糖酵解以及M2型丙酮酸激酶/HIF-1 α 在细胞核中的共定位, 促进细胞凋亡	[26]
	二甲双胍+索拉非尼	MHCC97H细胞; BALB/c小鼠皮下接种MHCC97H细胞	抑制HIF-2 α 表达, 细胞增殖, EMT, 促进细胞凋亡	[27]
基于癌及癌相关基因异常表达的应对策略	辣椒素+索拉非尼	HepG2, Huh-7细胞; 无胸腺裸体-Foxn1(nu/nu)小鼠皮下接种HepG2, Huh-7细胞	促进AMPK活化, 乙酰辅酶A羧化酶磷酸化以及细胞凋亡, 抑制细胞增殖	[28]
	HIF-2 α 抑制剂	HepG2, Huh7, SK-Hep-1细胞; SK-Hep-1原位肝癌小鼠模型	抑制HIF-2 α 表达和细胞侵袭, 促进雄激素受体表达	[29]
	PT-2385+索拉非尼			
	β -catenin抑制剂 FHS35+索拉非尼	Huh7, PLC/PRF/5细胞	抑制 β -catenin靶基因Survivin, Cyclin D1, Axin2表达, 糖酵解, 线粒体呼吸; 促进细胞凋亡	[30]
基于诱导细胞铁死亡的应对策略	奥利司他+索拉非尼	Huh7SR和7721SR细胞; 雌性裸鼠皮下接种7721SR细胞	抑制HIF-1 α , SLC7A11, FASN表达, 促进脂质过氧化和细胞铁死亡	[16]
	卡莫司汀+索拉非尼	HepG2细胞的索拉非尼耐药原位异种移植模型	抑制谷胱甘肽, 活性氧水平, 促进细胞铁死亡	[31]
	谷胱甘肽过氧化酶4抑制剂 RSL3+索拉非尼	SK-Hep1, HepG2, SNU449细胞; 杂合子129-Gstz1 ^{tm1mhc} /CNBC小鼠	抑制核转录因子红系2相关因子2, 谷胱甘肽过氧化酶4表达, 促进细胞铁死亡	[32]
基于其他机制的应对策略	2-甲氧基雌二醇+索拉非尼	HepG2和Huh7细胞; BALB/c小鼠皮下接种Huh7细胞	抑制HIF-1 α , HIF-2 α 蛋白的核易位和表达以及VEGF蛋白表达, 促进细胞凋亡	[33]
	褪黑激素+索拉非尼	Hep3B细胞	抑制HIF-1 α , BNIP3蛋白表达以及细胞保护性缺氧诱导的线粒体自噬	[34]
	二甲双胍+瑞戈非尼	MHCC97H细胞; BALB/c小鼠皮下接种MHCC97H细胞	抑制HIF-2 α , E-钙黏蛋白, N-钙黏蛋白表达和EMT, 促进TIP30表达	[35]
	Fe-Len/Adr@EGCG纳米粒	Hepa1-6-Luc原位肝癌模型小鼠	促进肿瘤血管正常化, 抑制细胞程序性死亡-配体1表达	[36]
	NanoMnSor纳米粒	HCA-1原位肝癌模型小鼠	抑制缺氧诱导的巨噬细胞肿瘤浸润, 促进巨噬细胞向免疫刺激M1表型极化	[37]
	PFH@LSP纳米粒	BALB/c小鼠皮下接种H22细胞	抑制HIF-1 α , 趋化因子基质细胞衍生因子1表达, 促进肿瘤和淋巴结中CD8 ⁺ T细胞的浸润	[38]

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