

· 脑卒中专题 ·

长链非编码RNA GAS5在脑卒中及相关疾病发生发展中的作用

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【摘要】 脑卒中仍然是全球第二大死亡原因, 严重威胁人类的健康。导致脑卒中中最常见相关疾病主要包括动脉粥样硬化、高血压、心房颤动、糖尿病等。目前, 急性缺血性脑卒中的治疗方法主要有溶栓治疗及机械取栓治疗, 但由于治疗时间窗的限制及缺血再灌注所带来的损害, 迫切需要从脑卒中的潜在分子机制出发寻找新的治疗方法, 为脑卒中提供有效的治疗手段, 从而降低脑卒中的人群带来的伤害。长链非编码RNA(LncRNA)是一种位于细胞核或胞质内不具备编码能力的RNA, 生长停滞特异性5(GAS5)是LncRNA家族成员之一。研究表明, LncRNA GAS5可直接或间接参与细胞周期、增殖和凋亡等过程, 导致脑卒中及多种疾病的发生、发展。现就LncRNA GAS5在脑卒中及相关疾病中发生、发展的作用进行综述, 旨在揭示LncRNA GAS5在脑卒中中作为潜在生物标志物和治疗靶标的作用。

【关键词】 LncRNA GAS5; 脑卒中; 动脉粥样硬化; 心房颤动; 高血压; 糖尿病; 综述

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Role of long non-coding RNA GAS5 in the occurrence and development of stroke and related diseases

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【Abstract】 Stroke is still the second leading cause of death in the world, seriously threatening human health. The most common related diseases that cause stroke include atherosclerosis, hypertension, atrial fibrillation, diabetes, etc. At present, the main treatment methods for acute ischemic stroke include thrombolytic therapy and mechanical thrombectomy therapy. However, due to the limitation of the treatment time window and the damage caused by ischemia-reperfusion, it is urgent to find new treatment methods from the potential molecular mechanism of stroke, so as to provide effective treatments for stroke and reduce the harm caused by stroke to the population. Long non-coding RNA (LncRNA) is a kind of RNA that is located in the nucleus or cytoplasm and has no coding ability. The growth arrest-specific 5 (GAS5) is a member of the LncRNA family. Studies have shown that LncRNA GAS5 (Long non-coding RNA GAS5) can participate in the cell cycle, proliferation and apoptosis processes directly or indirectly, leading to the occurrence and development of stroke and various diseases. This article reviews its role in the occurrence and development of stroke and related diseases, aiming to reveal the role of LncRNA GAS5 as a potential biomarker and therapeutic target in stroke.

【Key words】 LncRNA GAS5; Stroke; Atherosclerosis; Atrial fibrillation; Hypertension; Diabetes; Review

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长链非编码(long non-coding RNA, LncRNA)是一类主要分布于细胞核和细胞质中长度大于200个核苷酸, 且不具备编码蛋白质能力的非编码RNA^[1]。近年来的研究证据表明, LncRNA通过调控染色质转录和转录后水平直接或间接地影响一系列蛋白质的表达, 并广泛参与机体的生理活动, 从而导致

多种疾病的发生、发展^[2]。LncRNA GAS5是一种常见的LncRNA, 其源于旁系同源生长停滞特异性1-5(the growth arrest-specific 1-5, GAS1-5)多基因家族, 通过在GAS5基因的1q25位点12个外显子的选择性剪接产生。其早在1988年由Schneider等^[3-4]在生长停滞的小鼠成纤维细胞NIH3T3中分离出来。

随着生物信息学技术、全基因组测序等先进技术的发展,人们对LncRNA GAS5功能的研究日渐增多。LncRNA GAS5可直接或间接地参与细胞周期、增殖和凋亡等过程,导致血管平滑肌功能障碍、脂代谢紊乱、神经元损伤以及肿瘤的发生。LncRNA GAS5导致脑卒中及相关疾病(如动脉粥样硬化、高血压、心房颤动、糖尿病)的发生、发展逐渐成为热点。本文就LncRNA GAS5与脑卒中及相关疾病的发生、发展进行综述。旨在为全面深入地了解LncRNA GAS5的生物学功能及临床开发预防和治疗脑卒中药物提供参考。

一、LncRNA GAS5与脑卒中

脑卒中是导致人类死亡的主要原因之一,致死率仅次于恶性肿瘤,全球每年约有2 200万人发生脑卒中,依据病理性质其可分为缺血性(87%)、出血性(13%)两大类^[5]。大量的研究表明,LncRNA GAS5在缺血性脑卒中中被激活。在缺氧/缺血损伤的新生大鼠脑和海马神经元中,LncRNA GAS5的表达明显上调^[6],LncRNA GAS5表达水平在大脑中动脉闭塞(middle cerebral artery occlusion, MCAO)损伤的脑和氧葡萄糖剥夺(oxygen glucose deprivation, OGD)损伤的原代脑神经元中亦被上调^[7]。Zheng等^[8]观察到,LncRNA GAS5在缺血性卒中中被上调,增加GAS5的表达与缺血性脑卒中易感性的增加密切相关,提示沉默LncRNA GAS5为治疗缺血性脑损伤的有效策略。研究表明,沉默LncRNA GAS5对体内缺氧/缺血性脑损伤和体外原代培养海马神经元损伤具有保护作用,侧脑室注射GAS5-shRNA可显著降低脑LncRNA GAS5表达,缩小脑梗死灶面积,促进神经元功能恢复^[6]。抑制LncRNA GAS5可以上调脑组织中Notch1蛋白的表达水平,并抑制遭受OGD损伤的神经元中的Caspase-3活化和细胞凋亡,显著提高神经元细胞活力^[7,9]。LncRNA GAS5可抑制非编码单链RNA-21(microRNA-21, miR-21)表达,导致人第10号染色体缺失的磷酸酶(phosphatase and tensin homolog deleted on chromosome ten, PTEN)基因水平升高,促进神经元凋亡,抑制LncRNA GAS5,进而促进神经元存活^[10]。这些研究进一步证实沉默LncRNA GAS5作为治疗缺血性脑损伤的有效策略的可能性。另外,缺血性脑卒中是由脑血管暂时性或永久性闭塞所引起,治疗目的是恢复脑组织灌注,而脑缺血-再灌注损伤是经治疗后常见并发症之一。Shangguan等^[11]通过建立脑缺血-再灌

注损伤模型发现,在大鼠模型中LncRNA GAS5表达增加,LncRNA GAS5高表达可竞争性吸附miR-26b-5p,降低组织细胞中miR-26b-5p的水平,从而降低miR-26b-5p对果蝇抗去功能化蛋白1(drosophila mothers against decapentaplegic protein 1, Smad 1)的抑制作用,加重脑缺血-再灌注损伤,siRNA转染下调LncRNA GAS5表达后可逆转脑缺血-再灌注损伤诱导的细胞凋亡和炎症反应。OGD处理神经元可诱导LncRNA GAS5表达并增强神经元糖酵解,导致OGD诱导的神经元凋亡加剧,而下调LncRNA GAS5可防止脑缺血-再灌注诱导的缺血性脑损伤并改善体内的整体神经功能^[12]。这些发现表明,LncRNA GAS5促进缺血性脑卒中的发展,而沉默LncRNA GAS5可作为治疗缺血性脑卒中并有效减少脑缺血-再灌注损伤的可能靶点。

二、LncRNA GAS5与动脉粥样硬化

动脉粥样硬化是导致缺血性脑卒中的重要疾病之一。研究表明,接近一半的缺血性脑卒中患者均合并不同程度的动脉粥样硬化^[13]。动脉粥样硬化导致缺血性卒中的病理生理机制主要是粥样斑块形成后,因慢性炎症、脂代谢异常等因素导致斑块破损、胶原外露和血栓形成或脱落,进而引起血管堵塞。近年来的研究表明,LncRNA GAS5的失调参与动脉粥样硬化的发生和发展。Shen等^[14]发现,在体内和体外动脉粥样硬化模型中LncRNA GAS5的表达均上调,抑制LncRNA GAS5的表达能明显抑制动脉粥样硬化的恶性进展。LncRNA GAS5在患者的动脉粥样硬化斑块中明显高表达^[15-16]。进一步探索机制发现,LncRNA GAS5通过抑制miR-135a的表达,能够促进动脉粥样硬化小鼠模型的炎症和脂代谢紊乱^[14]。LncRNA GAS5直接靶向miR-21调控血管内皮细胞凋亡,导致完整的内皮单层功能障碍或损伤,进而导致炎症反应、单核细胞黏附、脂质堆积和动脉粥样硬化病变^[16]。沉默LncRNA GAS5表达减少了用氧化低密度脂蛋白处理的巨噬细胞THP-1的凋亡,THP-1细胞衍生的外泌体在摄取过量表达LncRNA GAS5的THP-1细胞的外泌体后血管内皮细胞明显发生凋亡,而THP-1细胞凋亡将导致其吞噬的脂质释放,进而加快动脉粥样硬化斑块的形成^[17],提示LncRNA GAS5可以控制多种细胞机制的核心因子,参与炎症反应及脂代谢,继而促进动脉粥样硬化的发生、发展。因此,靶向调控LncRNA GAS5可能是治疗动脉粥样硬化可行有效的方法。

三、LncRNA GAS5与高血压

高血压是脑卒中最常见的独立危险因素之一,大约64%的脑卒中患者既往有高血压病史^[18]。血管重塑是高血压的主要病理特征,内皮细胞(EC)和血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)的功能异常与血管重塑相关^[19-20]。研究发现,LncRNA GAS5与高血压相关的血管重塑有关,其主要在EC和VSMC中表达,其表达在高血压情况中明显下调。LncRNA GAS5的敲低会影响体内和体外的内皮细胞活化增殖,加剧高血压引起的微血管功能障碍^[21]。LncRNA GAS5抑制可增加收缩压、舒张压和平均动脉压。随着血压的持续升高,下调LncRNA GAS5会导致终末器官损害,类似于高血压患者的病理血管重塑,且当LncRNA GAS5敲除时,血压的变化趋势与血管重塑的变化趋势相同^[22-23]。Li等^[24]的研究发现,LncRNA GAS5可响应缺氧应激诱导VSMC和EC细胞凋亡,沉默LncRNA GAS5逆转了H₂O₂诱导的VSMC和EC活力降低。LncRNA GAS5过表达通过降低miR-21表达并间接调控其靶标PTEN抑制心脏成纤维细胞的增殖,表明GAS5在心脏和血管重塑中的重要性^[25]。LncRNA GAS5通过调节TGF- β /Smad 3信号通路调节间充质祖细胞的VSMC分化^[26-27]。Hao等^[28]的研究显示,在缺氧的大鼠模型和肺动脉平滑肌细胞中,LncRNA GAS5的表达下调,沉默其表达均明显促进了肺动脉平滑肌细胞的增殖和迁移。LncRNA GAS5通过p53途径调节血管平滑肌细胞周期阻滞和凋亡^[29]。这些研究表明,LncRNA GAS5在调节血压和抑制血管重塑方面发挥了重要作用,干预LncRNA GAS5是治疗高血压和血管重塑的有效策略。

四、LncRNA GAS5与心房颤动

心房颤动是最常见的心律失常之一,是缺血型脑卒中第三大常见原因,与其他原因相比,心房颤动导致的脑卒中中具有更高的致残率和致死率^[30-31]。因此,迫切需要从心房颤动的潜在分子机制出发寻找新的治疗方法,为心房颤动提供有效的治疗手段。心房颤动进展过程中与心肌重构相关,研究表明,LncRNA GAS5通过调节成纤维细胞增殖参与心脏纤维化重塑,LncRNA GAS5在心房颤动中发挥重要调控作用^[25, 32]。Lu等^[33]通过检测40例心房颤动患者和30例窦性心律患者右心耳组织中LncRNA GAS5的表达,发现心房颤动患者右心耳组织中LncRNA GAS5的表达明显低于窦性心律患者。此外,过表达LncRNA GAS5明显抑制心肌细胞AC16

的生长,敲除LncRNA GAS5基因可促进心肌细胞AC16生长,提示LncRNA GAS5通过抑制成纤维细胞的增殖抑制了心脏纤维化的重塑,并进一步延缓了心房颤动的进展。另外,有研究通过检测85例心房颤动患者血液样本,发现LncRNA GAS5的表达较对照组明显下调,血液中的LncRNA GAS5可作为心房颤动诊断和预后的潜在生物标志物,左心房扩大前LncRNA GAS5表达下调,可作为预测心房颤动进展和复发的指标^[34]。因此,LncRNA GAS5参与心房颤动的发展及预后,LncRNA GAS5可作为其诊断标志物或治疗靶标。

五、LncRNA GAS5与糖尿病

糖尿病与脑卒中关系密切,其是缺血性和出血性脑卒中的危险因素,糖尿病患者脑卒中风险较非糖尿病人群高出2~4倍^[35-36]。高血糖状态可减弱急性缺血性脑卒中溶栓的疗效,临床中高血糖状态的患者在接受溶栓治疗时的溶栓成功率更低,出血发生率更高,预后更差^[37]。越来越多的研究表明,LncRNA GAS5参与糖尿病的发生、发展。Carter等^[38]的研究首次证实LncRNA GAS5在2型糖尿病患者血清中表达明显下降^[38]。Shi等^[39]通过转录组学方法筛选患有或不患有2型糖尿病的患者血清中的LncRNA水平发现,与非糖尿病样本相比,2型糖尿病样本中LncRNA GAS5表达显著下降,且血清LncRNA GAS5 < 10 ng/ml者患2型糖尿病的概率几乎高12倍。进一步研究显示,在2型糖尿病患者的脂肪组织中,LncRNA GAS5水平低于非糖尿病患者,LncRNA GAS5通过调节胰岛素反应性4型葡萄糖转运蛋白(insulin-responsive glucose transporter type 4, GLUT4)的转运,进而影响非糖尿病脂肪细胞对葡萄糖的摄取和代谢^[40-41]。Fawzy等^[42]也发现,与健康者相比,2型糖尿病患者中LncRNA GAS5的表达下调,其表达水平与糖化血红蛋白水平无关,提示LncRNA GAS5的表达与糖尿病的早期相关。LncRNA GAS5在2型糖尿病患者血清中的水平可能成为糖尿病诊断标志物,并且可能是治疗的潜在候选药物。

综上所述,LncRNA GAS5可以调控炎症反应、脂质代谢、血糖代谢、血管内皮细胞和平滑肌细胞增殖等导致脑卒中及其相关疾病的发生、发展。同时,LncRNA GAS5可作为动脉粥样硬化、高血压、冠心病和糖尿病在临床诊断和治疗过程中新的潜在靶标。但截至目前,关于LncRNA GAS5在脑卒中及其相关疾病的发生、发展的作用和具体机制中的研究

数量仍较少,研究内容仍不够全面,如关于LncRNA GAS5在出血性脑卒中和1型糖尿病中的研究鲜有报道,期待在后续研究中进一步揭示。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

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