

S100A8/S100A9 在视网膜退行性疾病中的作用及机制研究进展

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摘要

S100 蛋白家族属于损伤相关分子模式 (DAMP), 其在机体先天免疫反应中发挥着重要的炎症调节作用。其中 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白在众多疾病中发挥着广泛的抗菌、抗感染功能, 并促进机体免疫及炎症反应的发生发展。在各类视网膜退行性疾病中, S100A8/S100A9 蛋白在转录及翻译阶段均明显上调, 可促进眼部组织炎症因子的激活、巨噬细胞和中性粒细胞等免疫细胞的激活与募集, 促进眼部炎症发生发展。文章旨在阐述 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白的生物学功能及其在视网膜退行性疾病如糖尿病视网膜病变、年龄相关性黄斑变性和缺血性视网膜病变中的作用及可能的机制。

关键词: 损伤相关分子模式 (DAMP); S100A8/S100A9 蛋白; 糖尿病视网膜病变; 炎症; 视网膜退行性疾病

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Research progress on the role and mechanism of S100A8/S100A9 in retinal degenerative diseases

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Abstract

• The S100 protein family is a key component of damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMP), which play a vital role in regulating inflammation in the body's innate immune response. S100A8/S100A9 proteins play a wide range of antibacterial and anti-infective functions in many diseases, and promote the occurrence and development of the body's immune and inflammatory responses. In various retinal degenerative diseases, S100A8/S100A9 proteins are significantly upregulated at the transcription and translation stages, promoting the activation of inflammatory factors in ocular tissues, the activation and recruitment of immune cells such as macrophages and neutrophils, and the occurrence and development of ocular inflammation. This review aims at explaining the biological functions of S100A8/S100A9 proteins and their roles and possible mechanisms in retinal degenerative diseases such as diabetic retinopathy, age-related macular degeneration and ischemic retinopathy.

• KEYWORDS: damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMP); S100A8/S100A9 protein; diabetic retinopathy; inflammation; retinal degenerative disease

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0 引言

损伤相关分子模式或称警报素 (damage-associated molecular patterns, DAMP) 是指细胞或者组织受到损伤时, 主动或被动释放至细胞间质或组织间的一系列内源性危险分子。损伤相关分子模式可通过活化的免疫细胞经内质网-高尔基体分泌途径产生, 当细胞坏死后可释放至胞外, 激活先天免疫反应, 促进适应性免疫反应^[1]。

1 S100 蛋白及 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白概述

1.1 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白结构与功能 S100 蛋白,属于损伤相关分子模式蛋白中的低分子量钙结合蛋白家族,是一类分子量位于 9–13 kDa 的小分子蛋白,包含众多结构高度相似但功能存在差异的异构体蛋白,如 S100A1–S100A18、S100B、S100P、S100Z 等 25 个蛋白成员^[2]。S100 蛋白家族成员中 S100A8、S100A9 蛋白分别被称为钙颗粒结合蛋白 A、钙颗粒结合蛋白 B,因其在骨髓来源的免疫细胞(中性粒细胞和单核/巨噬细胞)中高表达,也被称为骨髓相关蛋白 8(myeloid related protein-8, MRP-8)、骨髓相关蛋白 14(myeloid related protein-14, MRP-14)^[3]。S100A8、S100A9 蛋白在机体中可以游离形式存在,但常聚合形成较稳定的异二聚体形式,协同发挥功能^[4],因此 S100A8/S100A9 异二聚体也被称为钙卫蛋白(calprotectin, S100A8/S100A9 或 MRP-8/MRP-14)。

S100A8/S100A9 在中性粒细胞中大量表达,约占中性粒细胞细胞质蛋白含量的 60%^[5]以及单核细胞细胞质可溶蛋白含量的 5%^[6],可提高细胞钙离子储存及传感,与细胞骨架蛋白结合,促进细胞运动及细胞因子释放^[7]。S100A8/S100A9 也可被释放到胞外促进中性粒细胞胞外陷阱(neutrophil extracellular traps, NETs)形成,中性粒细胞发生焦亡、释放交联的染色质至胞外,限制局部炎症反应扩大以及细菌等病原微生物移动,募集更多中性粒细胞参与局部炎症反应^[8]。

作为免疫防御的第一道防线,S100A8、S100A9 蛋白和 S100A8/S100A9 异二聚体被公认为损伤相关分子模式中的先天性免疫反应调节剂,有抗菌、抗感染功能,并参与免疫及炎症反应的发生发展。S100A8、S100A9 蛋白和 S100A8/S100A9 在不同疾病的炎症反应中发挥着双刃剑的作用。在自身免疫性关节炎中,胶原诱导性关节炎(CIA)小鼠中内源性 S100A8/S100A9 可将骨髓前体细胞以 TLR-4 依赖性方式重新编程为具有 T 细胞抑制表型的髓源性抑制细胞(MDSC),限制 T 细胞依赖性免疫反应,通过抑制炎症反应发挥关节保护作用^[9]。但是 S100A8、S100A9 蛋白和 S100A8/S100A9 在机体中更多是通过激活众多免疫细胞如巨噬细胞、小胶质细胞、树突状细胞等促进炎症反应。在急性肺损伤(ALI)小鼠模型中,S100A9 基因敲除后可通过抑制促炎 M1 巨噬细胞极化和抑制 TLR4–MyD88–NF κ B 通路来减轻 ALI 小鼠的炎症反应和细胞死亡^[10]。在蛛网膜下腔出血(SAH)小鼠模型中中枢神经系统中存在 S100A9 蛋白的高度表达,其与小胶质细胞相关,可激活 TLR-4 受体及 NF- κ B 核转录,促进炎症小体激活,加重神经损伤^[11]。S100A9 蛋白也可诱导树突状细胞产生 IL-23,进而驱动银屑病皮肤炎症中的 IL-23 介导的 III 型免疫反应^[12]。

S100A8/S100A9 在机体炎症性疾病、自身免疫性疾病以及感染性疾病中存在大量表达,提示其可能在机体炎症反应及免疫过程中发挥重要作用。

1.2 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白的作用机制 S100A8 蛋白、S100A9 蛋白以及 S100A8/S100A9 可被分泌至胞外,既往

研究表明其可通过与 RAGE^[13]、TLR-4^[14]、G 蛋白偶联受体(GPCR)^[15]等经典细胞表面受体结合,通过下游信号级联增强,激活 NF- κ B^[16]、AP-1^[17]等转录因子,调控下游一系列基因表达。

最近的研究表明,S100A8/S100A9 蛋白可通过 NLRP3 炎症小体通路促进炎症反应发生。在心肌梗死病理生理改变中,中性粒细胞快速募集至病灶部位,释放 S100A8/S100A9,与幼稚中性粒细胞表面 TLR-4 结合,启动 NLRP3 炎症小体,促进中性粒细胞 IL-1 β 大量分泌;血液中循环 IL-1 β 可与骨髓中造血干细胞和祖细胞上的 IL-1R1 相互作用以刺激骨髓中大量中性粒细胞形成,参与机体炎症反应^[18]。

但是 S100A8/S100A9 信号传导较依赖组织微环境中的钙离子浓度。在机体中,S100A8/S100A9 常通过 TLR-4 信号级联促进炎症反应,而在高钙环境下:机体中细胞外钙浓度(2.09–2.54 mmol/L)或体外细胞培养条件下(0.89 mmol/L),S100A8/S100A9 二聚体可快速形成 S100A8/S100A9 四聚体,此时反而通过 CD69–SOCS3–STAT3 信号传导抑制单核/巨噬细胞激活,减轻炎症反应^[19]。这提示在讨论 S100A8/S100A9 异二聚体所发挥的功能时需考虑其所处的组织微环境。

2 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白在视网膜疾病中的作用

眼睛、妊娠子宫和睾丸等被公认为机体中的免疫特权部位^[20]。眼部组织中,视网膜存在血–视网膜屏障:由血管内皮细胞和周细胞组成的内屏障及由色素上皮细胞和紧密连接组成的外屏障,血–视网膜屏障的存在阻止了血液中的病原微生物和大分子蛋白进入视网膜组织。其次,眼部前房、后房、玻璃体中存在前房相关免疫偏差(anterior chamber-associated immune deviation, ACAID),即当抗原存在于玻璃体腔和视网膜下腔时,眼内存在的抗原提呈细胞(APC)会将其捕获,通过小梁网–房水排出途径迁移到血液中,并优先流入脾脏组织进行抗原清除^[21]。尽管眼睛存在相对完善的免疫豁免功能,但这种免疫特权机制在组织损伤、感染、炎症等应激状态下会受到一定程度的损害,尤其是面对慢性炎症反应时,眼部组织常存在免疫反应过度,从而引起糖尿病视网膜病变(diabetic retinopathy, DR)、年龄相关性黄斑变性(age-related macular degeneration, ARMD)、缺血性视网膜病变等眼部慢性退行性疾病。

眼部组织所应对的外界刺激中,损伤相关分子模式所引起的炎症改变和免疫失衡至关重要。在眼部的损伤相关分子模式成员中,S100A8/S100A9 蛋白发挥着较为广泛的生物学功能,其在 DR、ARMD、缺血性视网膜病变中参与炎症因子激活、免疫细胞募集。

2.1 DR DR 目前被认为是一种慢性微炎症性疾病^[22]。近年来研究者发现仅用神经血管单元受损不能完全展现 DR 病理生理机制的全貌,在 DR 患者房水^[23]、血浆^[24]、玻璃体液^[25]以及糖尿病动物模型的视网膜^[26]中通过多组学分析^[27]和单细胞测序技术^[28]进一步阐明了 DR 中存在的炎症机制和可能起作用的分子通路。

有研究评估了2型糖尿病(T2DM)患者中S100A8和S100A9蛋白的循环浓度与DR严重程度之间的相关性,与年龄匹配的T2DM患者对照($n=28$)相比,DR患者($n=89$)血浆S100A8和S100A9蛋白增加,这与DR的严重程度直接相关,表明它们可能影响DR的发展^[29]。在增殖型糖尿病视网膜病变(proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR)患者的玻璃体液中S100A9蛋白显著上调;PDR患者视网膜前增殖膜中也有S100A9蛋白的表达,其主要定位于内皮细胞、白细胞和肌成纤维细胞;人视网膜微血管内皮细胞受到S100A8/S100A9异二聚体蛋白刺激后,细胞黏附分子-1(ICAM-1)表达增加^[30]。此外,在PDR患者血浆纯化的细胞外囊泡中进行的蛋白质组学分析鉴定出PDR患者血浆纯化的细胞外囊泡中存在S100A8和S100A9蛋白,比未发生PDR的糖尿病患者明显增加^[31]。

在链脲佐菌素诱导的糖尿病小鼠模型中,对视网膜细胞悬液进行的单细胞测序显示在DR特异性内皮细胞簇中S100A8、S100A9转录水平极大上调。S100A8、S100A9作为IL-17信号通路靶基因,提示IL-17信号通路相关的炎症表型被激活。其次视网膜铺片免疫荧光显示糖尿病小鼠模型视网膜中存在S100A9蛋白的表达,其表达与视网膜血管内皮共定位^[28]。同时在链脲佐菌素诱导的糖尿病小鼠模型中,对分离出的视网膜色素上皮(RPE)细胞进行的RNA测序显示IL-17信号通路显著富集,其下游基因S100A8和S100A9显著上调^[32]。在高糖处理的人视网膜内皮细胞(HREC)细胞模型中,S100A9 mRNA和蛋白质含量较低糖处理的人视网膜内皮细胞组明显增高,加入S100A9抑制剂他喹莫德后人视网膜内皮细胞增殖、迁移和管腔形成被抑制^[33]。

尽管目前S100A9蛋白在DR中的具体机制尚不清楚,但是在DR患者血液循环中S100A8/S100A9水平明显升高,DR动物模型及细胞模型中均存在较高S100A8/S100A9表达,这表明S100A8/S100A9可能被用作评价DR严重程度及治疗反应监测的有价值的临床生物标志物。

2.2 ARMD ARMD在临床上可分为干性ARMD(萎缩性ARMD)和湿性ARMD(渗出性或新生血管性ARMD)。ARMD早期病理改变的特异性标志物为玻璃膜疣,即RPE基底膜和Bruch膜之间积聚的细胞外沉积物。随后黄斑功能进行性衰退,RPE细胞死亡并伴随着光感受器萎缩,形成干性ARMD。Bruch膜的损害也会诱发脉络膜新生血管长入到RPE层下或者神经视网膜层下,形成湿性ARMD^[34]。

有研究对ARMD患者术中提取的脉络膜新生血管膜进行RNA测序,显示S100A8、S100A9基因位于基因本体富集分析转录本的前5位,ARMD患者脉络膜新生血管膜中S100A8、S100A9 mRNA相比正常对照组显著增高($P<0.001$)、玻璃体液S100A8/S100A9异二聚体mRNA相比正常对照组也明显增高($P<0.01$)^[35]。这提示S100A8/S100A9可能作为判断新生血管性年龄相关性黄斑变性(nARMD)进程及严重程度的生物标志物。在对不同时期干性ARMD和湿性ARMD患者($n=24$)捐赠眼球的黄斑区Bruch膜/脉络膜复合体进行的蛋白质组学分析表明

S100A8及S100A9蛋白在不同类型及不同时期ARMD患者脉络膜中均高表达^[36]。进一步在对晚期新生血管性和萎缩性ARMD患者捐赠眼球进行的脉络膜细胞单细胞测序中鉴定出多个单核吞噬细胞群的表征,不同于以往进行研究的M1(促炎)和M2(抗炎)巨噬细胞表型,其中有S100A8/S100A9表达但缺乏CD48表达的单核细胞被表征为脉络膜常驻巨噬细胞,其在脉络膜进行局部增殖,能通过吞噬坏死细胞碎片维持组织内稳态,并能招募单核巨噬细胞驱动炎症反应;而S100A8/S100A9与CD48共表达的单核细胞被表征为炎症巨噬细胞,常从血管中移行至脉络膜基质参与炎症反应^[37]。

在体内及体外实验中,激光诱导小鼠脉络膜新生血管形成后3d,视网膜组织RNA测序和蛋白质组学分析显示S100A9在转录及翻译水平平均上调,提示S100A9可能参与到脉络膜新生血管形成的早期炎症反应^[38];在对人类诱导多能干细胞(hiPSC)衍生的视网膜类器官中建立的单层RPE细胞模型中,当RPE细胞暴露于慢性氧化应激环境下,对其所释放出的细胞外囊泡进行的蛋白质组学分析鉴定出S100A8、S100A9蛋白表达^[39]。

2.3 缺血性视网膜病变 缺血性视网膜病变主要特征为视网膜内缺血缺氧,视网膜内神经细胞供能不足,神经细胞死亡。有研究者使用蛋白质组学对视网膜中央静脉阻塞($n=28$)患者和健康对照($n=29$)的泪液样本进行分析,发现视网膜中央静脉阻塞(central retinal vein occlusion, CRVO)患者泪液中S100A8蛋白是丰度最高的上调蛋白,同时对S100A8、S100A9蛋白进行ROC分析(AUC变化范围为0.772-0.952),提示视网膜缺血缺氧过程中存在S100A8、S100A9蛋白的参与^[40]。此外研究者在视网膜分支静脉阻塞患者眼房水中蛋白质组学分析也鉴定出S100A8、S100A9蛋白表达^[41]。

在视网膜缺血/再灌注动物模型(I/R)中,S100A8、S100A9蛋白尤其是S100A9蛋白最近被发现在视网膜中有着较为明显的转录水平的高表达,通过药物干预减轻视网膜缺血再灌注病理表型的同时也降低了视网膜中S100A9表达。在该模型中,通过视网膜组织的单细胞测序鉴定出表达中性粒细胞标记基因(S100A8、S100A9)的MG8小胶质细胞,其中lncRNA 1810058I24Rik(181-Rik)的敲低通过减弱小胶质细胞中NLRP3炎症小体途径的激活来保护视网膜神经节细胞免受视网膜缺血再灌注损伤,而181-Rik促进炎症的机制可能通过抑制代谢传感器解偶联蛋白2(Ucp2)的表达并激活Ca²⁺传感器S100A8/S100A9的表达来控制线粒体功能,从而触发NLRP3炎症小体激活^[42]。进一步在对视网膜缺血/再灌注小鼠模型(I/R)进行恩格列净(EMPA)药物干预后进行视网膜单细胞转录组测序以及蛋白质免疫印迹实验显示EMPA下调了I/R小鼠视网膜小胶质细胞中S100A9转录水平,并抑制了NLRP3炎症小体组装^[43]。在另一项研究中,对视网膜缺血/再灌注小鼠模型(I/R)的视网膜进行的单细胞测序还鉴定出视锥细胞和神经节细胞的亚簇中存在S100A8/S100A9高表达^[44]。

3 小结与展望

S100A8/S100A9 蛋白在机体先天免疫反应中起着“哨兵”警报作用,在多种自身免疫性疾病、炎症性疾病中均表达增加,提示其可能作为监测疾病发展及进程的有效生物标志物及免疫反应调节的重要靶点。尽管目前对 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白在视网膜退行性疾病中的作用已经进行了大量研究,但是 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白在不同视网膜退行性疾病的不同阶段,涉及的具体细胞类型和细胞机制还有待阐明。未来需要更加深入和精细的研究以了解 S100A8/S100A9 蛋白在视网膜疾病中的炎症机制,确定其作用的关键靶点分子,从而针对性设计药物应用于临床。

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