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RIP3/MLKL通过激活4EBP1-eIF4E通路诱导程序性坏死

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[摘要]目的:程序性坏死是一种由受体相互作用蛋白3(receptor interacting protein 3, RIP3)和混合谱系激酶域 样蛋白(mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein, MLKL)介导的细胞死亡形式,有研究指出哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 通路可能参与程序性坏死的调控,真核细胞翻译起始因子4E结合蛋白1(eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4Ebinding protein 1,4EBP1)-真核起始因子4E(eukaryotic initiation factor 4E, eIF4E)通路是哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白最 重要的下游分子通路之一,然而此通路是否参与程序性坏死的发生,目前尚无相关研究。本研究旨在探索4EBP1eIF4E通路在程序性坏死中是否发生改变。方法:首先向小鼠上皮样成纤维细胞系L929细胞中加入程序性坏死诱导 剂TSZ(TNF-a/SM-164/Z-VAD-FMK),在光学显微镜下观察细胞坏死情况;进一步向敲除*RIP3和MLKL*基因的L929 细胞中加入TSZ,采用碘化丙啶(propidium iodide,PI)染色观察细胞坏死情况,实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应和蛋白质 印迹法检测4EBP1和eIF4E的mRNA和蛋白质表达水平。结果:野生型L929细胞用TSZ处理后,坏死细胞增加, 4EBP1的mRNA和蛋白质表达水平明显下调且磷酸化的4EBP1(phosphorylated 4EBP1, p-4EBP1)/4EBP1值增加(/ 0.05或P<0.01),eIF4E的mRNA表达水平明显上调且磷酸化的eIF4E(phosphorylated eIF4E, p-eIF4E)/eIF4E值增加(均 P<0.01);在敲除L929细胞中的*RIP3和MLKL*基因后,PI阳性坏死细胞明显减少,4EBP1的mRNA和蛋白质表达水 平明显上调且p-4EBP1/4EBP1值下降(P<0.05或P<0.01),eIF4E的mRNA表达水平明显上调且p-eIF4E/eIF4E值下降 (均P<0.01)。**结论:**4EBP1-eIF4E通路在RIP3/MLKL介导的程序性坏死中发生活化。

[关键词] 程序性坏死; 受体相互作用蛋白3; 混合谱系激酶域样蛋白; 真核细胞翻译起始因子4E结合蛋白1; 真核起始因子4E

RIP3/MLKL regulates necroptosis via activating 4EBP1-eIF4E pathway

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ABSTRACT Objective: Necroptosis is a cell death type mediated by receptor interacting protein 3

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(RIP3)/mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein (MLKL). It has been reported that mammalian target of rapamycin plays a regulatory role in necroptosis. Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1 (4EBP1)-eukaryotic initiation factor 4E (eIF4E) pathway is a key down streamer of mammalian target of rapamycin. However, whether 4EBP1-eIF4E pathway is involved in necroptosis is still unknown. This study aims to investigate the changes of 4EBP1-eIF4E pathway in necroptosis.

Methods: TNF-α/SM-164/Z-VAD-FMK (TSZ), a necroptosis inducer, was used to induce necroptosis in murine fibroblastoid cell line L929. Cell necrosis was observed under an optical microscope. Then, TSZ was added to L929 cells with *RIP3* and *MLKL* gene knockout. Propidium iodide (PI) staining was used to observe cell necrosis. Real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR and Western blotting were used to determine the mRNA and protein expression of *4EBP1* and *eIF4E*, respectively.

Results: After treating L929 cells with TSZ, the number of necrotic cells was increased, the mRNA and protein expression levels of *4EBP1* were significantly downregulated, and the ratio of phosphorylated 4EBP1 (p-4EBP1) to 4EBP1 was increased (P<0.05 or P<0.01); the mRNA expression level of *eIF4E* was significantly upregulated, and the ratio of phosphorylated eIF4E (p-eIF4E) to eIF4E was increased (both P<0.01). After knocking out *RIP3* and *MLKL* in L929 cells, PI positive necrotic cells were significantly reduced, the mRNA and protein expression levels of *4EBP1* were significantly upregulated, and the ratio of p-4EBP1 to 4EBP1 was decreased (P<0.05 or P<0.01); the mRNA expression levels of *4EBP1* were significantly upregulated, and the ratio of p-4EBP1 to 4EBP1 was decreased (P<0.05 or P<0.01); the mRNA expression level of *eIF4E* was significantly upregulated, and the ratio of p-4EBP1 to 4EBP1 was decreased (P<0.05 or P<0.01); the mRNA expression level of *eIF4E* was significantly downregulated, and the ratio of p-0.01).

Conclusion: 4EBP1-eIF4E pathway is activated in the RIP3/MLKL mediated-necroptosis.

KEY WORDS necroptosis; receptor interacting protein 3; mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; eukaryotic initiation factor 4E

程序性坏死是一种由受体相互作用蛋白3 (receptor interacting protein 3, RIP3)和混合谱系激酶 域样蛋白(mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein, MLKL)介导的可控性细胞坏死方式^[1-3]。当发生程序 性坏死时,配体与受体结合后向胞内传递坏死信号, RIP3被激活并与MLKL结合形成程序性坏死复合体, 激活的MLKL聚合在细胞膜上"打孔",引起细胞膜 破裂,最终导致细胞程序性坏死的发生^[4-6]。已经有 大量研究^[7-10]表明程序性坏死参与系统性红斑狼疮、 阿尔茨海默病等多种疾病的发生和发展。因此,探 讨程序性坏死发生的调控机制,对相关系统疾病的 预防、诊断和治疗有重要意义。然而RIP3/MLKL程 序性坏死复合体的上下游分子及通路尚未完全阐明。

哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)是整合细胞内外营养和生长信号的核心调节分子,与细胞的生长、增殖、代谢等密切相关^[11]。近年有研究^[12-13]发现mTOR通路可能参与调控细胞程序性坏死。真核细胞翻译起始因子4E结

合蛋白 1(eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4Ebinding protein 1, 4EBP1)是mTOR的重要底物,并 受到mTOR的活性调节, 4EBP1通过与真核起始因 子4G(eukaryotic initiation factor 4G, eIF4G)竞争结合 真核起始因子 4E(eukaryotic initiation factor 4E, eIF4E)来负调控eIF4E的生物学功能,进而调节蛋白 质的翻译起始^[14-15]。然而4EBP1-eIF4E通路是否在程 序性坏死中发生改变,目前尚无相关研究。本研究 旨在探讨4EBP1-eIF4E通路在RIP3/MLKL介导的程 序性坏死中是否发生活化,以期为程序性坏死的调 控机制研究和相关疾病的治疗提供思路和靶点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞培养与分组

野生型(wild type, WT)、*RIP3*基因敲除(knockout, KO)和*MLKL*-KO小鼠上皮样成纤维细胞系L929(WT-L929、RIP3-KO-L929 和 MLKL-KO-L929)为厦门大

学韩家淮院士赠送。细胞用含10%胎牛血清的 DMEM培养,并放置于含5%CO₂的37℃恒温箱中。 实验分组如下:1)WT-L929-Control、WT-L929-TSZ2h、 WT-L929-TSZ3h、WT-L929-TSZ4h组,将程序性坏死 诱导剂TSZ(TNF-α/SM-164/Z-VAD-FMK,×1000)加入 WT-L929细胞中,并分别培养2、3、4h。WT-L929-Control组不加TSZ。2)WT-L929-Control3h、WT-L929-TSZ3h、RIP3-KO-L929-TSZ3h、MLKL-KO-L929-TSZ3h组将TSZ(×1000)分别加入WT-L929、RIP3-KO-L929、MLKL-KO-L929细胞中并培养3h,WT-L929-Control3h组不加TSZ。

1.2 试剂

DMEM 和胎牛血清购自美国 Gibco 公司; TSZ、 GAPDH抗体、RIPA 蛋白质裂解液、蛋白酶抑制剂和 磷酸酶抑制剂均购自上海碧云天生物技术有限公司; 碘化丙啶(propidium iodide, PI)染料和防淬灭封片剂 均购于美国 Sigma 公司; TRIzol 试剂购自美国 Invitrogen 公司; SYBR Green PCR Master Mix 试剂盒 购自天根生化科技(北京)有限公司; 4EBP1、磷酸化的 4EBP1(phosphorylated 4EBP1, p-4EBP1)、eIF4E 和磷 酸化的 eIF4E(phosphorylated eIF4E, p-eIF4E)抗体均 购自英国 Abcam公司。

1.3 PI染色

L929细胞用PBS清洗3次后,加入PI染液染色, 在4℃下避光孵育30min,再次用PBS清洗3次后, 使用含DAPI的防淬灭封片剂封片,并在荧光显微镜 下采集图像。PI阳性染色细胞为坏死细胞,坏死细 胞百分比为PI阳性染色细胞数目与DAPI阳性细胞核 染色细胞数目的比值。

1.4 RNA提取及实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应

使用TRIzol提取L929细胞的总RNA, NanoDrop 测量RNA的纯度和含量。使用SYBR Green PCR Master Mix试剂盒配置PCR反应体系。在Bio-rad实 时荧光定量PCR仪上行扩增反应,反应条件:95℃ 预变性5min后95℃变性30s,55℃退火20s,72℃延 伸30s,共40个循环。引物由上海生工生物工程技术 有限公司合成(表1)。收集扩增的荧光信号并进行融 解曲线分析,记录4EBP1、eIF4E和GAPDH的Ct值, 以GAPDH为内参进行荧光定量分析。

1.5 蛋白质提取及蛋白质印迹法

L929 细胞用 PBS 清洗 3 次后,加入 100 µL RIPA 蛋白质裂解液、蛋白酶抑制剂和磷酸酶抑制剂混合 液,收集细胞裂解液并冰浴 20 min,随后于 4 ℃以 130 000 r/min离心 20 min,吸取上清即为细胞总蛋白质,最后使用NanoDrop进行蛋白质浓度测量。

将20µg蛋白质样品加样至4%~10%的SDS-聚丙 烯酰胺凝胶中,在80~100 V电压下电泳90 min,随 后在80 V恒压条件下进行湿转,将蛋白质转移到 PVDF 膜上,加入4EBP1、p-4EBP1、eIF4E、peIF4E和GAPDH一抗,置于4℃下孵育过夜,次日 使用TBST清洗3次,加入二抗(1:5000)置于室温下 孵育2h,用TBST洗膜后,加入ECL发光液孵育2 min 并显影。

表1 PCR引物序列表

Table 1 Sequence of PCR primers

基因名	引物序列
4EBP1	F: 5'-GAAGTTGCTCTACCCAGTGTCC-3'
	R: 5'-GATAGCCGTTCCTTTCATTTGG-3'
eIF4E	F: 5'-GATAGCCGTTCCTTTCATTTGG-3'
	R: 5'-TTCCCACATAGGCTCAATA-3'
GAPDH	F: 5'-TGGCACATATACACCATGGAA-3'
	R: 5'-TGAGAATGATGGTTTCCAATTTC-3'

4EBP1: 真核细胞翻译起始因子4E结合蛋白1; eIF4E: 真核起始因子4E。

1.6 统计学处理

数据以均数±标准误(*x*±SEM)表示,采用统计软件 Graph Prism 6进行统计学分析,组间比较采用 t检验, P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 TSZ诱导WT-L929细胞坏死

光学显微镜下可见:WT-L929-Control组细胞基本无死亡;随着处理时间(2、3、4h)的延长,TSZ处理组发生程序性坏死的WT-L929细胞逐渐增多(图1)。

2.2 RIP3和MLKL对L929细胞程序性坏死的影响

WT-L929 细胞在 TSZ 处理后 3 h 即发生大量死亡 (图 1),因此在后续实验中均采用 3 h 作为主要干预时 间点。PI 染色结果显示:与WT-L929-Control 3 h 组 相比,WT-L929-TSZ 3 h 组发生程序性坏死细胞明显 增加(P<0.01,图 2);与WT-L929-TSZ 3 h 组相比, RIP3-KO-L929-TSZ 3 h 组、MLKL-KO-L929-TSZ 3 h 组程序性坏死细胞明显减少(均 P<0.01,图 2)。这提 示 RIP3 和 MLKL 促进 L929 细胞程序性坏死。



图1 光学显微镜下显示TSZ诱导WT-L929细胞坏死

Figure 1 TSZ induces WT-L929 cell necroptosis observed under the optical microscope

Scale bar: 20 μ m. Necroptotic L929 cells were labeled by arrows. With the increase of TSZ treatment time (2, 3, and 4 h), the number of necroptotic L929 cells was increased. TSZ: TNF- α /SM-164/Z-VAD-FMK; WT: Wild type.



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图2 PI染色显示 TSZ 诱导 WT-、RIP3 KO-和 MLKL KO-L929 细胞程序性坏死

Figure 2 TSZ induces WT-, RIP3 KO-, and MLKL KO-L929 cell necroptosis indicated by PI staining A: PI staining diagram; B: Comparison of percentage of necrotic cells in each group (n=4, $\bar{x}\pm$ SEM). Scale bar: 100 µm. **P<0.01 vs the WT-L929-Control 3 h group; ††P<0.01 vs the WT-L929-TSZ 3 h group. TSZ: TNF- α /SM-164/Z-VAD-FMK; WT: Wild type; PI: Propidium iodide; RIP3: Receptor interacting protein 3; MLKL: Mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein.

2.3 4EBP1和eIF4E的mRNA表达水平

实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应结果显示:与WT-L929-Control 3 h组相比,WT-L929-TSZ 3 h组细胞中 4EBP1的mRNA表达水平明显下调,eIF4E的mRNA 表达水平明显上调(P<0.05或P<0.01,图3);与WT- L929-TSZ 3 h 组相比, RIP3-KO-L929-TSZ 3 h 组、 MLKL-KO-L929-TSZ 3 h 组细胞中 *4EBP1* 的 mRNA 表达水平明显上调, *eIF4E* 的 mRNA 表达水平明显下 调(均*P*<0.01,图3)。*4EBP1* 和 *eIF4E* 的 mRNA 表达 水平在 RIP3/MLKL介导的程序性坏死中发生了改变。

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2.4 4EBP1和elF4E的蛋白质表达水平

蛋白质印迹法结果显示:与WT-L929-Control 3 h 组相比,WT-L929-TSZ 3 h 组细胞中 4EBP1 和 p-4EBP1 蛋白质表达水平均明显下调,且 p-4EBP1/ 4EBP1的比值升高(P<0.05,图4),而 eIF4E蛋白质表 达水平无明显变化,p-eIF4E蛋白质表达水平明显上 调,p-eIF4E/eIF4E的比值升高(P<0.01,图4);与 WT-L929-TSZ 3 h 组相比,RIP3-KO-L929-TSZ 3 h 组、MLKL-KO-L929-TSZ 3 h 组细胞中 4EBP1 和 p-4EBP1 蛋白质水平均明显上调,且p-4EBP1/4EBP1 的值下降(P<0.05,图4),而eIF4E蛋白质表达水平无 明显变化,p-eIF4E蛋白质表达水平明显下调,peIF4E/eIF4E 的比值下降(P<0.01,图4)。4EBP1 和 eIF4E 的蛋白质表达和活性水平在 RIP3/MLKL 介导 的程序性坏死中发生了改变。



图 3 实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应显示TSZ处理的WT-、RIP3 KO-、MLKL KO-L929细胞4EBP1(A)和eIF4E(B)mRNA水平 (n=4, x±SEM)

Figure 3 mRNA levels of *4EBP1* (A) and *eIF4E* (B) in WT-, RIP3 KO-, and MLKL KO-L929 cells detected by real time fluorescent quantitative PCR (n=4, $\bar{x}\pm$ SEM)

P*<0.05, *P*<0.01 vs the WT-L929-Control 3 h group; ††*P*<0.01 vs the WT-L929-TSZ 3 h group.TSZ: TNF-α/SM-164/Z-VAD-FMK; WT: Wild type; RIP3: Receptor interacting protein 3; MLKL: Mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein; 4EBP1: Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E.



图4 蛋白质印迹法显示TSZ处理的WT-、RIP3 KO-、MLKL KO-L929细胞4EBP1和eIF4E蛋白质表达水平 Figure 4 Protein expression levels of 4EBP1 and eIF4E in WT-, RIP3 KO-, and MLKL KO-L929 cells detected by Western blotting

A: Electropherogram of Western blotting; B: Comparison of the ratio of 4EBP1 to p-4EBP1 and the ratio of p-eIF4E to eIF4E (n=3, $\bar{x}\pm$ SEM). *P<0.05, **P<0.01 vs the WT-L929-Control 3 h group; †P<0.05, ††P<0.01 vs the WT-L929-TSZ 3 h group. TSZ: TNF- α /SM-164/Z-VAD-FMK; WT: Wild type; RIP3: Receptor interacting protein 3; MLKL: Mixed lineage kinase domain-like protein; 4EBP1: Eukaryotic translation initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E-binding protein 1; p-4EBP1: Phosphorylated 4EBP1; eIF4E: Eukaryotic initiation factor 4E; p-eIF4E: Phosphorylated eIF4E.

3讨论

RIP3 和MLKL组成程序性坏死复合体,在细胞 程序性坏死中起核心调控作用,通过探讨其关键上 下游通路和分子调控机制,可为相关疾病的防治提 供靶点和指导思路。本研究首先通过程序性坏死诱 导剂TSZ处理L929 细胞诱导程序性坏死,进一步通 过分别敲除细胞中的*RIP3* 和*MLKL* 基因抑制程序性 坏死的发生,从而验证 RIP3 和 MLKL 在程序性坏死 中的调控作用。

传统的观点认为mTOR通过整合营养和能量等 细胞内、外信号,参与蛋白质翻译和核糖体合成等 多种生化过程,并在细胞代谢、生长和凋亡等生命 活动中发挥重要作用^[16-17]。近年来有研究^[18]发现 mTOR通路还参与调控程序性坏死,高脂、高蛋白饮 食可促进肠上皮细胞发生坏死,并加剧小鼠肠炎的 恶化,而特异性敲除小鼠mTOR的上游抑制分子结 节性硬化复合体1(tuberous sclerosis complex 1, TSC1)会进一步促进肠上皮细胞坏死的发生;此外, 在肠炎患者中,mTOR的活化和肠上皮细胞坏死呈正 相关,而在敲除*TSC1*基因的小鼠中进一步敲除*RIP3/ MLKL*后,肠上皮细胞的坏死和小鼠肠炎症状均得以 明显改善,表明mTOR在RIP3/MLKL介导的细胞程 序性坏死中起关键作用^[19]。

实际上,mTOR主要通过磷酸化其下游2个关键 效应分子p70核糖体S6激酶(p70 ribosomal protein S6 kinase, p70S6K)和4EBP1调控蛋白质合成的生命活 动进程,二者通过下游效应分子调控蛋白质的翻译 过程[20-21]。在葡萄糖饥饿、紫外线辐射等损伤信号刺 激下,4EBP1通过降低其磷酸化程度并加强与eIF4E 的结合抑制蛋白质的翻译起始,同时4EBP1可降低 eIF4E的磷酸化以抑制 eIF4E的活性,进一步抑制蛋 白质的翻译起始[22-23]。值得一提的是,有研究[24-25]发 现:在肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF)或 缺血再灌注诱导的程序性坏死过程中, p70S6K 的同 源分子 p90 核糖体 S6 激酶(p90 ribosomal S6 protein kinase, RSK)发生活化并可促进程序性坏死的发生, 然而RSK的同源分子p70S6K及其参与的mTOR下游 分子通路(4EBP1-eIF4E通路)是否在程序性坏死中发 生改变,目前尚无相关研究。本研究结果显示:WT-L929细胞发生程序性坏死后,4EBP1的蛋白质水平 明显下调且p-4EBP1/4EBP1的比值升高,提示其对 eIF4E的抑制作用减弱。本研究同时检测了 eIF4E的 蛋白质水平和活性,结果显示 eIF4E 的蛋白质水平和 活性均明显上调。在敲除RIP3和MLKL基因的L929 细胞中,4EBP1的蛋白质水平明显上调,p-4EBP1/ 4EBP1的比值下降,这提示其对eIF4E的抑制作用增强。进一步的研究结果也证明了eIF4E的蛋白质活性明显受到抑制。

小鼠成纤维细胞L929被广泛用于溃疡性结肠炎、 皮肤创伤和乳腺癌等疾病损伤机制和治疗的研究, L929细胞程序性坏死是成熟的程序性坏死机制研究 模型。本研究结果提示 RIP3/MLKL 可能通过激活 4EBP1-eIF4E 通路诱导成纤维细胞发生程序性坏死, 这将为治疗程序性坏死参与的溃疡性结肠炎、皮肤 创伤和乳腺癌等相关疾病提供新的靶点和思路。

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