

·综述·

TNF- α 与干细胞成骨分化

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摘要: 肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor α , TNF- α) 在干细胞向成骨分化过程中扮演着双重角色(促进或抑制成骨分化), 其过程受到多条信号通路调控, 如 Wnt、BMP-Smads、MAPK、NF- κ B 等信号通路。而 TNF- α 的作用时间、作用浓度及作用的干细胞类型又可能是决定其促进或抑制干细胞成骨分化的主要因素。本文就以 TNF- α 对干细胞成骨分化作用的相关信号通路及可能决定因素做一简要概述。

关键词: TNF- α ; 成骨分化; 干细胞; 信号通路

TNF-alpha and osteogenic differentiation by stem cells

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Abstract: Tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) plays dual function role in osteogenic differentiation by stem cells (promoting or inhibiting osteogenic differentiation). The process is regulated by multiple signaling pathways, including Wnt, BMP-Smads, MAPK, and NF-kappa B signaling pathways. The treatment time and dosage of TNF-alpha and the type of the stem cell might be important factors to determine the effect of TNF-alpha on stem cell osteogenic differentiation. In this review, signaling pathways and potential factors involved in stem cell osteogenic differentiation with TNF- α treatment are discussed.

Key words: TNF- alpha; Osteogenic differentiation; Stem cells; Signaling pathway

TNF- α 是由巨噬细胞/单核细胞活化产生的一种细胞因子, 其在干细胞向成骨分化过程中起着重要的作用——促进或抑制干细胞向成骨分化^[1-3]。大量研究表明, TNF- α 促进或抑制干细胞向成骨分化的过程与多条信号通路相关, 包括 Wingless-type MMTV integration site family members (Wnt)、骨形态发生蛋白 (bone morphogenic protein, BMP)-Smads、丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)、核转录因子 kappa B (nuclear transcription factor kappa B, NF- κ B) 等信号通路, 但何种因素决定 TNF- α 是促进或抑制干细胞向成骨

分化仍存在争议。近期的研究发现, 体外实验中不同的 TNF- α 作用时间、作用浓度及作用的干细胞类型可对成骨分化产生不同的作用。现以 TNF- α 对干细胞成骨分化作用的相关信号通路及可能决定因素做一综述, 为后续的研究提供一定的思路。

1 TNF- α 与 Wnt 信号通路

Wnt 信号通路在间充质干细胞 (mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs) 向成骨分化过程中起着重要作用^[4], 按其对 β -链蛋白 (β -catenin) 依赖与否可分为经典 Wnt 信号通路即 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路和非经典 Wnt 信号通路即 Wnt/PCP、Wnt/Ca²⁺ 信号通路。经典 Wnt 信号通路的配体包括 Wnt1 ~ 3、Wnt8、Wnt10b 等, 非经典 Wnt 信号通路的配体包括 Wnt4 ~ 7、Wnt11 等^[5]。在经典 Wnt 信号通路中, Wnt 配体与其受体卷曲蛋白 (Frizzled, Frz)、低密度

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脂蛋白受体相关蛋白5/6(LDL-receptor-related protein 5/6, LRP-5/6)相结合,从而抑制 β -catenin降解复合物APC-Axin-GSK3 β 形成,阻断 β -catenin磷酸化。

未磷酸化的 β -catenin即激活的 β -catenin在胞质中累积并入核,与T细胞因子(T cell factor, TCF)/淋巴细胞增强因子(lymphoid enhancer factor, LEF)相互作用,促进靶基因如C-myc、cyclinD1等表达促进成骨^[6]。非经典Wnt信号通路同样可以促进细胞成骨分化^[7],其可通过激活p38丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(p38MAPK)、c-Jun N端激酶(JNK)促进BMP2表达促进成骨^[8,9]。

TNF- α 可通过Wnt信号通路激活其下游成骨因子表达促进干细胞向成骨分化。TNF- α 促进人类间充质干细胞(human mesenchymal stem cells, hMSCs)成骨分化,同时刺激非组织特异性碱性磷酸酶(tissue-non specific alkaline phosphatase, TNAP)表达并诱导矿化。Dickkopf相关蛋白1(DKK1)是Wnt信号通路的抑制剂,可与Wnt配体竞争性结合LRP-5/6阻断Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路^[10]。在TNF- α 的作用过程中,细胞内DKK1水平增加, β -catenin磷酸化水平无下降,用DKK1或DKK1抑制剂干扰对hMSCs的TNAP及矿化表达影响均轻微。而给予Wnt5a抑制剂能明显逆转因TNF- α 引起的矿化,同时TNF- α 作用于hMSCs后可显著上调细胞内Wnt10b和Wnt5a水平,说明TNF- α 是通过非经典Wnt信号通路促进成骨^[11]。

2 TNF- α 与BMP-Smads信号通路

BMPs为转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β)超家族成员,Smads为其细胞内信号转导蛋白,按其功能可分为受体调节型Smad(R-Smads)、共同介质型Smad(Co-Smad)和抑制性Smad(I-Smads)。BMPs与其受体结合后激活R-Smads(Smad1、Smad5、Smad8),活化的R-Smads与Co-Smads(Smad4)形成复合体转移至细胞核内调控Runx2(Runt-related transcription factor 2, Runx2)、Osterix等基因表达^[12]。Runx2是细胞成骨分化的特异性转录因子,为BMP2的靶基因,BMPs激活Smads后通过Runx2启动子AP-1和AP-2启动Runx2基因转录^[13]。

TNF- α 可直接抑制BMP-Smads信号通路或促进其下游成骨效应分子泛素化来抑制干细胞向成骨分化。TNF- α 可抑制BMPs诱导的Smad1、5、8磷酸

化,阻止Smad1-Smad4复合体转运至细胞核,抑制成肌细胞C₂C₁₂成骨分化^[14]。Smurf是E3泛素连接酶家族的成员,可使Runx2及Smad1泛素化而阻断BMP-Smads信号通路^[15]。研究发现,TNF- α 可以显著上调C₂C₁₂细胞和T₃细胞Smurfl和Smurf2水平,促进Runx2泛素化,抑制C₂C₁₂细胞和T₃细胞的成骨分化;用RNA干扰技术或蛋白酶体抑制剂抑制Smurfl和Smurf2的表达,则可以逆转TNF- α 导致的成骨抑制作用,从而证明TNF- α 通过促进Runx2泛素化抑制成骨^[16]。还有研究利用TNF- α 转基因小鼠发现,TNF- α 可以提高泛素化链接酶E3 WW Domain Containing E3 Ubiquitin Protein Ligase 1(WWP1)的表达,使AP-1转录因子JunB泛素化进而抑制BMP-Smads信号通路下游的基因转录,进一步抑制bMSCs的成骨分化^[17]。

3 TNF- α 与MAPK信号通路

MAPK信号通路主要参与细胞的形成、运动、凋亡、分化和生长等过程^[18],其包含4条转导通路:细胞外信号调节激酶1/2(ERK1/2)、JNK、p38MAPK和ERK5信号通路。越来越多的研究发现TNF- α 可通过MAPK信号通路下的ERK1/2、JNK、p38MAPK信号通路促进或抑制干细胞成骨分化^[19-21]。

如TNF- α 干预脂肪基质细胞(adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells, ASCs)后可促进ASCs增殖、活化,并上调其I型胶原蛋白、骨钙素、Runx2及BMP2的表达。进一步研究其机制发现ASCs的成骨分化与TNF- α 诱导的p38、ERK1/2蛋白磷酸化密切相关。使用ERK1/2抑制剂抑制ERK1/2信号通路可下调ASCs的BMP2表达及成骨分化,但抑制p38MAPK信号通路并不能抑制成骨,说明TNF- α 通过激活ERK1/2信号通路促进ASCs成骨分化^[22]。而在人类骨膜细胞成骨过程中,TNF- α 则激活JNK信号通路促进成骨分化。TNF- α 可诱导人类骨膜细胞ERK、JNK磷酸化并促进其碱性磷酸酶(alanine phosphatase, ALP)表达,但并不增加Runx2及骨钙素分泌,JNK信号抑制剂SP600125可减少细胞ALP的表达及矿化^[20]。

此外在其他研究中也发现TNF- α 可以通过MAPK信号通路抑制干细胞向成骨分化。在C₂C₁₂细胞和小鼠胚胎成骨细胞MC₃T₃-E₁成骨分化过程中,BMP2可诱导细胞ALP、钙沉积和Runx2的表达,TNF- α 能抑制BMP2的作用。但TNF- α 不影响

Smads 蛋白的转运及磷酸化,说明 TNF- α 并非作用于 BMP-Smads 信号通路。而在 TNF- α 抑制成骨的同时又伴随着细胞内 p38 及 ERK1/2 蛋白磷酸化水平的增加,使用 p38MAPK、ERK1/2 信号通路抑制剂 SB203580 和 PD98059 能够显著改善细胞 Runx2 的表达,说明 TNF- α 通过 p38MAPK 和 ERK1/2 信号通路抑制细胞成骨分化^[21]。

4 TNF- α 与 NF- κ B 信号通路

NF- κ B 信号通路包含两种激活途径:经典途径和非经典途径^[23]。TNF- α 主要通过前者介导 NF- κ B 信号转导^[24]。NF- κ B 是一个由 p50、p65 两个亚单位所组成的二聚复合体,在静息状态下,NF- κ B 与其抑制物 I κ B α 以无活性的三聚复合体形式存在于细胞浆中。当细胞受到 TNF- α 等炎症因子刺激时,激活的 IKK (IKB kinases) 将 I κ B α 磷酸化,继而 I κ B α 降解,释放出游离的 NF- κ B 二聚体,游离的 NF- κ B 二聚体从胞浆转移至核内与特异性 DNA 位点结合,激活下游靶基因^[25]。所以 I κ B α 降解是活化 NF- κ B 的重要因素,减少或抑制 I κ B α 降解可阻断 NF- κ B 信号通路^[26]。

TNF- α 可通过激活 NF- κ B 信号通路干扰 Wnt 信号通路,影响干细胞的成骨分化。研究发现在 hMSCs 成骨分化过程中,TNF- α 激活 NF- κ B 信号通路后诱导 Smurf1 和 Smurf2 生成,Smurf1、Smurf2 促进胞质内 β -catenin 泛素化及降解,从而抑制 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路,减少 hMSCs 骨钙素、Runx2 及 ALP 的表达。使用 IKK 抑制剂阻断 NF- κ B 信号通路可逆转 TNF- α 导致的成骨抑制^[27]。

TNF- α 也可以通过激活 NF- κ B 信号通路抑制 BMP-Smads 信号通路,阻止干细胞向成骨分化。在 BMP2 诱导的 MC₃T₃-E₁ 细胞成骨分化过程中,TNF- α 可抑制 MC₃T₃-E₁ 细胞的 ALP 表达,但 TNF- α 对 Smad1/5/8 的磷酸化及 Smad1-Smad4 复合体的核转运均无影响。BAY11-7082 为 NF- κ B 抑制剂,使用 BAY11-7082 抑制 NF- κ B 信号通路可逆转 TNF- α 导致的成骨抑制作用。进一步研究发现,TNF- α 可通过激活 NF- κ B 信号通路阻断 DNA 与 Smads 结合至靶基因从而抑制 BMP-Smads 信号通路^[28]。而在骨髓间充质干细胞(marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells, BMSCs)向成骨分化过程中,TNF- α 激活 NF- κ B 信号通路后直接抑制 Smad1/5/8 的磷酸化,影响 BMP-Smads 信号通路抑制 BMSCs 的成骨分化^[29]。

但也有研究发现 TNF- α 激活 NF- κ B 信号通路

后也可直接作用于下游成骨因子,促进干细胞向成骨分化。如 TNF- α 可通过 NF- κ B 信号通路增强牙髓干细胞(Dental pulp stem cells, DPSCs)的 BMP2、ALP、Runx2 和 I 型胶原蛋白(Collagen I, COL I)表达,促进 DPSCs 向成骨分化^[30]。

5 TNF- α 对成骨分化的相关因素

从 TNF- α 与上述信号通路之间的关系来看,在不同类型的干细胞中,TNF- α 可以通过相同的信号通路对干细胞成骨分化产生完全相反的作用;而在同一类型的干细胞中,TNF- α 又可激发不同的信号通路对其成骨分化产生不同的影响。究竟何种因素影响 TNF- α 发挥其促进或抑制干细胞的成骨分化作用值得我们深思。最近的研究发现 TNF- α 的作用时间、作用浓度及作用的干细胞类型可能是 TNF- α 作用差异的主要因素(图 1,2)。

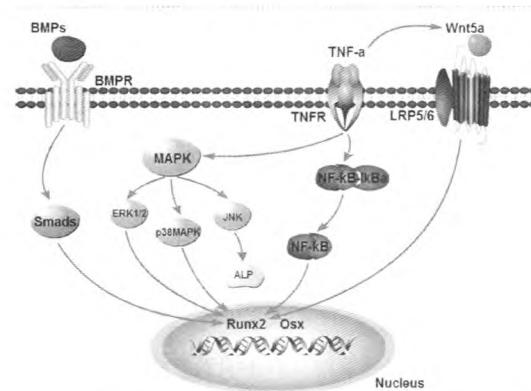


图 1 TNF- α 促进干细胞向成骨分化

Fig. 1 TNF- α promotes stem cell osteogenic differentiation

注:TNF- α 通过激活 NF- κ B、非经典 Wnt 通路及 MAPK 信号通路下的 ERK1/2、p38MAPK、JNK 通路促进干细胞向成骨分化。

Note: TNF-alpha activates NF-kappa B, non-canonical Wnt, and MAPK downstream signaling pathway including ERK1 / 2, p38MAPK, and JNK to promote stem cell osteogenic differentiationTNF

5.1 作用浓度

在同一类型的干细胞中,不同浓度的 TNF- α 可影响其对干细胞的成骨分化作用。在肌源性干细胞(muscle-derived stromal cells, MDSC)成骨分化过程中,TNF- α 对 MDSC 募集的最佳浓度为 1pg/ml,最佳促成骨分化浓度为 1ng/ml;当 TNF- α 浓度超过 1ng/ml 继续增加时则抑制骨形成^[31]。TNF- α 的这种浓度依赖性可能与其在不同浓度时作用的信号通路不同有关。如高浓度 TNF- α (10ng/ml、100ng/ml)可抑制鼠类间充质干细胞 ST2 细胞向成骨分化,阻

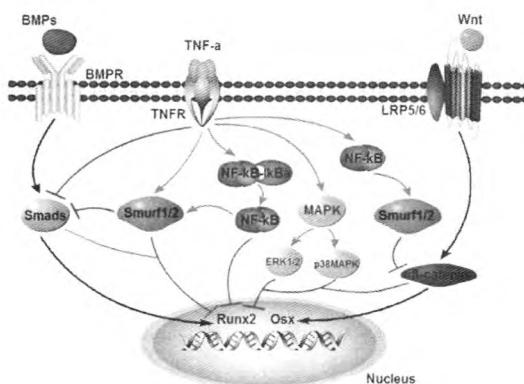


图2 TNF- α 抑制干细胞向成骨分化

Fig. 2 TNF- α inhibits stem cell osteogenic differentiation

注:TNF- α 通过激活 NF- κ B 信号通路直接抑制或通过促进 Smads、 β -catenin 泛素化,继而干扰 BMP-Smads 和经典 Wnt 信号通路抑制干细胞向成骨分化;或通过 MAPK 信号通路下的 ERK1/2、p38MAPK,或直接抑制 BMP-Smads 信号通路抑制干细胞向成骨分化。

Note: TNF- α directly inhibits stem cell osteogenic differentiation by activating NF- κ B signaling pathway, or interferes with BMP-Smads and canonical Wnt signaling pathways by promoting Smads and β -catenin ubiquitination to inhibit stem cell osteogenic differentiation. TNF- α inhibits stem cell osteogenic differentiation by activating MAPK downstream signaling pathway including ERK1/2, p38MAPK or by interfering BMP\Smads directly.

BMPs:骨形态发生蛋白;BMPR:骨形态发生蛋白受体;TNF- α :肿瘤坏死因子- α ;TNFR:肿瘤坏死因子受体;LRP-5/6:低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白 5/6;MAPK:丝裂原活化蛋白激酶;NF- κ B:核转录因子 kappa B;I κ B α :核转录因子 kappa B 抑制蛋白;Smads:Smad 蛋白;Smurfl1/2:泛素连接酶 Smurfl1/2;ERK1/2:细胞外调节蛋白激酶 1/2;p38MAPK:p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶;JNK:c-Jun 氨基末端激酶;ALP:碱性磷酸酶; β -catenin: β -链蛋白;Runx2:成骨转录因子 Runx2;Osx:成骨细胞特异性转录因子 Osterix;Nucleus:细胞核

BMPs: bone morphogegetic proteins; BMPR: bone morphogenetic protein receptor; TNF- α : tumor necrosis factor α ; TNFR: tumor necrosis factor receptor; LRP-5/6: LDL-receptor-related protein 5/6; MAPK: mitogen-activated protein kinase; NF- κ B: nuclear transcription factor kappa B; I κ B α : inhibitor of NF- κ B; Smads: Smad proteins; Smurfl1/2: Smad specific E3 ubiquitin protein ligase 1/2; ERK1/2: extracellular signal-regulated kinases1/2; p38MAPK: p38 mitogen-activated protein kinases; JNK: c-Jun N-terminal kinases; ALP: alkaline phosphatase; β -catenin: Beta-catenin; Runx2: Runt-related transcription factor 2; Osx:Osterix; Nucleus;

断 NF- κ B 信号可逆转其对成骨分化的抑制效果;而低浓度的 TNF- α (0.01 ng/ml、0.1 ng/ml)通过 MAPK 信号通路促进成骨,NF- κ B 抑制剂无阻断效果^[32]。说明在同一类型的干细胞中,不同浓度的 TNF- α 选择性作用不同的信号通路导致促进或抑制成骨。

5.2 作用时间

TNF- α 对干细胞的作用时间也是决定其促进或抑制成骨的主要因素之一。在 ST2 细胞成骨分化过程中,长期(4 周)的 TNF- α 刺激可呈剂量依赖性抑制成骨,抑制 NF- κ B 信号可逆转这种效果,提示长期 TNF- α 刺激可能是通过 NF- κ B 信号通路抑制成骨;而短时(48 小时)的 TNF- α 刺激却作用于 MAPK 信号通路下的 JNK 信号通路促进成骨^[32]。

5.3 干细胞类型

在不同类型的干细胞中,相同浓度的 TNF- α 对成骨分化的作用也不同。如 TNF- α 在 10 ng/ml 浓度时,促进人脂肪基质细胞(human adipose-derived stromal cells, hASCs)和人牙髓干细胞向成骨分化^[2, 30, 33],却抑制 C₂C₁₂、MC₃T₃-E₁、C₃H₁₀T_{1/2} 及小鼠 MSCs 向成骨分化^[28, 34-37],这可能是由于不同类型的干细胞对 TNF- α 的敏感性不同,导致了相同浓度的 TNF- α 作用的信号通路有所差异。

此外,在不同类型的干细胞中,即使 TNF- α 作用于相同的信号通路,其促进或抑制成骨分化的机制也不完全相同^[38, 30, 28, 14]。

最后,许多研究中存在人鼠物种混合使用的情况,如使用鼠源重组 TNF- α 干预人类干细胞,或使用人重组 TNF- α 干预鼠源干细胞,这可能也是影响 TNF- α 成骨作用差异的因素之一。由于鼠源 TNF 含有两种受体:p55(TNFR1)和p75(TNFR2),而人类 TNF 只含有 p55 受体,所以人类 TNF- α 选择性结合 p55 受体,而鼠源 TNF- α 可同时结合两种受体。研究发现 TNF- α 通过受体 p55 抑制成骨分化,虽然 p75 对抑制成骨分化无作用,但它可以增加细胞对 TNF- α 的敏感性^[34]。此外,即使是同一物种的 TNF- α 与干细胞,其成骨作用也会有所不同^[1, 39]。

TNF- α 对干细胞向成骨分化起着双重作用,研究其具体机制对许多疾病的治疗有着重要意义:如在类风湿性关节炎中 TNF- α 抑制骨生成,但在强直性脊柱炎中其又促进骨赘生成。而 TNF- α 的作用时间、作用浓度及作用的干细胞类型可能是其促进或抑制干细胞成骨分化的决定因素,明确上述因素在 TNF- α 与干细胞成骨分化之间的关系,对深入研究炎症因子与膜内成骨有着重要的作用和意义。

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