

· 综述 ·

成骨细胞能量代谢的研究进展

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摘要: 骨骼作为脊椎动物机体运动和支撑的组织器官,对维持机体正常生理功能具有重要的意义。骨骼的生长、矿化和重塑过程都离不开能量代谢。成骨细胞在骨代谢平衡中发挥重要的作用。本文拟从能量代谢的角度综述在骨重塑过程中成骨细胞主要的能量来源和调控机制。

关键词: 成骨细胞;能量代谢;调控;机制

The research progresses on energy metabolism of osteoblasts

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Abstract: As a tissue organ for the movement and support of the vertebrate body, bone is of great significance for maintaining the normal physiological functions of the body. The process of bone growth, mineralization and remodeling is inseparable from energy metabolism. Osteoblasts play an important regulatory role in the balance of bone metabolism. This article intends to review the main energy sources and regulatory mechanisms of osteoblasts in the process of bone remodeling from the perspective of energy metabolism.

Key words: osteoblasts; energy metabolism; regulatory; mechanisms

在骨骼生长发育以及不断重塑的过程中,成骨细胞发挥重要的功能,不断生成新的骨质,增加骨量。成骨细胞分化及功能的异常会引起骨生成障碍、骨平衡紊乱,导致代谢性骨病^[1-3]。成骨细胞分化及发挥功能的不同阶段都需要能量参与,能量代谢的异常,会导致其功能的异常。同时,成骨细胞分泌的激素通过内分泌系统参与机体代谢调控^[4-6]。随着研究的不断深入,近年发现一些与成骨细胞能量代谢相关的骨代谢疾病^[7]。本文将结合近年的研究,对成骨细胞的能量代谢及调控机制作以概述。

1 葡萄糖代谢及调控方式

葡萄糖是骨骼发育和生长的主要能量来源,并

且对维持骨骼系统的稳定至关重要^[8]。骨切片及小鼠颅骨成骨细胞培养研究表明,成骨细胞主要依靠葡萄糖提供能量,以乳酸为主要最终产物。即使在有氧条件下,三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA)也仅起着较小的作用,这种代谢方式称为有氧糖酵解(aerobic glycolysis),即 Warburg 效应^[9]。成骨细胞消耗的葡萄糖中 80% 以上被转化为乳酸^[10-12]。进一步研究^[13]表明,与分化的成骨细胞相比,人类间充质干细胞(human mesenchymal stem cells, hMSCs)更加依赖糖酵解来提供能量。但是, hMSCs 向成骨细胞诱导分化后,线粒体 DNA 的拷贝数、呼吸酶的蛋白亚基、耗氧率和细胞内三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)含量都有所增加,表明线粒体氧化还原功能增强。同样,利用体外小鼠前成骨细胞进行的一项研究^[14]显示,小鼠前成骨细胞也主要通过糖酵解产生 ATP,而成骨向诱导分化后

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氧化磷酸化增加。当成骨细胞矿化后,能量代谢又恢复到以糖酵解代谢为主^[15]。骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, BMSCs)成骨分化过程中氧化磷酸化作用增强,但是葡萄糖氧化磷酸化不是成骨细胞能量代谢的必要方式。用氧化磷酸化抑制剂处理成骨向诱导分化的BMSCs,与非处理组相比,处理组ATP并没有降低,但是成骨分化受到抑制。分析发现,线粒体内三羧酸循环中间产物柠檬酸进入胞质,在ATP柠檬酸裂解酶(ATP citrate lyase, ACLY)作用下转化为乙酰辅酶A,能够使β-Catenin的乙酰化作用及活性增加,进而促进成骨分化^[16]。同时葡萄糖代谢产生的中间代谢产物柠檬酸盐对于维持骨组织磷灰石纳米晶体的结构至关重要,能够增加骨骼的稳定性、强度和抗断裂性^[17-18]。

成骨细胞系基因表达筛查显示,其稳定地表达Glut1、Glut3和Glut4^[19-20]。Glut1是原代成骨细胞的主要葡萄糖转运蛋白,并且能够通过抑制腺苷5'-单磷酸激酶和阻断Runx 2的泛素化来调节Runx 2的翻译后修饰。前成骨细胞中Glut1的选择性敲除,抑制了体外和体内成骨细胞的分化^[21]。Mst1/2激酶是成骨细胞分化过程中葡萄糖摄取的重要调节剂,通过稳定葡萄糖转运蛋白Glut1来调节葡萄糖的摄取。在缺少Mst1/2激酶的情况下,Glut1的表达会丢失,导致AMP依赖性蛋白激酶(AMPK)激活以及Runx2蛋白酶体降解,成骨细胞组织特异性敲除两种Mst1/2激酶,抑制了骨形成^[22]。在成骨细胞分化过程中,p53(一种抑癌基因)的下调增加了Glut1表达,使代谢途径进一步向糖酵解转换^[23]。Glut4也介导了成骨细胞胰岛素刺激的葡萄糖摄取。体外成骨细胞中Glut4的敲低抑制了胰岛素刺激的葡萄糖摄取,减少了成骨细胞的增殖以及成熟成骨细胞的数量。但是体内特异性敲除成骨细胞和骨细胞中的Glut4,小鼠骨表型正常^[24]。Glut3在成骨细胞中的相关研究尚未见报道。

参与成骨细胞糖酵解的调控除了葡萄糖转运蛋白家族外,还包括缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factors, HIF)、Wnt信号、甲状旁腺素(parathyroid hormone, PTH)和Notch信号。

BMSCs、前成骨细胞以及成骨细胞以糖酵解为主的代谢方式可能与骨髓微环境中氧含量较低有关,缺氧会增加缺氧诱导因子及其靶基因的表达,例如Glut1、乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)

以及血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF),这对于糖酵解代谢非常重要^[25]。在前成骨细胞中表达稳定形式的HIF1α,出生后小鼠前成骨细胞中HIF1α通过使成骨细胞群的显著扩增,刺激了松质骨形成。另一方面,HIF1α通过上调丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶1(pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase1, PDK1)和糖酵解关键酶来刺激骨骼中的糖酵解^[26]。

Wnt信号是刺激小鼠和人类骨生长发育的主要调控信号^[27]。Wnt信号能够调控合成代谢功能以及成骨细胞谱系细胞中糖代谢^[28-29]。Wnt3a通过增加糖酵解关键酶的水平诱导糖酵解,此代谢调节通过Wnt共同受体低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白5(low-density lipoprotein receptor-related protein 5, LRP5)介导,并由RAC1下游的mTORC2/AKT信号传导,而不依赖β-Catenin。小鼠中LRP5的缺失会降低出生后的骨量,血清乳酸水平也相应降低。相反,LRP5的激活突变导致糖酵解水平增加,小鼠骨量增加^[30],Wnt3a还上调了丙酮酸脱氢酶活性的负调节剂丙酮酸脱氢酶激酶1,减少了进入TCA的丙酮酸量。成骨细胞组织特异性Lrp5敲除的小鼠,出现高血糖、高胰岛素血症,并且葡萄糖耐量和胰岛素敏感性降低^[31],显示出糖代谢障碍。这些研究充分说明,Wnt信号介导的有氧糖酵解是骨合成代谢的基本程序。

PTH是血清钙水平的关键调节剂,负责调节骨合成代谢。PTH能够刺激成骨细胞有氧糖酵解,增加葡萄糖的消耗和乳酸的产生。与Wnt信号类似,PTH增加了MC3T3-E1细胞中糖酵解酶(己糖激酶2、LDHA和PDK1)的蛋白质水平。放射性标记的葡萄糖实验表明,PTH可抑制葡萄糖进入三羧酸循环。进一步分析其机制,有氧糖酵解的增加是继PTH诱导的胰岛素样生长因子(insulin-like Growth Factor, IGF)信号之后产生,而IGF的代谢作用取决于mTORC2的激活。PTH功能的实现依赖于环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)、IGF1R和磷脂酰肌醇-3-羟激酶(phosphatidylinositol-3-hydroxykinase, PI3K)/AKT/雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合体2(mammalian target of rapamycin Complex 2, mTORC2)信号的激活。重要的是,糖酵解的药理干扰会抑制间歇性PTH的骨合成代谢作用。说明PTH通过IGF信号刺激有氧糖酵解有助于骨合成代谢^[32]。

经典Notch信号在骨形成中起负调节作用。

Notch 信号对骨骼发挥作用的机制之一是抑制早期成骨细胞中的糖酵解和随后的成骨细胞分化。Notch 2 激活后, NICD(Notch 细胞内结构域)结构域释放, 易位至细胞核, 与转录因子 RBPjk 和转录共激活因子 Maml1-3 (mastermind-like transcriptional coactivator) 相互作用, 并诱导尚未被识别的阻遏物的转录激活, 进而抑制糖酵解酶、线粒体复合体 I 基因的表达, 导致线粒体呼吸作用、超氧化物产生和腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶 (adenosine monophosphate activated protein kinase, AMPK) 活性降低^[33]。在成骨细胞和骨细胞中, PTH 能够抑制 Notch 信号的传导, 同时增加了这两种途径协同影响成骨细胞代谢的可能性^[34]。

2 氨基酸代谢及调控机制

膳食蛋白质的摄入量与骨骼健康密切相关, 成骨细胞表达的氨基酸受体和转运蛋白可根据氨基酸利用率的波动来调节细胞能量代谢^[35]。颅骨和长骨外植体中谷氨酰胺的摄取和代谢活跃^[36]。稳定的同位素示踪实验已提供直接证据, 表明在 Wnt3a 诱导的成骨细胞分化过程中, 谷氨酰胺转化为三羧酸循环中间产物 α -酮戊二酸 (a-KG), 进一步氧化转化为柠檬酸盐, 增加线粒体中的能量产生^[37]。BMSCs 的增殖和分化都需要谷氨酰胺代谢的参与, 谷氨酸代谢异常会导致 BMSCs 增殖和分化异常, 进而影响骨平衡^[38]。研究人员^[39]发现, 骨骼干细胞 (skeletal stem cells, SSCs) 即 BMSCs, 成骨向分化消耗较多的谷氨酰胺, 谷氨酰胺酶 (glutaminase, GLS) 催化谷氨酰胺生成谷氨酸, 谷氨酸进一步转化为 α -酮戊二酸。 α -酮戊二酸作为三羧酸循环代谢中间物, 对于 SSCs 增殖、分化和定位非常重要。SSCs 特异性敲除 GLS 后, 骨量明显减少。细胞培养实验发现, 含有 5.5 mmol/L 葡萄糖的培养基足以实现原发性颅盖骨成骨细胞和人成骨细胞细胞系的最大增殖。但是, 当刺激细胞矿化时, 葡萄糖不足以支持其能量需求。只有在细胞培养基中补充葡萄糖和谷氨酰胺后, 才能在培养物中观察到高水平的骨钙素表达和矿化结节, 显示了谷氨酰胺对骨矿化的重要性^[40]。

Wnt 信号可正向调控谷氨酰胺代谢并且促进骨骼合成代谢^[28]。在 Wnt3a 诱导的成骨细胞分化过程中, Wnt3a 刺激谷氨酰胺在 TCA 中的分解代谢, 该反应需要 mTORC1 的激活, 不依赖 β -Catenin。Wnt 诱导的谷氨酰胺浓度的降低触发了 GCN2

(general control nonderepressible 2) 介导的整合应激反应 (integrated stress response, ISR), ISR 激活了成骨细胞分化过程中促进蛋白质合成代谢的基因表达。在模拟人骨硬化症的 Wnt 信号过度活跃的小鼠模型中, GLS 的药理抑制导致的谷氨酰胺分解代谢受阻或 GCN2 的缺失抑制了过多的骨形成^[37]。该研究说明, 谷氨酰胺不仅是重要的能源提供者, 而且还是成骨细胞蛋白质合成的重要调控因子。另外, 雌激素相关受体 α (estrogen-related receptor α , ERR α) 能够与 GLS 启动子上的响应元件结合, 诱导 GLS 的转录。抑制 ERR α /GLS 通路, hMSCs 成骨向分化受抑制^[41]。miR-206 可以直接与 GLS mRNA 的 3'-UTR 区结合, 导致 GLS 表达和谷氨酰胺代谢受到抑制, 进而抑制 BMSCs 向成骨分化^[42]。

3 脂肪酸代谢及调控机制

成骨细胞可摄取脂肪酸并且通过 β -氧化提供能量, 脂肪酸的利用受到激素的控制。例如, 维生素 D 刺激脂肪酸利用而胰岛素减少脂肪酸利用^[43], 研究^[44]预测棕榈酸酯的氧化产生的能量相当于成骨细胞利用葡萄糖获得能量的 40%~80%。体外诱导成骨细胞进一步骨向分化, 脂肪酸氧化显著增加, 矿化的成骨细胞中脂肪酸分解代谢活性比增殖细胞高 3 倍。体外抑制成骨细胞脂肪酸氧化能够抑制其矿化和生长^[45,46]。正在生长发育的小鼠和大鼠膳食适当添加不饱和脂肪酸, 对成骨细胞的性能具有积极作用, 能够降低骨质疏松症的风险^[47]。左旋肉碱和硫酸脱氢表雄酮 (dehydroepiandrosteronesulfate, DHEAS) 能够通过脂肪酸代谢促进能量产生, 其含量随着年龄的增长而下降, 体外成骨细胞培养, 左旋肉碱单独处理或与 DHEAS 联合处理均可增加棕榈酸的氧化, 而单独左旋肉碱或单独 DHEAS 处理可增加碱性磷酸酶 (alkaline phosphatase, ALP) 活性和 I 型胶原蛋白 (collagen type I, Col1a1) 水平。这表明, 在体外成骨细胞中, 左旋肉碱可以增加能量产生, 左旋肉碱和 DHEAS 可以提高骨形成蛋白的产生^[48]。此外, 去卵巢大鼠 (骨质疏松症模型) 应用左旋肉碱口服补充剂可防止骨质流失^[49]。成熟成骨细胞中的肉碱棕榈酰转移酶 2 (carnitine palmitoyl transferase 2, Cpt2) 敲除产生了性别差异的骨表型, 雄性仅在青春期快速生长阶段表现出小梁骨体积的短暂减少, 而雌性在发育和成熟整个生命周期, 骨小梁均未达到峰值体积, 并且在股骨远端和 L5 椎骨中表现出骨量减少, 添加外源雌激素可加剧这种缺

^{50]}。高水平 Omega-3 脂肪酸喂养的年轻小鼠,表现出更加快速的软骨细胞增殖和分化能力,加速软骨生长,高水平 Omega-3 脂肪酸有助于形成更好的骨小梁和骨皮质结构,并且能够增加骨量、增强骨硬度^[51]。以上这些研究表明脂肪酸的利用是维持正常骨骼结构的关键因素之一,而且受到性激素的调节。

小鼠体内和体外研究均表明,LRP 介导的 Wnt 信号增强了成熟成骨细胞的脂肪酸氧化。成骨细胞和骨细胞中 LRP5 或 LRP6 的特异性敲除会减少小鼠的骨量。LRP5 和 LRP6 敲除的前成骨细胞体外分化受到损害,颅骨前成骨细胞未能分化成成熟成骨细胞,而是获得了软骨细胞样表型,骨骼发育需要 LRP5 和 LRP6 的表达^[52]。经典 Wnt/β-Catenin 信号也参与调控成骨细胞的脂肪酸代谢^[53]。体外成

骨细胞实验显示,刺激 Wnt 信号增强了脂肪酸的分解代谢,β-Catenin 的遗传缺陷显著降低了油酸盐的氧化,同时减少了成骨细胞的成熟并代偿性增加了糖酵解代谢。成骨细胞特异性 β-Catenin 基因缺陷的小鼠呈现出低骨质量表型且白色脂肪组织质量增加、血脂异常和胰岛素敏感性受损,其原因是 β-Catenin 基因突变体导致骨骼中介导脂肪酸 β 氧化的酶表达水平降低。这些结果表明,Wnt 信号对脂肪酸利用的影响是通过其经典的信号通路完成^[54]。

综合以上研究,成骨细胞能量代谢方式比较明确,以有氧糖酵解为主,葡萄糖氧化磷酸化、氨基酸代谢和脂肪酸代谢为辅,并受 Wnt 信号、PTH、Notch 信号的影响(图 1)。骨细胞的能量代谢方式目前尚未见报道。

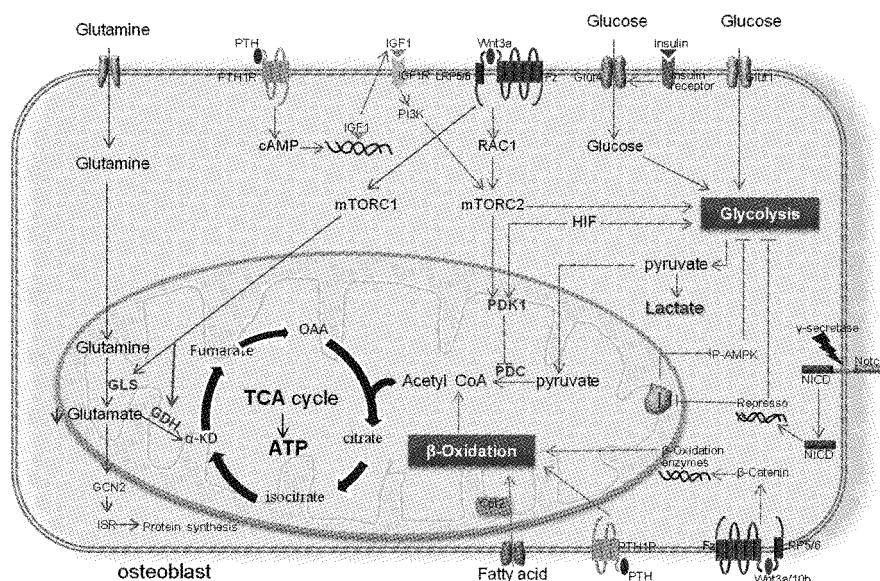


图 1 成骨细胞的能量代谢及调控机制示意图

Fig.1 Model for energy metabolism and regulatory mechanisms of osteoblast

4 展望

骨质疏松症的主要特征是在成骨细胞与破骨细胞共同作用下骨量下降和骨三维结构遭到破坏^[55]。骨质疏松性骨折导致老年人生活质量下降,是老年人常见的死亡原因之一^[56]。通过对成骨细胞与破骨细胞能量代谢特征的研究,有望进一步寻找可控靶点,对骨质疏松症的发生进行有效的干预。

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