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(收稿日期:2023-01-22 修回日期:2023-06-18)

• 综 述 • DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2023.21.027

去整合素-金属蛋白质酶 12 在妇产科相关疾病中的研究进展

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摘 要:去整合素-金属蛋白酶(ADAM)是一种膜结合或分泌蛋白,其家族成员分布广、功能多,影响人体的一系列生理病理过程并参与众多疾病的调节。去整合素-金属蛋白酶 12(ADAM12)作为该家族的成员之一,通过对细胞黏附、转移、侵袭、蛋白质水解、信号传递等生物学活动的影响来调节细胞表型。ADAM12 在多种肿瘤、炎症、正常妊娠中等都有明显过表达,但在不良妊娠中这种过表达受到抑制甚至低于正常水平,如复发性流产和子宫内膜异位症等。低表达的 ADAM12 和妊娠的不良结局密切相关,先兆子痫和 21-三体综合征的母体血清中 ADAM12 也呈低表达,提示 ADAM12 有筛查疾病的潜力。该综述通过回顾 ADAM12 的结构和功能,阐述了 ADAM12 在妇产科相关疾病中的研究进展。

关键词:去整合素-金属蛋白酶 12; 乳腺癌; 复发性流产; 标志物

中图法分类号:R714.2 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1672-9455(2023)21-3220-04

Research progress of a disintegrin and metalloprotease 12 in related disease of obstetrics and gynecology

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Abstract: A desintegrin and metalloproteinase (ADAM) is a kind of membrane-binding or secreted proteins, whose members are widely distributed with many functions, affecting a series of physiological and pathological processes of the human body and participating in the regulation of many diseases. A desintegrin and metalloproteinase 12 (ADAM12), as a member of ADAM, regulates cell phenotypes by influencing biological activities such as cell adhesion, metastasis, invasion, proteolysis, signaling transmission and so on. ADAM12 has obvious overexpression in a variety of tumors, inflammation, normal pregnancy and so on, but in adverse pregnancy, the overexpression is inhibited and even shows a lower expression than normal level, such as in recurrent abortion and endometriosis. ADAM12 with low expression is closely related to adverse outcome of pregnancy, and low expression of maternal serum in children with preeclampsia and 21-trisomy syndrome has also been found in recent years, indicating ADAM12 has potential for future disease screening. This review briefly demonstrates the research progress of ADAM12 in related diseases of obstetrics and gynecology by reviewing the structure and function of ADAM12.

Key words: a disintegrin and metalloprotease 12; breast cancer; recurrent abortion; markers

去整合素-金属蛋白酶 12(ADAM12)涉及疾病非常广泛,尤其是在肿瘤疾病方面^[1],而对于妊娠生理类肿瘤活动及其他妇科疾病的研究也有涉及,但尚未对其进行系统的归纳总结。本文主要针对 ADAM12 在妇产科疾病中的进展进行综述,主要介绍了 ADAM12 在乳腺癌、自然流产、胎儿生长受限、子宫内膜异位症等疾病中的研究现状,探讨了 ADAM12 在妇产科相关疾病中作为一种非侵入性检测和靶向治疗的新策略,为进一步加大 ADAM12 在妇产科相关疾病中的分子机制研究提供临床参考。

1 ADAM12 的结构

ADAM12 具有去整合素-金属蛋白酶(ADAM)家族共同的结构特征,即其结构从 N-末端开始有一个信号肽、前体结构域、金属蛋白结构域、去整合素样结构域、富含半胱氨酸结构域、表皮生长因子(EGF)样结构域、跨膜结构域及细胞质结构域^[2]。ADAM12 位于人类染色体 10q26.2^[3],由于微小 RNA(mRNA)的剪切作用,ADAM12 具有 2 种亚型结构:(1)膜结合型 ADAM12(ADAM12-L),具有较为完整的 ADAM 家族结构;(2)分泌型 ADAM12(ADAM12-S),缺乏膜结合结构域和细胞质结构域^[4]。

2 ADAM12 的功能

2.1 催化活性 ADAM12 的催化活性主要来自金属蛋白结构域^[5]。有研究表明 ADAM12-L 与 EGF 受体(EGFR)配体,如 EGF、肝素结合 EGF(HB-EGF)、β 细胞蛋白和催产素酶的外域脱落有关,而 ADAM12-S 可以切割胰岛素样生长因子结合蛋白^[3]。ADAM12 催化作用的范围也非常广泛,IEGUCHI 等^[6]研究证明 ADAM12 特异性切割肾上腺素-A1,增强了肺血管通透性,从而诱发了肺转移,当抑制 ADAM12 介导的肾上腺素-A1 裂解时,肺转移显著减少。

2.2 细胞黏附 YAGAMI-HIROMASA 等^[7]在研究成肌细胞融合的相关基因时发现了 ADAM12,此

后的研究逐渐发现 ADAM12 介导胚胎形成和发育过程中的单核滋养层细胞融合形成合体滋养层细胞、介导成骨细胞前期融合形成多核成熟破骨细胞及骨巨细胞瘤中多核巨细胞的形成,越来越多的研究发现 ADAM12 的细胞黏附功能更多是参与多种肿瘤的发展,如 YIN 等^[8]通过构建非霍奇金淋巴瘤细胞黏附模型之后,用反转录聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)和蛋白质印迹法分析黏附模型,结果显示 ADAM12 在悬浮细胞中低表达,在贴壁细胞中高表达,并通过 AKT 信号通路促进其在弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤中细胞黏附。

2.3 信号传导 ADAM12 之所以有如此广泛的功能可能主要归功于它直接或间接地介导各种信号传导,对细胞增殖、迁移和侵袭产生影响。DUAN 等^[9]在研究 ADAM12-S 在小细胞肺癌(SCLC)中的作用时通过蛋白质组学和生化分析发现,ADAM12-S 通过上调 HK1 促进 SCLC 细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭。

3 ADAM12 在妇产科相关疾病进展中的作用和临床意义

3.1 ADAM12 对妇产科相关癌症进展的影响 近些年来有许多关于 ADAM12 对妇产科相关癌症方面的研究,如 ADAM12 在促进乳腺癌转移方面的作用,WANG 等^[10]研究证明低氧通过激活表皮生长因子-黏附激酶(EGFR-FAK)信号通路,以低氧诱导因子依赖性方式诱导 ADAM12 介导的 HB-EGF 脱落,导致乳腺癌细胞迁移、侵袭和远处转移;WANG 等^[11]研究发现 ADAM12-L 过表达导致癌基因信号通路 p-Akt 和 p-ERK 表达水平升高,这些改变增强了乳腺癌细胞的生长和侵袭能力,相反沉默 ADAM12 降低了 p-Akt 的水平,也降低了乳腺癌细胞的存活率和侵袭能力;RUFF 等^[12]证明非恶性乳腺上皮细胞系 MCF10A 中转化生长因子-β(TGF-β)诱导的上皮间质转化(EMT)增加了 ADAM12-L 的表达,从而诱导细胞间接触的丧失、肌动蛋白细胞骨架的重组、EMT 标

志物水平的上调和化学耐受性的增加。在乳腺癌的筛查诊治过程中,针对 ADAM12 蛋白及相关信号分子的非侵入性检测^[13]和相应的靶向治疗^[14],对乳腺癌患者而言是一种新的希望,但其在常见妇产科相关癌症如人绒毛膜癌^[15]、卵巢癌^[16]、宫颈癌^[17]等疾病中的研究较少。但 ADAM12 的高表达水平往往预示着临床预后不良,同时肿瘤浸润增加和手术细胞减灭术成功率降低。

3.2 ADAM12 对胚胎滋养层细胞相关疾病的影响 ADAM12 在肿瘤细胞中往往是过表达的,这种过表达上调了多种肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移、侵袭能力和肿瘤内部血管塑造能力,这在早期正常胚胎滋养层细胞中貌似同样适用,ADAM12 调控早期滋养层细胞的融合和对子宫内膜的侵袭及相关区域新血管塑造,这对胎盘控制营养、气体和废物交换功能及胎儿的生长发育至关重要,并且其在早期异常胚胎滋养层细胞中呈低表达^[18],AGHABABAEI 等^[19]研究表明小干扰 RNA (siRNA) 定向敲低 ADAM12 表达抑制了滋养层细胞的侵袭,而 ADAM12 过表达则促进滋养层细胞模型中细胞的迁移和侵袭;在胎盘绒毛外植体培养物中,siRNA 定向的 ADAM12 沉默显著抑制了滋养层细胞柱的生长,此外 ADAM12-S 的催化活性促进滋养层侵袭和柱外生长。BIADASIEWICZ 等^[20]研究表明在原发性细胞增生(CTB)和孕早期外植体培养物中用 siRNA 沉默 ADAM12 基因时,滋养层细胞活力受到显著抑制;相反,ADAM12 上调滋养层细胞系 SGHPL-5 中的亚型特异性过表达,增强了细胞的侵袭能力。众多研究表明 ADAM12 可能是引起妊娠不良等众多疾病的指标,如 LAIGAARD 等^[21]对 324 例正常妊娠女性和 160 例妊娠期发生先兆子痫女性的血清样本进行检测,结果显示妊娠期发生先兆子痫女性血清 ADAM12 水平显著低于正常妊娠女性($P<0.05$);胎儿生长受限(FGR)是指胎儿在母体内无法生长到遗传基因潜力大小的一种病理现象^[22],影响 5%~10% 妊娠疾病,是围生期死亡的第二大常见原因^[23]。导致 FGR 的原因基本上是胎儿-胎盘-母体单位固有的疾病,胎儿营养不良及限制胎儿生长的子宫内空间限制。许多研究结果显示,ADAM12 可以作为先兆子痫^[24-25]、FGR^[26]和自然流产及复发性自然流产等不良妊娠的标志物,达到尽早筛查和诊断疾病的目的。

3.3 对妇产科其他疾病的影响 ADAM12 除了对妇产科相关癌症和胚胎滋养层细胞相关疾病有影响,还对子宫肌瘤、子宫内膜异位症和 21-三体综合征等有一定影响。GUO 等^[27]在揭示长链非编码 RNA (lncRNA) 和 mRNA 在子宫平滑肌瘤(ULMs)中的潜在作用时发现,在子宫肌瘤细胞中显著上调的 lncRNA

Intergenic 10 可能有助于平滑肌瘤的生长,在 lncRNA Intergenic 10 敲低子宫平滑肌瘤细胞中 ADAM12 的表达水平降低,表明 Intergenic 10 正调节其邻近基因 ADAM12 的表达。MILLER 等^[28]研究发现 ADAM12 在子宫内膜异位细胞培养中 HB-EGF 脱落中起核心作用,当 ADAM12 被抑制剂 PA12 抑制或 siRNA 沉默时,减少 HB-EGF 外域脱落和细胞迁移,同时 ADAM12 抑制代表了一种减少子宫内膜异位症细胞迁移的补充治疗策略。有研究表明 ADAM12 具有与 21-三体综合征现有标志物相似的鉴别能力,ADAM12 联合其他标志物可以提高早、中期 21-三体综合征的诊断灵敏度^[29]。

4 展 望

乳腺癌是中国乃至全世界女性癌症和死亡的主要原因,但引起女性死亡的原因大多并非原发性疾病本身而是乳腺癌的转移,这就需要临床工作者在乳腺癌发生远处转移前做好疾病筛查、前期诊治和了解乳腺癌的演变和进展。作为一种多通路、多功能、多靶点并在乳腺癌中明显过表达的分子蛋白,ADAM12 有潜质成为预测乳腺癌发生远处转移的指标,而对其他癌症的预后效果也需要在未来进行进一步探索。自 1995 年 ADAM12 被发现以来^[6],研究者们对 ADAM12 的研究从未停止,他们逐渐发现 ADAM12 与细胞增殖、转移、侵袭、黏附、信号传导等密切相关。ADAM12 在人体细胞中的表达情况提示 ADAM12 与人类疾病的联系越来越多,异常的高水平表达预示着大多数疾病的进展及预后不良,但妊娠过程中低表达 ADAM12 却预示着胎儿或胚胎的发育不良,未来可从疾病诊治和筛查方面对 ADAM12 开展进一步的研究。本研究通过对 ADAM12 在妇产科相关疾病中的研究进展进行综述发现关于 ADAM12 的研究多数与乳腺癌相关,并且以病例分析为主,而缺乏 ADAM12 在妇产科相关疾病中的机制研究,笔者今后将从 ADAM12 的作用机制方面进一步深入研究。

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