

ceRNA 调控网络在多囊卵巢综合征中的研究进展

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【摘要】 竞争性内源 RNA (ceRNA)调控网络是近年来国内外的研究热点,它们可参与多种疾病相关基因的转录及转录后调控。多囊卵巢综合征严重威胁女性健康。随着对人类基因组和 RNA 的深入研究,ceRNAs 假说被提出。越来越多的证据表明长链非编码 RNA (lncRNAs)、微小 microRNAs (miRNAs)、环状 RNA (circRNA)和信使 RNA (mRNAs)是细胞生理和病理过程的重要调节因子。近年来的研究呈现,ceRNA 网络(ceRNets)参与了多囊卵巢综合征的发生发展。

【关键词】 竞争性内源性 RNA;多囊卵巢综合征;长链非编码 RNA;环状 RNA;微小 RNA

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【Abstract】 Competitive endogenous RNA (ceRNA) regulatory network has been a hot topic at home and abroad in recent years. They can participate in the transcriptional and post transcriptional regulation of various disease-related genes. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a serious threat to women's health. With the further study of the human genome and RNA, the ceRNAs hypothesis has been proposed. More and more evidence show that long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs), microRNAs (miRNAs), circular RNAs (circRNA), and messenger RNAs (mRNAs) are important regulators of cell physiological and pathological processes. Recent studies have shown that ceRNA networks (ceRNets) are involved in the development of PCOS.

【Key words】 ceRNA; Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS); lncRNA; circRNA; miRNA

多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)是女性最常见的一种慢性生殖疾病之一,其对育龄期女性短期及长远生存健康产生重要影响^[1],其不仅是生育女性不孕的重要原因之一^[2],更是与各类内分泌代

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谢紊乱疾病密切相关^[3]。对于该病的调治,尽管国内外发布了众多指南,但目前仍无统一的标准。虽然其病因不明,但大部分学者偏向于PCOS是多因素的,并认为遗传因素在其发生和维持中起着关键作用^[4]。确定ceRNAs在PCOS发病中的作用、加强对该疾病发生过程的认识,可以为预防及诊疗提供新思路。

1 ceRNA与调控网络

ceRNA假说是由SALMENA等^[5]于2011年首次提出的,多个团队已从多方面验证了此假说。该假说认为如果RNA分子具备与RNAs结合的miRNA反应元件(MREs),那么就可以作为ceRNA,包括circRNA、lncRNA和假基因转录物等,从而通过基因的沉默、激活等影响miRNA的表达^[6-7]。近年来研究发现,ceRNA机制除广泛在各类癌症并在肿瘤的基因调控及肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭、转移、凋亡、细胞周期等生物过程中发挥作用,也在其他疾病的生发过程中起重要作用。竞争性内源性RNA网络(ceRNETS)是由ceRNA-miRNA-mRNA构成的网络系统。在此网络中,miRNA是一种内源性非编码RNA分子,大小18~22个核苷酸,能够通过MREs结合靶基因的3'非翻译区(UTRs)中的互补序列,抑制蛋白质编码基因的表达,多项研究报道了在PCOS患者的血液循环^[8-11]、脂肪组织(AT)^[11]、卵泡液和颗粒细胞^[12-13]中miRNAs表达的改变,提示miRNAs在这种疾病的病理生理学中产生效力,如参与细胞分化、增殖、凋亡、迁徙等多种生命活动;lncRNA是一种内源性RNA分子,长度大于200个核苷酸^[14],一个mRNA与一个或多个lncRNAs相关^[15];CircRNA是一种特殊RNA,呈闭合环状,是前体mRNA在可变剪切后5'端和3'端反向共价连接而成^[16],其不受相关外切酶影响,稳定表达,不易分解,作为ceRNA的新成员,作为“miRNA海绵”竞争性结合miRNA,从而影响基因的表达^[17]。

外泌体是一个微小的膜泡,为直径40~100 nm的脂质双分子层膜结构,含有蛋白质、脂质和核酸,如DNA、mRNAs、miRNAs、ciRNA和lncRNAs。其充任信号分子可以传递给其他细胞来改变它们的功能^[18],因其可被大多数细胞分泌,以下有部分研究提取的是相关组织成分内的外泌体,此作统一叙述。

2 PCOS外周血中ceRNA及调控网络的研究

近年来,随着精准医学的发展,关于外周血ceRNA网络与疾病相关研究越来越多,主要有各种疾病相关的发生、发展、转归、预后等,以肿瘤研究居多,外周血标本采集相对简单,对PCOS患者外周血中的ceRNA网络的研究,有助于阐明其与胰岛素抵抗、类固醇激素合成等的关系,从而有助于疾病的诊断及治疗。但关于PCOS外周循环的研究,目前大多停留于关于某一个miRNA及某一种ceRNA的异常表达的分

析;例如,多种miRNA高表达,血清中miR-204的高表达通过TLR4/NF- κ B途径的失活而改善PCOS的胰岛素抵抗(IR)^[19];PCOS患者血清miRNA-146a相比非PCOS组明显升高,miRNA-146a高表达组的PCOS患者妊娠不良率高^[20-21];在PCOS患者中,肥胖人群的淋巴细胞中miR-21、miR-27a、miR-27b的表达水平均明显高于非肥胖人群^[22],提示miR-21、miR-27a、miR-27b可能参与PCOS肥胖的进展。王洁等^[23]通过分析PCOS患者血清外泌体中差异表达miRNAs及功能,得到hsa-miR-378d、hsa-miR-378b、hsa-miR-4772-3p等表达上调,hsa-miR-5090、hsa-miR-3680-3p、hsa-miR-6836-5p等表达下调,分析PCOS患者这些miRNAs差异表达与激素合成相关,可参与调控胰岛素信号受体通路^[23]。对于血清ceRNA同样如此,缺少系统网络的研究,PCOS患者lncRNA-SRA(类固醇受体RNA激活剂)表达明显升高且lncRNA-SRA表达与BMI呈正相关^[24]、lncRNA-Xist表达水平降低且与PCOS患者的不良妊娠结局显著相关^[25]、胰岛素抵抗的PCOS患者的血清lncRNA GAS5降低^[26]。有研究首次发现PCOS患者外周血白细胞lncRNA H19的表达明显升高,提示对于易感人群,lncRNA H19可能是多囊卵巢综合征早期内分泌和代谢紊乱的一个有用的生物标志物^[27]。吴筱莎等^[28]通过探究PCOS患者血清特异性lncRNA表达谱及下游mRNA通路,发现差异表达的lncRNA下游调控基因的生物学功能涵盖细胞生长、活化、表观遗传学调控等,PCOS患者血清特异性lncRNA表达谱有望为该病的诊断提供分子生物学标记、lncRNA-SRLR的过度表达导致IL-6的上调,并促进人颗粒样肿瘤细胞(KGN)的凋亡,血浆循环中lncRNA-SRLR水平可能是PCOS治疗的潜在靶点^[29]。目前人外周血CircRNA与PCOS相关性报道较少,如PCOS血浆hsacirc0067716和hsacirc0071869表达上调hsacirc0008537表达下调。

3 PCOS卵泡液中ceRNA及调控网络的研究

另外,卵泡液是卵母细胞生成过程中产生的,其成分非常复杂,直接或间接对卵细胞的生发、成熟及内分泌产生复杂作用。临床卵泡液标本采集相对容易,大多来源于体外胚胎移植(IVF)时,对PCOS患者的卵泡液中的ceRNA及调控网络的研究,将逐步地证明其与卵泡发育成熟等的关系,并让卵泡液测定逐渐用于预测不孕、辅助生殖效益及妊娠结局等成为可能^[30]。为进一步阐释PCOS发病机制,近年来关于PCOS患者卵泡液中ceRNA的研究也逐渐增多,其中以lncRNA研究为主。

HUANG等^[31]采用qRT-PCR技术检测卵丘细胞(CCs)中lncRNA即Prader-Willi区非蛋白编码RNA2(PWRN2),证实了lncRNA(PWRN2)与多囊

卵巢综合征(PCOS)卵母细胞核成熟相关,创建的PWRN2-miR-92b-TMEM120BceRNA网络显示,PWRN2降低miR-92b-3p与TMEM120B靶结合的有效性,从而影响PCOS卵母细胞核成熟过程。另有研究得到PCOS患者卵泡液外泌体中lncRNA DNMT1、2、3a和H19的表达水平明显减低、SGK1表达显著增加,GO及KEGG分析表明,它们参与卵母细胞分裂增殖以及糖代谢信号通路、胰岛素抵抗^[20]。有团队在小鼠PCOS模型的卵巢组织及颗粒细胞中得到lncRNA HOTAIR通过与miR-130a竞争性结合上调PCOS小鼠IGF1的表达,加重内分泌紊乱和颗粒细胞凋亡^[32]。有研究首次采用大样本实验发现在PCOS患者颗粒细胞lncRNA牛磺酸上调基因1(TUG1)水平显著升高,并证明在多囊卵巢综合征GCs中TUG1表达的增加可能导致卵泡过度激活和生长,并可能破坏优势卵泡的选择^[33-34]。颗粒细胞中lncRNA-ZFAS1可与miR-129结合,促进HMGB1的表达,从而影响PCOS患者的内分泌紊乱、卵巢颗粒细胞增殖和凋亡^[35]。另有团队从ceRNA网络中得到miR-486-5p及其唯一的靶基因PRELID2,并证明其靶点位于PRELID2'UTR,靶向作用参与卵泡细胞发育^[36]。LIU等^[37]通过研究lncRNA PVT1/miR-17-5p/张力素同源基因(PTEN)轴在PCOS患者颗粒细胞的作用,发现PCOS患者卵巢颗粒细胞及卵泡液中miR-17-5p的过度表达导致PTEN的下调、促进细胞增殖及抑制PCOS的卵巢细胞凋亡。其中磷酸酶和PTEN编码的是一种肿瘤抑制蛋白,该蛋白是PI3K/AKT通路的负性调节因子,几种转录因子正、负方向调控PTEN的表达^[38],许多miRNAs与PTEN具有功能性相互作用并抑制其表达。可见lncRNAs、miRNAs在OGCs中的异常表达可能是多囊卵巢综合征发生的主要因素,也是治疗PCOS的潜在靶点。

关于circRNA在PCOS卵泡液中的研究仍在起步阶段^[39],停留在单一的circRNA表达水平。MA等^[40]初步得到PCOS患者卵丘颗粒细胞中hsacirc0043533和hsacirc0043532显著高表达,hsacirc0097636的表达明显下降;初步验证了结合hsacirc0097636与睾酮诊断PCOS的可能性。circRNA_103827和cirrna_104816可能参与糖代谢、有丝分裂细胞周期和卵巢甾体生成,两者年龄相关性上调可能是卵泡微环境受损的潜在指标,可用于预测IVF预后,改善女性不孕治疗^[41]。PCOS颗粒细胞hsacirc00001577显著上调及hsacirc00020093显著下调^[42]、尽管逐渐有实验得到许多差异表达的circRNA,但今后对circRNA在PCOS发生发展过程中的确切分子机制还需要进一步的研究。

4 展望

PCOS严重威胁生育期女性生殖健康及长期健康管理,需要长期管理,发病率呈上升趋势,但其病因仍

未明确,其中遗传因素在其生发过程中起着关键作用,上述研究通过测定女性外周血、卵泡液及颗粒细胞等不同组织中的ceRNA并构建网络阐释了许多ceRNA通过影响PCOS激素代谢、胰岛素抵抗、卵泡发育及代谢等来参与PCOS病发生过程,但通过不同研究得到的差异性表达的RNAs及构建的ceRNA网络的重复性不高,这可能除与研究中的样本量有关,还与PCOS疾病的多源性控制相关,且miRNA的多靶标性使构建ceRNA网络多元化,对于PCOS的诊断,目前仍无可信分子生物学标记物,若可通过大样本筛选出灵敏性、特异性均较高的ceRNAs,继续加强对治疗PCOS的潜在靶点的研究,将有望促进PCOS诊断治疗的发展,进而简化临床诊疗流程。此外,关于ceRNAs在PCOS患者的辅助生殖效果及妊娠结局等的研究甚少,尤其是circRNA,有待科研者投入进一步研究。

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