

综述

ATP结合盒蛋白G超家族成员2在肺癌中的表达及意义

徐建华¹, 江萍¹, 邓炯²

1. 昆明医科大学病理学与病理生理学系, 昆明 650032; 2. 上海交通大学基础医学院病理生理系细胞分化与凋亡教育部重点实验室, 上海 200025

[摘要] 肺癌细胞的干性和耐药性是重要的恶性指标。ATP结合盒蛋白G超家族成员2 (ATP-binding cassette superfamily G member 2, ABCG2) 是细胞表面的ATP结合盒蛋白家族的成员之一, 依赖ATP可将药物排到细胞外。ABCG2定位于人多种肿瘤细胞的膜上, 它的表达与肿瘤化学治疗多药耐药性紧密相关, 目前被认为是肺癌干细胞鉴定的辅助群体标志物。此外, ABCG2的一些单核苷酸多态性与肺癌多药耐药性存在显著相关性。该文就最新ABCG2相关研究进展进行总结和归纳, 重点介绍ABCG2基因的表达调控、ABCG2与肺癌干性的关系以及ABCG2的单核苷酸多态性与肺癌耐药性的相关性研究, 以期为肺癌患者的临床治疗提供新的策略。

[关键词] ATP结合盒蛋白G超家族成员2; 肺癌; 细胞干性; 耐药性

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Expression and significance of ATP-binding cassette superfamily G member 2 in lung cancer

XU Jian-hua¹, JIANG Ping¹, DENG Jiong²

1. Department of Pathology and Pathophysiology, Kunming Medical University, Kunming 650032, China; 2. Key laboratory of Cell Differentiation and Apoptosis of Chinese Ministry of Education, Department of Pathophysiology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University College of Basic Medical Sciences, Shanghai 200025, China

[Abstract] The stemness and drug resistance of lung cancer cells are important features of malignancy. ATP-binding cassette superfamily G member 2 (ABCG2), a member of the ATP-binding cassette transporter family, is localized in the membrane of a variety of human cancer cells and excludes drugs from cells in an ATP-dependent manner. Single nucleotide polymorphisms in ABCG2 gene are significantly associated with multidrug resistance in cancer chemotherapy. In addition, ABCG2 has been used as a supporting biomarker for the identification of lung cancer stem cells. This review summarizes recent research progress in ABCG2, focusing on the regulation of ABCG2 gene expression, the potential roles of ABCG2 on cancer cell stemness, and the correlation of single nucleotide polymorphisms in ABCG2 with drug resistance in lung cancer, in order to provide a new strategy for the clinical treatment of lung cancer patients.

[Key words] ATP-binding cassette superfamily G member 2 (ABCG2); lung cancer; stemness; drug resistance

肺癌是全球发病率和死亡率最高的癌症, 且患病率逐年上升。肺癌包括非小细胞肺癌 (non small-cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 和小细胞肺癌 (small-cell lung cancer, SCLC), 其中NSCLC约占所有肺癌病例的85%^[1-2]。肺癌患者中约75%的患者在晚期才被诊断, 而此时已发生继发性多器官转移, 故5年生存率极低^[3]。肺癌细胞的干性和多药耐药性是该病常规化学治疗 (化疗) 难以治愈以及高复发率的主要原因^[4]。为了克服耐药, 临幊上常常采用增大药物剂量的治疗方案。但该策略却产生大量的不良反应, 仍不能有效改善临幊预后。因此, 揭示和阐明肺癌细胞耐药的分子机制, 寻找并设计有效的药物靶点, 或成为改善肺癌患者的个体化治疗效果、提高患者治愈率和生存率的关键。ATP结合盒 (ATP-binding cassette, ABC) 蛋白家族, 如ABC蛋白G超家族成员2

(ABC superfamily G member 2, ABCG2), 与肺癌细胞的干性和耐药性紧密相关^[5-6]。ABCG2表达增加可促进细胞对药物及其代谢产物的外排, 从而保护癌细胞免受抗癌药物的毒性作用, 最终导致肺癌细胞高度耐药。ABCG2的异常高表达与肺癌的不良预后呈正相关^[7]。本文对近年来ABCG2与肺癌干性及耐药性的相关研究进展进行综述。

1 ABCG2基因及其在肺癌细胞中的表达调控

ABC蛋白家族成员众多, 其中参与肿瘤多药耐药的亚家族有ABCB、ABCC、ABCG等。该家族蛋白可通过利用水解ATP将各种药物从细胞质内转运到细胞外, 如

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[作者简介] 徐建华 (1992—), 女, 硕士生; 电子信箱: 2283132073@qq.com。

[通信作者] 邓炯, 电子信箱: jiongdeng@shsmu.edu.cn。

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[Corresponding Author] DENG Jiong, E-mail: jiongdeng@shsmu.edu.cn.

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抗癌药物(米托蒽酮、托泊替康和氨甲蝶呤)、抗生素(西咪替丁、哌唑嗪和氟喹诺酮)、光毒素、血红素/卟啉和酪氨酸激酶抑制剂等。其中,ABCG2蛋白的作用最为显著。ABCG2又称为乳腺癌耐药蛋白(breast cancer resistance protein, BCRP),最初由Doyle等^[8]于1998年从乳腺癌细胞中发现;该乳腺癌细胞具有一定的耐药性,但并不表达ABCB1和ABCC。ABCG2基因位于染色体4q22位点,由16个外显子和15个内含子组成,其编码的蛋白质含有655个氨基酸。ABCG2蛋白是由2个转运体组成的同源二聚体,具有相同的亚单位,也称为半转运体,其含有1个参与药物结合和外排的跨膜结构域(transmembrane domain, TMD)和1个参与ATP水解和结合的核苷酸结合域(nucleotide binding domain, NBD)。与其他家族分子半转运体通常表达在细胞内膜上不同,ABCG2主要定位于细胞膜上。正常情况下ABCG2分布广泛,在各种组织和器官中均有表达,但在癌细胞中表达明显增加^[9-10]。

迄今为止,肺癌细胞中ABCG2表达调控的具体分子机制尚不清楚。目前已知的ABCG2表达增高的主要机制包括转录因子异常、肺癌酸性微环境改变、抗癌药物诱导及原癌基因信号通路激活等。例如Yes相关蛋白1(yes-associated protein 1, YAP1)是Hippo通路的主要转录因子,在调控器官发育和肿瘤发生中发挥重要作用。Dai等^[11]发现ABCG2和YAP1在肺癌侧群细胞(side population cells, SP)中均呈异常高表达。在肺癌细胞中,敲减YAPI可降低ABCG2的蛋白表达,进而显著降低SP在肺癌细胞中的比例和成球率;而过表达YAPI可导致ABCG2表达异常增加及SP比例增加。肺癌发生发展过程中常伴随缺氧引起的肿瘤酸性微环境的形成。Hu等^[12]发现,酸化的肿瘤微环境可通过激活磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase, PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, AKT)/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)/S6通路,进而显著增加ABCG2和髓细胞白血病1(myeloid cell leukemia sequence 1, MCL1)的表达,导致多药耐药性形成。Ke等^[4]发现,抗癌药物喜树碱和顺铂不仅可诱导激活共济失调毛细血管扩张突变基因(ataxia telangiectasia-mutated gene, ATM)和核因子κB(nuclear factor-κB, NF-κB)信号通路,而且还可增加ABCG2基因的表达。矿尘诱导基因(mineral dust-induced gene, MDIG)是一种与肺癌相关的原癌基因,在肿瘤发生过程中起到重要作用。Wang等^[13]的研究表明,MDIG通过激活β-catenin/Wnt信号通路可显著提高ABC蛋白

(ABCB1、ABCC1和ABCG2)在肺癌细胞中的表达,导致肺腺癌细胞对顺铂类药物产生耐药性。综上所述,揭示ABCG2表达的分子调控机制对于提高肺癌细胞的药物敏感性和改善肺癌治疗效果具有重要意义。

2 ABCG2与肺癌干性

细胞群中有一小部分细胞被定义为癌症起始细胞或癌干细胞,参与了癌细胞的耐药性、转移和癌症复发。SP被认为是富集癌干细胞的一类群细胞。Zhou等^[14]首次证明ABCG2是SP表型的分子决定因素。Dai等^[11]发现,YAP1在肺癌中异常高表达导致ABCG2表达上调,SP比例增加及成球率增加。Yang等^[15]发现,氧化还原感受转录因子2(nuclear factor-E2-related factor 2, Nrf2)介导了肺腺癌SP中ABCG2的表达上调,而后者可能是导致化疗失败的主要原因。肺癌细胞中包含2.9%的SP,且Nrf2和ABCG2在SP中均异常高表达,经维拉帕米治疗后,SP比例可降低至0.3%。Singh等^[16]在对ABCG2 5'启动子侧翼区域的分析中发现:-431~-420 bp之间存在的抗氧化反应元件(anti-oxidative response element, ARE)是肺癌细胞中Nrf2诱导ABCG2表达的关键;抑制Nrf2可有效降低ABCG2表达和SP比例,并增强肿瘤细胞对化疗药物米托蒽醌和拓扑替康的敏感性。因此,Nrf2介导的ABCG2表达增加维持了SP的稳定,并赋予了其化疗耐药性,在SP的形成和多种癌症常规化疗耐药方面发挥着十分重要的作用。

一般认为,CD133、CD44、CD24、NANOG、乙酰脱氢酶家族成员A1(aldehyde dehydrogenase 1 family member A1, ALDH1A1)和八聚体结合转录因子4(octamer binding transcription factor 4, OCT4)等是肺癌干性标志物。现在,越来越多的研究将ABCG2也作为一种干性标志物。肺癌干细胞中高水平的CD133和ABCG2可增强肿瘤细胞的增殖、克隆形成、侵袭能力和顺铂耐药性^[17-18];抗癌药环丙沙星处理不仅可增加NSCLC的干性样特征,同时可促进CD133、CD44、ABCG2和ALDH1A1的高表达^[19];慢性的细颗粒物(particulate matter 2.5, PM_{2.5})暴露可诱导癌干细胞特性,表现为细胞表面标志物(CD44、ABCG2)表达增加、自我更新基因(SOX2、OCT4)表达增加、SP比例增多、成瘤能力增加^[20];铁处理NSCLC细胞系H460和H292可显著增加其类干性特征,同时伴随着ABCG2表达水平的明显升高^[21]。尽管越来越多的研究者将ABCG2视为肺癌干性标志物,但也有研究发现,ABCG2并不是肺癌干性的直接标志物。例如,Miranda-Lorenzo等^[22]发现,在具有干细胞特



征的ABCG2阳性肺癌细胞中，ABCG2在其囊泡膜上表达并通过聚集核黄素导致出现自发荧光；而在质膜上也表达ABCG2的肺癌细胞，没有出现自发荧光，也无干性特征；该研究认为，ABCG2的表达量与癌干细胞的干细胞样表型并无直接关系，而ABCG2在亚细胞的定位与之功能有重要关系。总之，ABCG2参与调控细胞干性的具体作用机制及其是否可作为肺癌干性标志物还有待进一步揭示。

3 ABCG2单核苷酸多态性在肺癌耐药性和患者预后中的作用

基因的单核苷酸多态性会影响药物干预后的药物反应和毒性。Cui等^[23]对490例接受铂类为基础的化疗方案的NSCLC患者进行研究，对其504个基因进行基因分型发现，*ABCG2* rs2231142 和羧酸酯酶5A(carboxylesterase 5A, CES5A) rs3859104与化疗药物产生的毒性作用显著相关($OR=8.044, P=0.000$)。Campa等^[24]发现，*ABCG2* rs717620与化疗不良反应相关，与SCLC患者较短的无进展生存期和总生存期密切相关，但与NSCLC患者无进展生存期和总生存期无关。这提示*ABCG2*的单核苷酸多态性是影响SCLC化疗后生存的重要因素。Chen等^[25]对100例晚期NSCLC患者的*ABCG2*基因进行基因分型(34 G/A、421 C/A、1 143 C/T和-15 622 C/T)发现：*ABCG2*的34 G/A、421 C/A和1 143 C/T多态性出现的频率更高($P<0.05$)，而*ABCG2*的-15 622 C/T多态性与临床特征无明显相关性($P>0.05$)。*ABCG2*基因34 G/A多态性与患者的总生存率有关，其中GG基因型患者的总生存率明显低于GA或AA基因型患者($P<0.05$)；*ABCG2*的421 C/A多态性和1 143 C/T多态性的总生存率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。因此，该研究认为，*ABCG2*基因(34 G/A多态性)可能是NSCLC患者酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)治疗临床结果的预测指标。Limviphuvadh等^[26]对90例NSCLC患者进行吉西他滨药理通路基因的单核苷酸多态性分析，发现了*ABCG2*的Q141K(rs2231142)与患者延长的无进展生存期显著相关($P<0.05$)。可见，*ABCG2*的单核苷酸多态性可能影响肺癌患者的药物反应性和预后。因此，*ABCG2*的单核苷酸多态性分析可能为肺癌临床治疗提供新策略。

4 ABCG2抑制剂

由于ABCG2表达上调可增强肺癌细胞的多药耐药性和干性，因此靶向ABCG2有望逆转癌症的多药耐药现

象。目前，关于ABCG2抑制剂在肺癌应用的研究还相对较少。已知的ABCG2抑制剂及其作用包括：①表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)抑制剂可通过直接靶向ABCG2发挥抑制效应。例如，吉非替尼具有ABCB1/ABCG2的竞争性作用，可有效抑制ABCG2的活性^[27-28]。PD153035可显著下调ABCG2的表达，有效逆转ABCG2介导的肺癌多药耐药；PD153035和拓扑替康联合用药可协同抑制小鼠移植人肺癌细胞H460/MX20的致瘤性^[29]。奥姆替尼不仅可直接与ABCG2相互作用，而且是该转运蛋白的竞争性抑制剂^[30]。②利血平可抑制ABCG2活性，增加抗癌药拓扑替康在H23/SN-38肺癌细胞中的累积^[31]。③染料木黄酮作为一种植物雌激素，通过竞争性抑制ABCG2活性，阻止荧光光敏剂原卟啉IX(protoporphyrin IX, PpIX)从肺癌细胞中泵出，进而实现更好的疗效^[32]。④烟曲酶毒素C(fumitremorgin C, FTC)可逆转ABCG2过表达引起的A431/ABCG2细胞的耐药性，增加其对光敏素光学疗法的敏感性^[33]。⑤Ko143联合ABCB1抑制剂，不仅可有效改善肺癌的脑转移，也可改善ABCB1或ABCG2过表达导致的对色瑞替尼产生的耐药性，提升治疗效果^[34]。⑥依克立达可同时靶向ABCB1和ABCG2，与克唑替尼联合用药可提高克唑替尼对NSCLC脑转移的治疗效果^[35]。⑦HhAntag691不仅是ABCG2和ABCB1的有效抑制剂，对ABCC1也有抑制作用。HhAntag691处理ABCG2过表达的人NSCLC细胞NCI-H460/par和NCI-H460/MX20，可以明显增强其对抗癌药物米托蒽醌、拓扑替康或SN-38的敏感性^[36]。⑧拉帕替尼可有效逆转H460/MX20细胞对米托蒽醌和拓扑替康的耐药性^[37]。以上研究表明，许多临床药物很可能通过抑制ABCG2活性来发挥抗癌作用。然而，其他ABCG2抑制剂是否有望应用于肺癌治疗或者逆转肺癌细胞耐药性还有待进一步研究。

5 展望

越来越多的证据表明，ABCG2在肺癌中的异常高表达是导致肺癌多药耐药和复发率高的主要原因。但对于ABCG2是否可作为肺癌干细胞标志物目前仍无明确结论。许多抗肿瘤药物来自于天然产物，而ABCG2转运蛋白的存在为肿瘤细胞提供了天然的保护机制，使其能够抵抗化疗的作用。目前正在开发新的ABCG2抑制剂，以期克服肿瘤细胞耐药性。目前临幊上使用的伊立替康和拓扑替康(均为喜树碱类似物)是ABCG2的底物，但并不能克服ABCG2异常高表达导致的肺癌细胞的耐药性；



而FL118（喜树碱衍生物）不是ABCG2的底物，其作用不受ABCG2表达的影响，可有效克服ABCG2介导的肺癌细胞耐药^[38]。这提示相比使用ABCG2抑制剂，那些

不受ABCG2表达影响的抗肿瘤药物可以克服ABCG2导致的耐药性，可能成为一种更有效的治疗选择，但仍有待于临床研究的证实。

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[本文编辑] 崔黎明

