

Research Progress of Osteogenesis-Related Signaling Pathways

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Abstract

Objective: Osteogenesis is the foundation of bone formation and key procedure of bone metabolism. In recent years, major progress was made in the molecular mechanism of osteogenesis at home and abroad. Therefore, the mechanism and research progress of osteogenesis-related signaling pathways was reviewed. **Methods:** Literature about ossification and osteogenesis-related signaling pathways in recent years were reviewed and analyzed. **Results:** Several signaling pathways have been found osteogenesis-related, among them, BMP-SMAD, Wnt/ β -Catenin, Notch, Hedgehog, MAPK and FGF signaling pathways play the leading role in bone-formation. Besides, a complex regulatory network is composed of interactions between multiple signaling pathways. However, the specific mechanism of osteogenesis-related signaling pathways is still unclear because of limited research methods. **Conclusion:** To make clear the mechanism of these signaling pathways respectively and their interactions is of great significance for illustrating the complete mechanism of osteogenesis.

Keywords

Bone Metabolism, Osteogenesis, Signaling Pathway

成骨分化相关信号通路的研究进展

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摘要

目的: 成骨分化是骨质形成的基础, 也是骨代谢的关键步骤。近年来, 关于成骨分化的分子机制, 国内外取得了许多突破性的进展。故围绕成骨分化相关信号通路研究进展这一要点进行综述和分析。方法: 检索近几年国内外成骨分化及成骨相关信号通路研究的文献, 并作总结分析。结果: 发现多条信号通路参与成骨分化, 其中, BMP-SMAD、Wnt/ β -Catenin、Notch、Hedgehog、MAPK、FGF信号通路在成骨分化过程中最为关键。多条信号通路间存在着相互作用, 构成了一个复杂的调控网络, 但由于研究手段的局限, 成骨分化相关信号通路的具体作用机制仍不明了。结论: 若能说明这些信号通路各自发挥作用的机制及各条通路之间的相互关系, 对阐明成骨分化的具体机制具有重要意义。

关键词

骨代谢, 成骨分化, 信号通路

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1. 概述

同躯体的其他组织器官一样, 骨组织也在不断地进行着细胞代谢, 称为骨代谢。它可以大致分为骨形成和骨重塑两个阶段, 前者在个体生长发育期起主要作用, 后者则持续整个生命周期。骨重塑始于单核-巨噬细胞来源的破骨细胞吸收骨基质, 随后成骨相关细胞被募集到骨吸收部位, 通过形成和分泌骨基质实现重塑, 以适应机体力学环境的改变或修复骨损伤[1]。而成骨分化是骨生成的关键步骤, 即骨髓间充质干细胞经历成骨祖细胞、成骨前体细胞、成骨细胞最终分化为骨细胞的一个复杂的过程, 其中涉及到多种类型细胞间和细胞内的信号传递, 如信号通路、转录因子、生长因子、MicroRNA 等, 形成了一个完整的骨代谢调控负反馈环路[2]。本文就成骨分化相关信号通路研究进展这一要点展开综述。

2. 成骨相关信号通路

2.1. BMP-SMAD 信号通路

骨代谢同时受多种细胞因子及生长因子的调控, 骨形态发生蛋白(BMPs)便是其中之一。BMPs 在骨代谢过程中起着关键性的调控作用。BMPs 属于转化生长因子 β (TGF- β)超家族, 是一类多效性细胞因子, 根据序列相似性和功能可以将 BMPs 分为 4 个亚族: 1) BMP-2 和 BMP-4; 2) BMP-5、-6、-7、-8a 和-8b; 3) BMP-9 和 BMP-10; 4) BMP-3、-3b、-11、-12、-13、-14、-15 和-16, 其中, BMP-2、-7、-6、-9 能够促进骨质形成[3], 而 BMP-3 对成骨具有负调控作用[4]。TGF- β 超家族的成员均通过结合双受体系统—I 型和 II 型跨膜丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶受体(BMPRI、BMPRII)介导信号转导。而在膜信号传入核内的过程中, Smad 信号通路发挥着主要作用。

BMP 信号分子结合并激活 BMPRII, 使得 BMPRI 磷酸化并进一步磷酸化 BMP 活化型 Smads (BR-Smads)的 C 末端 DNA 结合域, 磷酸化的 BR-Smads 与共同通路型 Smads (Co-Smads)结合形成异质低聚体进入核内与转录因子相互作用, 共同调控目的基因的表达[5]。在骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs)中 BMP

通过 BR-Smads 直接或间接诱导 Runx2 的表达, BR-Smads 又可以与 Runx2 以物理结合的方式进一步诱导成骨分化[6]。I-Smads 则可以抑制 BR-Smads 和 Co-Smads 的作用。此外, Smads 的活性还受到许多因素的调控。小 C 端结构域磷酸酶 1、2 (SCP-1、SCP-2)介导 Smads 的去磷酸化可抑制后者的转录活性[7]。泛素连接酶 1(SMURF1)能够修饰 Smad1、5 [8], SMURF2 仅介导 Smad1 的泛素化[9]。

近年来借助实验生物反应器发现机械应力引起的骨代谢与 BMP-Smads 信号通路有着密切的关系: 在应力刺激下的细胞具有更高的 BMP 反应性并更早激活 Smads 通路[10]; 机械负荷能减少 BMP 拮抗分子的表达[11]; 应力作用可以使 BMP-2、BMP-7、碱性磷酸酶(ALP) I 型胶原的表达量增加[12]。然而, 这一现象在不同种类的细胞间并不完全一致[13]。

2.2. Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路

Wnts 是一类与卷曲蛋白受体(FZD)结合的分泌型糖蛋白。Wnt 家族分泌的因子参与细胞极化、分化、迁移、增殖和生物学功能等多个细胞生理过程。Wnt 蛋白可以大致分为两类: 一类激活经典的 Wnt 信号通路, 即 Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路; 另一类由 Wnt5a 激活非经典的 Wnt 通路, 配体与 FZD 结合后不依赖于 β -Catenin 和 LRP5/6。

Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路中, Wnt 配体与 FZD 或低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白 5/6 (LRP5/6)形成复合物。当胞外缺乏 Wnt 蛋白时, 该复合体无法形成, 此时在糖蛋白激酶-3 (GSK-3)作用下导致 β -Catenin 蛋白水解, 胞浆及核内的 β -Catenin 水平降低, 最终抑制 Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路。在该信号通路中, GSK-3 的活性受大肠腺瘤样蛋白(APC)和轴蛋白(Axin)形成的多肽复合体的调控。当 Wnt 分子与 LRP5/6-FZD 受体复合体结合, LRP5/6 胞内端磷酸化而产生 Axin 的结合位点, Axin 结合到该位点能抑制 GSK-3 介导的 β -Catenin 水解, 引起 β -Catenin 增加并进入核内, 与细胞核中的 T 细胞因子(TCF)/淋巴增强因子(LEF)转录复合物结合, 作为转录激活因子可引起下游靶基因表达, 从而发挥调控作用[14]。

研究证实 Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路通过控制间充质干细胞、成骨细胞、破骨细胞及软骨细胞的分化和功能来调控骨代谢。间充质细胞条件性 β -Catenin 基因敲除鼠在骨骼发育期表现出显著减弱的成骨分化[15]。然而, Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路对成骨分化的影响还取决于细胞所处的发育阶段。体外激活 Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路可以促进间充质干细胞的增殖, 但抑制其成骨分化[16]。一旦间充质干细胞开始向成骨细胞系分化, Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路虽能促进细胞生长和分化, 但阻碍其终末分化为成熟的成骨细胞[17]。这一阶段依赖的现象同样表现在人类疾病中, 如骨纤维异常增殖症是由于上调的 Wnt/ β -Catenin 信号通路引起的成骨细胞分化和成熟障碍所导致的[16]。

2.3. Notch 信号通路

Notch 信号通路在进化上高度保守, 其在细胞发育、增殖、凋亡和分化均具有调控作用。Notch 的受体和配体为跨膜蛋白, 其发挥功能依赖于相邻细胞间的相互接触。哺乳动物拥有 4 种 Notch 受体(Notch1-4), 并根据结构不同将 12 种配体分为四类。

当相邻细胞表面的同源配体与受体结合, Notch 受体的胞外部分和跨膜部分分别经 TACE、 γ -分泌酶水解, 引起 Notch 受体胞内部分(NICD)从细胞膜上脱落并移入核内。在细胞核中 NICD 与 RBPJ、MAML 相互作用, 将转录抑制子转化为激活子, 激活下游 HES 家族、HEY 家族等的基因表达[18]。

目前已有大量研究证明 Notch 信号通路在成骨分化中起作用。Tezuka 等发现 Notch1 在成骨前体细胞(MC3T3-E1)分化的早期阶段表达增高, 同时, NICD 过表达的 MC3T3-E1 细胞在成骨分化过程中钙结节的形成量显著增加; 此外, 外源性 Notch 可以诱导多能间充质细胞系(C3H10T1/2)成骨分化, 抑制成脂分化[19]。用 hMSCs 重复出上述现象的同时, 发现 Notch 下游基因 Hes-1 能与 Runx2 相互作用并增强后者

作为转录激活子的活性; Notch 信号通路的激活子 Maml 也发现能够激活骨组织 Runx2 的转录[20]。NICD 转基因鼠的成骨显著增加且表现为严重的骨硬化症, 其骨组织结构异常紊乱且骨钙素(OCN)的表达明显减少, 提示成骨细胞存在成熟缺陷, 可能是 NICD 与 Runx2 结合并抑制后者激活 OCN 导致成骨细胞的未成熟状态[21]。也有研究团队利用 NICD 转基因鼠得到骨量减少的表型[22]。总体来说, Notch 信号通路在成骨分化过程中具有调控作用, 但具体机制仍存在一定的争议。

2.4. Hedgehog 信号通路

Hedgehog 信号通路同样在进化上高度保守, 在发育和内稳态方面起着重要作用。在哺乳动物, Hedgehog 蛋白可分为三类: Sonic Hedgehog (SHH), Indian Hedgehog (IHH), Desert Hedgehog (DHH)。当胞外 Hedgehog 蛋白与跨膜受体(PTC)结合即解除对 SMO 抑制并进一步使之磷酸化, SMO 激活使 Hedgehog 通路转录效应子 Ci/Gli 从 Cos2 释放转移入细胞核, 激活相应下游靶基因的表达[23]。

PTCh1 缺陷病人及小鼠模型表现为骨量增加, PTCh1 缺陷的成骨前体细胞由于与 Runx2 的反应性增加及 GLI3 抑制物产生减少而表现为成骨分化速度增快[24]。与此相对, GLI1 缺乏小鼠的表型为骨量减少、成骨分化减弱和破骨细胞生成增加[25]。另一份体外实验提出 SHH 能上调成骨细胞系 Osx 的表达, 促进成骨细胞产生并间接上调破骨细胞的活力, 引起骨吸收增加及骨强度下降[26]。在骨缺损修复初期, IHH 和 PTC1 均表达增加[27]; 在重塑期, 成骨细胞内 SHH 激活以调控成骨细胞增殖、分化, 破骨细胞形成以及血管生成[28]。利用 IHH/MSCs/支架材料复合物的组织工程实验结果显示骨修复加快[29]。可见, Hedgehog 信号通路在促进成骨分化上具有显著的作用, 但三个配体分别所起的作用及机制尚有待研究。

2.5. MAPK 信号通路

传统的丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPKs)包括三个亚家族成员: 1) ERK1/2、ERK5; 2) JNK1/2/3; 3) p38。MAPK 通路主要参与转导胞外刺激(环境压力、生长因子、细胞因子等)引起细胞生长、分化和凋亡。一旦细胞接触刺激物, MAPKK 激酶(MAP3K)被激活并磷酸化 MAPK 激酶(MAP2K), 而后磷酸化激活 MAPKs [30]。

研究发现 MAPKs 在骨骼发育和骨代谢中起着重要作用, 大部分研究均指向 p38 和 ERK, JNK 在成骨分化中所起的作用尚有一定的争议。如通过化学抑制 JNK 或 siRNA 干扰其表达, 均引起矿化减少、成骨标志物表达下降, 而其活性状态下促进成骨[31]。但也发现在 hMSCs 抑制 JNK 后 ALP 的活性增加而成骨加强[32]。

ERK1/2 均表达于成骨细胞并在骨代谢中具有相似的功能。首先通过调控骨钙素启动子激活抑制性 MEK1, 此时小鼠表现为颅骨和锁骨缺陷, 与 Runx2 缺乏的表型相似。而 Runx^{+/-}的表型可以被活性 MEK1 恢复[32]。Matsushita 通过 ERK1/2 双突变鼠证明 ERK1/2 在成骨分化中具有促进作用, 并能够抑制软骨膜周围的软骨分化[33]。Runx2 磷酸化被普遍认为是 ERK 信号通路促进成骨分化的机制: MEK1 抑制物可阻滞 Runx2 诱导的骨钙素表达[34]; ERK1/2 特异的丝氨酸残基(Ser301、319)与 Runx2 的激活能力有关[35]。

选择性 p38 抑制剂作用于成骨细胞系或原代细胞的结果显示 p38 在受成骨诱导性配体 BMP2、Wnt 蛋白、PTH 激活后表现出调控成骨分化、胞外基质沉积及矿化的作用。p38 被 BMP 激活后通过促进 SMAD1 磷酸化及核定位促进成骨分化[36]。P38 通路在 Wnt3a 作用下可以募集间充质干细胞[37]。PTH 通过蛋白激酶 A(PKA)激活 p38 调控成骨细胞的功能, 说明 PTH 是 p38 上游分子之一[38]。

2.6. FGF 信号通路

成纤维细胞生长因子(FGFs)家族由 22 个分泌性多肽组成, 能与 4 个高度同源的酪氨酸激酶受体

(FGFR1-4)结合, 引起 FGFR 二聚化并磷酸化自身的酪氨酸残基, 以激活多个信号转导途径及下游基因, 具有调控多种生长相关进程的作用, 包括软骨内成骨和膜内成骨[39]。

目前已发现成骨细胞能表达 FGF2 和 FGF18。内源性 FGF2 表达的重要性已得到广泛关注, FGF2 失效会引起成骨细胞数目减少、骨量下降[40]。这一表型在自然生长状态下或 PTH 诱导下均发现与 FGF2 相关, 提示这一分子与骨发育密切相关[41]。其他成员如 FGF18, 该基因敲除鼠表现为骨骼延迟形成[42]。FGF 分子能激活多个成骨相关信号通路, 如 wnt、ERK、p38、PLC γ 和 PKC 等, 通过激活这些信号通路, FGF 可以间接地调控成骨相关基因的表达[43]。FGFR2 激活的人成骨细胞 Runx2 表达显著增加[44]。在 FGFR 激活的小鼠体内检测到 Sox2 的表达上调, 并且细胞增殖速度加快[45]。

3. 结论与展望

成骨分化是一个涉及多步骤的复杂生理过程, 目前已证实多条信号通路在这一过程中起重要的调控作用。本篇综述总结分析了在成骨分化方面主要信号通路的相关研究进展, 其中多个信号分子直接或间接影响 Runx2、Osx 等成骨关键转录因子的表达, 最终调控成骨分化。然而, 目前的研究尚存在一定的局限性。成骨分化相关的多条通路相互联系相互作用, 构成了一个复杂的网络, 但目前的研究以单通路为主, 部分多通路研究也比较局限, 还未能彻底地揭示成骨分化的具体机制。因此, 以生物信息学为基础的综合性基因调控网络研究将会是接下来研究的热点。随着研究的深入, 有望揭示多种骨病(骨质疏松、骨硬化症等)的分子机制, 并成为骨科慢病的早期特异性标志物或靶向药物的靶点。

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