

利用 JSRV 构建啮齿动物 LPA 模型研究进展

杨惠¹ 刘淑英^{1,2*}

(1. 内蒙古农业大学 兽医学院, 呼和浩特 010018;
2. 农业部动物临床诊疗技术重点实验室, 呼和浩特 010018)

摘要 针对绵羊肺腺瘤病毒(Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus, JSRV)构建啮齿动物鳞屑样生长型肺腺癌(Lepidic predominant adenocarcinomas, LPA)模型的问题,采用文献检索的方式,以“JSRV”、“adenocarcinomas”、“mouse model”为检索词,对利用 JSRV 构建啮齿动物 LPA 模型的相关文献进行归纳整理。结果表明:该模型主要构建方法为干扰质粒介导体内细胞转化或培育转基因动物;该模型中被激活的信号通路为肿瘤经典信号通路 PI3K/Akt 及 MAPK 信号通路;该模型具备相对完善的生物信息学数据支撑,是深入探讨 LPA 分子水平致病机制的良好模型。在 LPA 的致病机制以及 LPA 不同发病阶段靶向药物筛选方面有待进一步研究。

关键词 绵羊肺腺瘤病毒; 鳞屑样生长型肺腺癌; 肿瘤模型; 信号通路; 致病机制

中图分类号 Q343.6 **文章编号** 1007-4333(2019)11-0098-08 **文献标志码** A

Advances in the construction of rodent LPA models using JSRV

YANG Hui¹, LIU Shuying^{1,2*}

(1. College of Veterinary Medicine, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Hohhot 010018, China;
2. Key Laboratory of Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment Technology in Animal Disease of Ministry of Agriculture, Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Hohhot 010018, China)

Abstract In order to address the question of construct the rodent lepidic predominant adenocarcinomas (LPA) model, literatures related to LPA using Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus (JSRV) were searched by using “JSRV”, “adenococinomas” and “mouse model” as keywords. The related literatures were reviewed and summarized. The results showed that: Numerous studies demonstrated that JSRV-mediated rodent cell transformation mainly depended on non-receptor-dependent mechanisms, through PI3K/Akt and Ras/MEK/MAPK signaling pathways. The main construction method was transfecting plasmid into cells or to breed transgenic animals. The rodent LPA model constructed using JSRV based on complete bioinformatics data was optimal model for further study of the pathogenic mechanism of LPA molecules. However, the pathogenesis of LPA and the targeted drug for different stages of LPA need further studies.

Keywords Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus; lepidic predominant adenocarcinomas; tumor model; signaling pathway; tumorigenic mechanism

绵羊肺腺瘤(Ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma, OPA)是一种呼吸道上皮肿瘤^[1],19世纪首次在南非发现^[2],1951年首次在我国报道^[3]。目前 OPA 在世界范围内广泛流行,严重影响畜牧业发展^[4]。OPA 被国际兽疫局(Office international des epizooties)列为 B 类传染病^[5],被我国农业农村部

列为 III 类动物传染病^[6]。OPA 主要临床表现为咳嗽,呼吸道内充满粘液,进行性消瘦,呼吸困难并最终致死。OPA 典型病理特征为肺泡 II 型上皮细胞和细支气管上皮细胞增生^[7-9]。病原为线性单股正链 RNA 病毒—绵羊肺腺瘤病毒(Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus, JSRV),属反转录病毒科(Retroviridae),

收稿日期:2019-02-18

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(31360597,31760721);内蒙古草原英才创新团队项目(20151031)

第一作者:杨惠,博士研究生,E-mail:18047113203@163.com

通讯作者:刘淑英,教授,主要从事动物生殖内分泌与病毒病理学研究,E-mail:liushuying_imau@126.com

正反转录病毒亚科(Orthorovirinae),乙型反转录病毒属(B retrovirus),疱疹病毒 I 型(Ovine herpesvirus I)^[10-11]。JSRV 不激活或辅助宿主细胞原癌基因表达,而是将病毒自身的囊膜基因(*env*)整合到宿主基因组,*env* 基因转录翻译囊膜蛋白(Envelope protein, Env), Env 通过跨膜结构域(Transmembrane protein)胞质尾(Cytoplasmic tail)络氨酸(Y590)与细胞膜表面受体透明质酸葡糖胺酶 2(Hyaluronidase 2, Hyal2)结合,抑制 Hyal2 与络氨酸激酶(Recepteur d'origine nantais, RON)结合,影响细胞核内相关转录因子表达,最终诱导细胞转化^[12]。

自然感染 OPA 病例一直被当作人支气管肺泡癌(Bronchoalveolar carcinoma, BAC)的研究模型^[13]。2011 年国际肺癌协会(International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer)、美国胸科医师协会(American Thoracic Society)、欧洲呼吸病学会(European Respiratory Society)联合对 BAC 进行了更细致的分类^[14]。其中,人鳞屑样生长型肺腺癌(Lepidic predominant adenocarcinomas, LPA)被定义为侵袭性腺癌亚型,LPA 潜伏期长、病程长、发病早期不易诊断,病理学特征为肺泡 II 型上皮细胞和细支气管上皮细胞增生,腺瘤灶呈明显菜花样病变,至此 OPA 被重新定义为 LPA 的良好病理模型^[15]。

在畜牧生产过程中,受到兽医诊疗水平、交通运输和动物防疫等因素制约,自然感染 OPA 病例很难大量收集^[4]。加上绵羊人工感染病毒操作难度大,试验成本高、饲养困难^[16]。因此,通过基因编辑技术将 JSRV 病毒整合到理想的宿主基因组,构建成本低、效率高、试验周期短的 LPA 动物模型,是目前研究 LPA 复杂致病机理的主要手段^[17]。因为啮齿动物饲养成本低、繁殖快、便于基因操作,与人类具有较多同源基因,所以是构建 LPA 模型最理想的受试动物^[18]。随着反向遗传学技术发展,将目的基因敲除或过表达构建转基因动物已广泛应用于基础研究、基因治疗和遗传改良等领域^[19]。同时,宏基因组学在医药研发中的应用日益广泛,探讨更深层次的分子致癌机制、筛选精准的药物靶点将成为医学研究的主要趋势^[20-23]。

JSRV 构建的啮齿动物 LPA 模型能够呈现 LPA 病理组织学特征,全面反映 LPA 疾病进程,系统显示 LPA 生理变化,是目前研究 LPA 最为理想

的动物模型。为了解 JSRV 构建啮齿类 LPA 动物模型的相关研究进展和最新研究热点,本研究拟以“JSRV, adenocarcinomas, mouse model”为检索词,搜索最新研究论文,对文献进行综合归纳和分析,为今后开发 LPA 患者个性化治疗手段,筛选出精准的 LPA 靶向药物提供理论依据。

1 LPA 模型的构建方法

啮齿类 LPA 模型构建主要依赖 2 种基因导入法,即病毒载体基因导入法和真核质粒基因导入法。病毒载体基因导入法主要使用 2 种病毒载体:腺病毒相关载体 6(Adenoassociated virus 6, AAV6)^[24]和猿猴病毒 40(Simian vacuolating virus 40, SV40)^[25]。AAV6 由于自身免疫原性低,不易触发宿主排斥反应,能够极大提高目的基因的转导效率,是最常用的 LPA 造模载体^[26]。AAV 6/JSRV *env* 的使用方式为鼻腔滴灌,通过呼吸道粘膜整合进入小鼠基因组^[27]。已有研究表明^[27],免疫缺陷型小鼠通过此方法造模成功,病理剖解可见肺脏体积增大,质地坚实,切面不平整并伴有纤维化;组织学观察表现肺泡 II 型上皮细胞和细支气管上皮细胞增生,增殖细胞侵入肺泡,形成明显菜花样腺瘤灶。另一种 SV40 载体于 1974 年首次被使用,其稳定性得到广泛认可^[28]。一般 SV40/JSRV *env* 需要在上游插入一段表面活性蛋白质 C(Surfactant protein C, SPC)增加其造模效率,使用方式为小鼠胚胎显微注射^[29]。SPC 是肺泡 II 型上皮细胞标志物,能增强 JSRV 在细胞表面的粘附作用,促进细胞转化^[30]。已有研究结果显示^[29]:将 SPC/JSRV *env*/SV40 显微注射到 FVB/N 小鼠胚胎,获得 2 个小鼠 LPA 转基因品系,品系 1 小鼠在 7 月龄时 LPA 发生率约为 56%;品系 2 小鼠在 6 月龄时 LPA 发生率约 71%。

比较上述 2 种病毒载体,AAV6 载体虽然操作简便,试验周期短,却仅对免疫缺陷型鼠有致瘤效果,不介导正常鼠成瘤。SV40 载体虽然造模稳定性好、试验效率高,但必须插入 SPC 片段进行胚胎显微注射,试验操作难度大。在具体使用时,可以根据所研究课题的造模目的进行病毒载体选择。

此外,已报道构建 LPA 鼠模型的真核质粒共 2 种:一种为带 HA 标签的 pcDNA 3.1 质粒^[31];另一种为带 HIS 标签的 pcDNA 4.0 质粒^[32]。其中,pcDNA 3.1 质粒需要插入表面活性蛋白 A(Surfactant protein A, SPA)提高造模效率,其作用

原理同病毒载体插入 SPC 片段^[33], SPA/JSRV *env*/pcDNA 3.1 的使用方式为受精卵的显微注射^[33]。造模成功的原代小鼠表现典型 LPA 病理变化,但肺部 JSRV *env* 表达量不高;F1 代鼠也表现 LPA 病理变化,部分雄性后代还表现皮下脂肪瘤^[32]。pcDNA 4.0 质粒无需插入其他片段,JSRV *env*/pcDNA 4.0 通过尾静脉注射即可引起免疫缺陷型小鼠成瘤。造模成功小鼠表现典型的 LPA 病变并伴有皮下脂肪瘤^[33]。由此可见,真核表达质粒介导 JSRV *env* 作用于啮齿类动物,致瘤作用不单纯局限于肺泡上皮细胞还作用于脂肪细胞^[33]。目前尚无研究报道阐明 JSRV *env* 真核表达质粒引起脂肪细胞转化的具体机制。比较上述 2 种真核质粒载体,pcDNA 3.1 质粒需要插入 SPA 片段进行显微注射操作,试验难度大。而 pcDNA 4.0 质粒不需要插入其他片段,仅需尾静脉注射就可以致瘤,但无法精准致瘤。

病毒载体基因导入法和真核质粒基因导入法相比:病毒载体基因导入法造模试验成本高,造模成功率大,但试验周期长,操作难度大;真核质粒基因导入法造模操作难度低,试验周期短,缺点是不能靶向成瘤。综上可知:如需对正常小鼠进行精准、高效致瘤,建议使用 SV40 病毒载体;如需对免疫缺陷型小鼠进行精准、高效的肺部致瘤,建议使用 AAV6 病毒载体;如需对免疫缺陷型小鼠简单、快速造模,建议使用 pcDNA 4.0 质粒载体。

2 LPA 模型信号通路和肿瘤耐药机制

2018 年全球癌症研究报告指出,全球约有 1 810 万癌症新发病例和 960 万癌症死亡病例,肺癌是发病率(11.6%)和死亡率(18.4%)均排名第一的恶性肿瘤^[34]。肿瘤药物耐药性限制了药物的临床应用,因此研究肿瘤信号通路上相关的药物治疗靶点十分重要^[35-36]。

在体外细胞试验中,JSRV Env 通过 2 种机制转化细胞:受体依赖机制和非受体依赖机制^[37]。受体依赖机制的报道有:Alla 等^[38]研究绵羊支气管上皮细胞发现 JSRV Env 作用于受体 Hay12 激活 RON 信号通路引起细胞转化;Varela 等^[39]研究人支气管上皮细胞(BEAS-2B)时也发现 JSRV Env 结合 Hay12 激活 RON 信号通路引发细胞转化。非受体依赖机制的研究有:Liu 等^[19]研究小鼠成纤维细胞中 JSRV Env 可以通过胞质尾区激活磷脂酰肌醇

3-激酶(Phosphatidylinositol 3'-kinase-serine, PI3K)/蛋白激酶 B(Threonine kinase, Akt)最终引起细胞转化;Maeda 等^[32]研究 NIH 3T3 细胞中 JSRV Env 能够激活 Akt/mTOR 信号通路调控细胞转化,肾素-血管紧张素系统(Renin-angiotensin system)/丝裂原细胞外激酶(Mitogen-activated protein kinase, MEK)/丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(Mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)是转化的必须途径,p38 MAPK 对细胞转化起负调控作用;Johnson^[40]研究在犬肾细胞(Madin-darby canine kidney)中 JSRV Env 可以不依赖于 Hay12 介导细胞转化;Thomas 等^[37]研究鸡成纤维细胞(DF-1)中 JSRV Env 可以不依赖 Hay12 受体介导细胞转化。

在肿瘤动物模型中,PI3K 和 mTOR 信号通路调控肿瘤生长,在细胞增殖、生长、分化和凋亡等过程中发挥重要作用。JSRV *env* 啮齿动物 LPA 模型中 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 以及 MAPK 也是主要激活的信号通路^[41]。Chitra E 等^[42]利用蛋白免疫印迹试验得出结论:JSRV *env* 小鼠 LPA 模型 MAPK 信号通路上 p38 MAPK、p44/42 ERK 位点被磷酸化,Akt 信号通路上 Akt Thr308 及 Ser473 位点被磷酸化。本实验室孙晓琳等^[10]在 JSRV *env* 转化 NIH 3T3 试验中得出结论:JSRV *env* 激活 MAPK 及 Akt/mTOR 信号通路进一步降低自噬相关蛋白 Beclin-1 和 LC3 表达,导致细胞自噬水平降低。迟佳琦等^[43]报道指出 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 信号通路影响肿瘤微环境中免疫细胞活性和程序性死亡受体配体 1(Programmed cell death 1)表达。MAPK 还调控血管内皮细胞生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor)诱导肿瘤血管形成参与肿瘤浸润及转移^[44-45]。PI3K/Akt/mTOR 及 MAPK 信号通路中的关键效应分子 ERK1/2 还能够参与抑制细胞凋亡^[46],促进缺氧诱导因子(Hypoxia inducible factor)、一氧化氮(Fractional exhaled nitric oxide)、环氧合酶 2(Cyclooxygenase-2)的表达^[47]。综上所述:PI3K/Akt/mTOR 及 MAPK 信号通路在体外细胞转化试验和动物致瘤模型中均发挥重要作用,不仅可以参与细胞增殖、生长、分化和自噬及凋亡等过程,还影响肿瘤微环境,调控生长因子诱导肿瘤血管生成,参与肿瘤浸润及转移。

在体外细胞耐药试验中,抑制 MAPK 信号通路可以在不同程度上逆转细胞耐药性^[48-49]。MAPK 通路不仅可以直接调节转运蛋白超家族中

P 糖蛋白 (P glycoprotein)、多药耐药相关蛋白 (multidrug resistance related protein)、肺耐药蛋白 (lung resistance related protein), 还通过影响转录生长因子活性调控药物结合靶点稳定性^[50-51]。因此抑制 MAPK 信号通路激活是有效防止多药耐药的主要手段^[52]。在肿瘤动物模型耐药试验中, 参与肿瘤多药耐药性的关键因子是 ERK1/2^[10-12]。尤其在肺癌动物模型中, 肺癌组织 ERK1/2 以及 PGP 的表达水平显著高于癌旁健康组织, 这表明肺癌的主要耐药途径为激活的 ERK1/2 通路, 磷酸化 ERK 激活肺癌多药耐药基因 (multidrugresistance gene, MDR), 促使药物从胞内泵出胞外降低抗癌药物浓度^[53]。综上可知: PI3K/Akt/mTOR 和 MAPK 信号通路主要通过调控转运糖蛋白、MDR 以及转录生长因子活性等参与肿瘤多药耐药性^[54]。通过探讨 JSRV *env* 转基因小鼠 LPA 模型中 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 和 MAPK 信号通路上 MAPK、ERK、Akt 独立及交叉的相互作用, 针对转运糖蛋白、MDR 以及转录生长因子活性等方面展开研究, 为逆转肿瘤耐药性提供新的研究思路。

3 JSRV *env* 转基因小鼠 LPA 模型生物信息学分析

人类基因组及各种模式生物基因组测序完成, 生命科学进入后基因组时代^[55]。伴随精准医疗 (Precision medicine) 概念的提出, 目前对于癌症的诊疗逐渐趋向个性化^[56]。因此, 针对 JSRV *env* 转基因小鼠 LPA 模型进行生物信息学筛查, 不仅可以得到更多肺癌生物学标志物 (Biomarker) 信息, 还可以为今后癌症的精准医疗构建更加完善的数据网络。由于癌症早期症状、体征不明显, 因此很难通过临床诊断快速、全面的了解病情^[57]。以肺癌为例, 早期确诊患者生存率比晚期患者高 5~10 倍^[58], 目前肺癌的确诊基本在癌症晚期^[59]。利用生物信息学分析确定 LPA 早期生物学标志物, 能够极大提高 LPA 诊疗效率^[60]。在精准医疗推向临床应用, 大量挖掘 LPA 生物信息数据, 可为 LPA 精准治疗提供基础资料^[61]。

Chang 等^[62]将构建好的 JSRV *env* 转基因小鼠进行培养, 利用全息显微镜进行肿瘤 3D 细胞成像, 提取肿瘤细胞 RNA 进行转录组分析。实验结果表明^[62]: 通过云计算一体化通路分析软件 (Ingenuity Pathway Analysis) 生成生物学功能联系网络, 结合

人类疾病纲要 MaraCards, 综合评估溶菌酶 (Lysozyme, LYZ), 杀菌通透性增加蛋白折叠家族成员 1 (Bactericidal permeability increasing protein fold containing family a member 1, BPIFA1), 补体因子 B 重组蛋白 (Recombinant Complement Factor B, CFB) 和芳基碳氢化合物受体 (Aryl hydrocarbon receptor, AHR) 在鼠 LPA 模型成瘤过程中起到关键作用, 这一研究结果与人非小细胞性肺癌 (Nonsmall-cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 研究结果基本一致^[63]。其中 LYZ 主要影响转化生长因子 β (Transforming growth factor β) 信号传导途径调节细胞外蛋白质分泌, 进而影响肿瘤生成^[64]; BPIFA1 有助于肺上皮细胞抵御外界环境刺激^[65]; CFB 在 NSCLC 中影响肿瘤细胞转移^[66]; AHR 通过 EGFR 信号转导通路影响癌细胞扩散^[67]。HAN 等^[68]对 NSCLC 进行了疾病基因的筛选, 同样包含 LYZ, BPIFA1, CFB 和 AHR 等基因。以上研究成果均表明: JSRV *env* 啮齿类 LPA 模型与人 LPA 中的关键致瘤因子基本一致。JSRV *env* 啮齿类 LPA 模型能够为 LPA 生物学标志物研究提供更多参考信息, 为今后 LPA 早期诊断及精准医疗构建全面的数据网络。

4 LPA 模型与肿瘤微环境

LPA 不仅表现肺组织结构改变, 也存在肺泡上皮细胞生理功能和能量代谢的变化^[69], 这导致病变细胞所处的内外环境改变, 既肿瘤微环境 (The tumor microenvironment, TME) 变化。肿瘤与 TME 既相互依存, 相互促进, 又相互拮抗, 相互斗争, 是现代肿瘤生物学中的核心问题^[70]。其中, 肿瘤细胞外基质 (Extracellular matrix, ECM) 是 TME 的重要组成部分, 由透明质酸 (Hyaluronic acid), 弹性蛋白 (Elastin), 纤连蛋白 (Fibronectin), 层粘连蛋白 (Laminin), 糖蛋白 (Glycoprotein) 和蛋白多糖 (Plasmin) 等多种成分形成 3D 大分子网络, 广泛参与肿瘤生长, 迁移和转移^[71-72]。ECM 受到基质降解酶 (Matrix-degrading enzyme) 调节, 如基质金属蛋白酶 (Matrix metalloproteinase, MMP) 和胶原酶 (Collagenase) 等调控^[71]。加强 ECM 稳定性可以调节 TME 稳态, 防止肿瘤转移^[73]。利用啮齿动物 LPA 模型, 添加 MMP 及转化纳米粒子 (Transforming nanoparticles) 能够增强 ECM 稳定性, 促使 TME 抵抗肿瘤生长, 抑制肿瘤侵袭^[74]。

Chang 等^[62]鉴定了 13 个与细胞运动、迁移相关的基因均参与 TME 调节。由此可知,通过研究 JSRV *env* 啮齿类 LPA 模型可进一步了解 LPA 与 TME 的互作关系,开发增强 ECM 稳定性的抗肿瘤药物,为预防肿瘤进展早期的转移提供新思路。

5 小结与展望

本研究从 LPA 模型构建方法、LPA 模型信号通路与耐药机制、LPA 模型生物信息学分析等方面进行简要综述。在 LPA 模型构建方法中,由于病毒构建 LPA 模型无法垂直传播 JSRV *env*;真核质粒构建 LPA 模型无法精准致瘤,易造成小鼠基因组插入突变,因此未来仍需优化模型构建方法。关于 LPA 模型信号通路与耐药机制,应当深入探讨 PI3K/Akt/mTOR 和 MAPK 信号通路中 MAPK、ERK、Akt 的耐药机制并开发对应抗癌药物。关于 LPA 模型生物信息学分析,目前基于宏基因组学对啮齿动物 LPA 模型的讨论仍不够全面,今后可联合多组学(蛋白质组学、代谢组学等)研究结果综合分析致瘤机制,不断完善 LPA 遗传学数据网络、啮齿动物基因数据库及肿瘤基因数据库等。

综上所述,JSRV *env* 啮齿动物 LPA 模型可以全面地体现 LPA 生理变化,系统地反映 LPA 不同发病阶段,因此其在模拟临床诊疗方面有着不可替代的作用。伴随 TALEN 和 CRISP/Cas9 等新技术的发展和成熟,构建基因工程小鼠难度将大幅度降低,模型构建成本也将缩减^[69]。未来利用 LPA 动物模型,可以精准筛选更多治疗靶点,开发出更加完善的 LPA 个性化治疗方案。

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