

· 综述 ·

线粒体功能障碍与衰老相互影响的研究进展

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【摘要】 线粒体是生物能量和代谢中枢,并广泛参与多种生物过程,具有复杂的适应机制,可以维持线粒体正常形态和功能,以应对线粒体损伤和衰老等因素对其的影响。线粒体功能障碍被认为是衰老的标志之一,并与许多增龄性疾病相关,近几年有关线粒体功能障碍的机制有较多重大发现。本文系统讨论了近几年有关线粒体在衰老进程中的自我保护和功能障碍发生机制的新发现,以及线粒体功能障碍对衰老的影响,并强调了线粒体功能障碍作为抗衰老和干预的潜力,将其作为新的、有效的衰老抑制靶点。

【关键词】 线粒体功能障碍;衰老;线粒体自噬;细胞凋亡

【中图分类号】 R363.2

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2024.02.033

Research progress on interaction between mitochondrial dysfunction and aging

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【Abstract】 Mitochondria, as central hubs for energy production and metabolism, are widely involved in various biological processes, and have a complex adaptive mechanism to ensure mitochondrial integrity and function so as to protect themselves from mitochondrial damage and aging. Mitochondrial dysfunction has been regarded as one of the key hallmarks of aging process and is linked to the development of numerous age-related diseases. In recent years, there have been many significant discoveries regarding mechanisms of mitochondrial dysfunction. In this review, we systematically discuss the recent findings on the mechanisms of mitochondrial self-protection and dysfunction in the aging process, as well as the impact of mitochondrial dysfunction on aging, and highlight the potential of mitochondrial dysfunction as a new and effective target for anti-aging intervention.

【Key words】 mitochondrial dysfunction; ageing; mitophagy; apoptosis

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线粒体的主要功能是为细胞提供能量^[1],充当代谢中枢,并参与包括信号转导、细胞周期调节、生热作用、细胞凋亡、钙缓冲、氧化应激和铁硫簇生物合成^[2,3]等基本细胞过程。线粒体功能障碍在操作性定义上是指线粒体呼吸能力及膜电位(ΔPm)降低^[4],线粒体随着年龄经历形态和功能的变化,以及持续暴露在不同的压力下,增加了其功能失调的可能性。线粒体对衰老的发生表现出关键的调控作用,是2023年Cell杂志总结的生物体衰老标志之一^[5]。衰老通常伴随着线粒体质量和功能的下降^[6],在神经系统、心脏、肌肉和其他组织的严重的退行性疾病中表现出不同程度的线粒体功能障碍^[7]。线粒体通过氧化磷酸化(oxidative phospho-

rylation, OXPHOS)合成三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)为细胞供能,这个过程主要由呼吸链[又称电子传递链(electron transport chain, ETC),包括四大复合体(I、II、III、IV)]和ATP酶实现;研究发现,OXPHOS功能障碍与衰老相关,例如,复合体I缺陷会导致帕金森病患者脑中大部分神经元变性^[8];复合物III缺陷的小鼠表现出细胞衰老^[9],瞬时受体电位通道TRPC3蛋白通过重塑内质网-线粒体Ca²⁺转移,导致线粒体功能障碍,促进了衰老的促肿瘤作用^[10],线粒体功能障碍和衰老之间呈现出互为因果的关系。为此,本文对线粒体在衰老中的自适应机制,线粒体功能障碍和衰老之间的相互关系的机制做一综述,以期为衰老机制及抗衰老研究提供思路。

1 衰老进程中线粒体功能的自我适应机制

线粒体具有复杂的质量控制体系,随着衰老发生,损伤累积的线粒体可以通过一系列机制实现自我修复,包括线粒体未折叠蛋白效应 (mitochondrial unfolded protein response, UPR^{mt})、分裂-融合、线粒体生物发生和线粒体自噬等适应性反应^[11]。

1.1 线粒体未折叠蛋白反应

UPR^{mt} 是一种由携带线粒体靶向序列 (mitochondria targeting sequence, MTS) 的应激相关激活转录因子 1 (activating transcription factor associated with stress-1, ATFS-1) 介导的信号通路^[12], 在应激状态下可有效清除未折叠蛋白或异常折叠蛋白, 并通过使线粒体蛋白质折叠和降解正常化来防止线粒体内的异常蛋白质积累。线粒体相关降解 (mitochondria-associated degradation, MAD) 和泛素-蛋白酶体系统 (ubiquitination, Ub) 介导异常或错误折叠的蛋白质的靶向降解^[13]: 胞质线粒体前体蛋白质在输入至线粒体之前, 会在 Hsp70 和 Hsp90 胞质伴侣家族的作用下保持未折叠状态, 如若在易位过程中过早折叠或停滞, 导致其在线粒体外膜 (mitochondrial outer membrane, OMM) 或其他地方蓄积, 便可进入 MAD 系统, 被伴侣蛋白识别并促进其重新折叠以恢复正确的构象和稳定性, 如若无法修复, Ub 使之泛素化, 作为结合位点被识别, 启动蛋白酶体降解^[14]。且有研究发现, UPR^{mt} 与线粒体自噬协作, 共同维持了线粒体功能并有助于减轻炎症相关的心肌损伤, 另外发现番茄红素通过调控线粒体未折叠蛋白反应预防增塑剂邻苯二甲酸二(2-乙基己基)酯 (di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate, DEHP) 致小鼠心肌线粒体损伤^[15]。

1.2 线粒体融合-分裂平衡调控机制

线粒体在细胞内是动态变化的, 由两对互相对立的程序调节实现^[16], 包括线粒体合成和降解、融合和分裂, 其中合成和降解维持线粒体数量平衡, 分裂和融合决定线粒体网络化的程度, 并称为线粒体动力学。线粒体分裂有利于消除去极化的线粒体, 最核心的蛋白质是动力相关蛋白 1 (dynamin related protein 1, Drp1)^[17]。Nature 杂志 2021 年发表的研究发现, 线粒体分裂分为中区分裂和外周分裂两种类型, 其中中区分裂主要发生在细胞生长和分裂的活跃期, 以满足细胞增殖及高能量需求; 而外周分裂主要发生在活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 和 Ca²⁺ 增加之后, ΔΨm 降低等线粒体受损和应激信号, 线粒体分裂为一大一小, 较小的线粒体表现出不健康迹象并被自噬清除^[18]。而线粒体融合通过将两个或多个小线粒体整合成一个相互关联的表型, 在压力下保留线粒体网络, 实现线粒体内物质交换

和功能优化, 可以抵消随衰老而积累的线粒体突变, 使得细胞能够耐受高水平的致病性线粒体 DNA (mitochondrial DNA, mtDNA)^[19]。线粒体融合需要内外膜上的三磷酸鸟苷 (guanosine triphosphate, GTP) 酶触发, 在人类中包括视神经萎缩 (optic atrophy 1, OPA1) 和线粒体融合蛋白 1 和 2 (mitochondrial fusion protein1, MFN1; mitochondrial fusion protein2, MFN2), 当 ΔΨm 异常时, OPA1 被应激敏感蛋白酶 OMA1 切割为短的、融合不活跃的亚型, 导致线粒体网络碎片化, 介导线粒体凋亡^[20]。线粒体分裂和融合蛋白酶缺陷会导致能量产生受损, 即产生线粒体动力学障碍^[21], 如 MFN2 异常可引起多种肌萎缩性神经病^[22], OPA1 功能障碍可导致视神经萎缩及综合征^[22]。线粒体分裂和融合的速率下降对理解衰老非常重要, 探索线粒体分裂如何被调控, 对线粒体靶向治疗意义重大。

1.3 线粒体自噬

线粒体自噬 (mitophagy) 可以靶向清除功能障碍线粒体, 是维持线粒体质量和数量的基本机制^[23], 在 ROS 增加、ΔΨm 下降时能确保线粒体完整性和数量, 还能清除线粒体随着年龄增加表现出的线粒体肿胀等形态和功能变化的不健康线粒体, 以保护线粒体免受衰老影响。较多研究揭示年龄相关疾病与线粒体自噬缺陷相关^[24], 包括阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病等^[25]。线粒体自噬最具特征的是 PINK1/Parkin 途径, 正常情况下, 外膜蛋白 PINK1 (PTEN 诱导激酶 1) 不断被转移至内膜 (mitochondrial inner membrane, IMM) 被切割并清除, 当线粒体受损时, PINK1 介导磷酸化, 并将 Parkin 萃集至线粒体并活化, 对线粒体蛋白质进行泛素化放大自噬信号, 诱发自噬^[26]。PINK1/Parkin 通路的调控受多种因素的影响, 抑癌基因 PTEN 抑制剂抑制了 PINK1/Parkin 通路介导的线粒体自噬^[27], 以及其亚型 PTEN-L 通过调节线粒体呼吸链中的限速酶的活性对 PINK1/Parkin 通路有负调控作用^[28]。衰老与 PINK1/Parkin 途径的实质性恶化相关, 并且该机制是逆转年龄相关的线粒体功能障碍所必需的^[29]。

2 线粒体功能障碍对衰老表型的影响

2.1 线粒体基因组异质性对衰老的影响

MtDNA 损伤或复制错误会导致点突变或重排, 发生率在 1:5 000 和 1:500 000 之间, 影响线粒体编码的蛋白质、tRNA、rRNA, 最终影响 ATP 的产生^[30], mtDNA 的损伤和基因组完整性的丧失被认为与重症疾病和慢性增龄疾病^[31]有关。随着年龄的增长, mtDNA 异质性变得更加常见^[32], 某些 mtDNA 突变或单核苷酸多态性 (single nucleotide polymorphisms,

SNPs)的积累可引起OXPHOS呼吸复合物的氨基酸和功能变化,而其他突变可引起mtDNA复制和转录速率的变化^[33]。Science杂志发表研究发现,小鼠中表达线粒体的DNA聚合酶催化亚基g(DNA polymerase g, POLG)突变表达加速了mtDNA突变,并且表现出衰老加速,他们认为,mtDNA突变积累促进的细胞凋亡可能是驱动哺乳动物衰老的中心机制^[34]。人类mtDNA包括蛋白质编码基因、非编码RNA(non-coding RNA, ncRNA)和控制区,除线粒体控制区的突变与骨骼肌^[35]、皮肤成纤维细胞等的衰老有关^[36]外,ncRNA是mtDNA中最具多态性的位点^[37],在调节细胞生长、转移、细胞代谢和线粒体稳态中发挥着重要作用^[38],因此,ncRNA抑制剂在肿瘤抑制研究中表现出较好效果^[39]。NcRNA中,微小RNA(microRNA, miRNA)和长链非编码RNA(long noncoding RNAs, LncRNA)在各种细胞和组织中的线粒体内存在,通过影响细胞质中编码线粒体蛋白的转录物来间接影响线粒体^[40],林爱福课题组揭示了线粒体LncRNA GAS5对三羧酸循环(tricarboxylic acid cycle, TCA循环)代谢区室起着重要调控功能,进一步证明了线粒体在肿瘤发生中的重要作用,为肿瘤临床诊断提供了新的潜在分子靶标GAS5^[41]。

2.2 线粒体在细胞死亡中的调控作用

线粒体在多种细胞死亡途径中表现出核心作用,细胞凋亡是程序性死亡中的主要形式,线粒体深度参与了细胞凋亡,细胞衰老诱导线粒体产生ROS并破坏ETC,ETC的破坏被认为是细胞凋亡的早期特征^[25]。控制蛋白家族(主要是Bcl-2的促凋亡和抗凋亡成员)调节了线粒体外膜通透性(mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization, MOMP)水平,多种细胞刺激引起的MOMP增加会引起细胞色素C释放,与衔接分子凋亡蛋白酶激活因子结合形成凋亡小体^[42],激活半胱氨酸蛋白酶家族(caspases)执行细胞凋亡程序。促进线粒体分裂的Drp1,通过激活Bax/Bak介导的MOMP改变,引起细胞凋亡^[43];同时MOMP还参与各种促炎信号的传导^[44]。因此,靶向MOMP以及Bcl-2家族以操纵细胞凋亡具有较大治疗潜力,包括在神经退行性疾病和癌症等方向,通过程序性细胞死亡是目前临床和科研上消除癌细胞等的主要方法和目标^[45]。除了细胞凋亡,线粒体可能也参与了坏死性凋亡、焦亡和铁死亡,虽然作用不突出,但是不同形式的细胞死亡通过线粒体表现出彼此串扰^[44]。Science杂志2022年有关铜死亡的新发现揭示^[46],细胞内过量的铜可通过离子载体输送到线粒体,并与线粒体呼吸TCA循环中的脂酰化成分直接结合,造成脂酰化蛋白质聚集和铁硫簇蛋白丢失,诱导蛋白质毒性应激,最终导致细胞死亡。如线粒体调节机制异常,细胞死亡加快或减慢,都会促进衰老相关疾病发生。

2.3 线粒体功能障碍激活免疫应答

炎症是衰老的标志之一,mtDNA含有大量与细菌基因组相似的非甲基化的DNA作为CpG岛(CpG island)^[47],是损伤相关分子模式(damage-associated molecular pattern, DAMPs)的一种,其可通过与toll样受体(toll-like receptor, TLR)、核苷酸结合寡聚化结构域样受体蛋白(nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain receptor protein, NLRP)等感受器结合参与炎症反应(mtDNA-TLR9-NFκB轴、mtDNA-NLRP3-caspase1途径和mtDNA-STING-IRF3),引起多种先天免疫反应^[48],这些免疫应答在衰老中也被激活。TLR9与mtDNA的识别可激活核因子-κB信号通路,增加如肿瘤坏死因子-α、白细胞介素-6、白细胞介素-1β^[47]等表达;在动物实验中发现,注射mtDNA可以诱导小鼠肺部严重炎症^[49],持续性的炎症刺激可激活先天免疫应答,炎症细胞释放的细胞因子、趋化因子、一氧化氮和ROS可以进一步诱导线粒体损伤,从而形成恶性循环。作为DAMPs的来源之一,mtDNA调节免疫应答并促进炎症进展是先天免疫系统的关键角色,已被认为是线粒体损伤和全身炎症之间功能性联系的标志物^[50]。

综上,线粒体功能障碍是衰老表型的重要组成部分,并通过多种机制调控与衰老之间的关系;近几年虽有了较多发现,但仍有许多机制未探索清晰,未来衰老与线粒体功能障碍之间的影响可为抗衰老干预提供潜力靶点。

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