

DOI:10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2018.20170674

· 综述 ·

泛素特异性蛋白酶 15 相关研究进展

宋建祥^{1*},易忠权²,郑世营³

1. 东南大学医学院附属盐城医院心胸外科,盐城 224005

2. 东南大学医学院附属盐城医院中心实验室,盐城 224005

3. 苏州大学附属第一医院心胸外科,苏州 215006

[摘要] 泛素特异性蛋白酶 15(ubiquitin-specific protease 15, USP15)属于半胱氨酸蛋白酶,是去泛素酶家族中的重要成员之一。USP15 能直接或间接地调节细胞内多种蛋白质的功能及稳定性,参与包括肿瘤在内的多种疾病的发生发展,有望成为相关疾病潜在的治疗靶点。因此,本文就 USP15 的基因定位与表达、相关信号通路及其与疾病的相关性等作一综述。

[关键词] 泛素特异性蛋白酶 15;肿瘤;信号通路;分子靶点

[中图分类号] Q 55 **[文献标志码]** A

Research progresses on ubiquitin-specific protease 15

SONG Jian-xiang^{1*}, YI Zhong-quan², ZHENG Shi-ying³

1. Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, the Affiliated Yancheng Hospital of Southeast University Medical College, Yancheng 224001, Jiangsu, China

2. Central Laboratory, the Affiliated Yancheng Hospital of Southeast University Medical College, Yancheng 224001, Jiangsu, China

3. Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou 215006, Jiangsu, China

[Abstract] Ubiquitin-specific protease 15 (USP15), a member of the deubiquitinating enzyme family, belongs to cysteine protease. Recent studies have revealed that USP15 can mediate the regulation of stability and function of various cellular proteins directly or indirectly, and exert an influence on the occurrence and development of tumor and many other diseases. Therefore, USP15 may become a potential molecular target for treating related diseases. This article summarized the recent research progresses of USP15 on its gene localization and expression and relationship with related diseases.

[Key Words] USP15; tumor; signaling pathway; molecular target

泛素-蛋白酶体系统(ubiquitin-proteasome system, UPS)由多种不同的蛋白质组成,其中的泛素酶主要包括泛素激活酶 E1、泛素结合酶 E2、泛素连接酶 E3 及泛素解离酶等,是细胞内介导蛋白质选择性降解的主要路径^[1],参与调控细胞分化、DNA 损伤修复及细胞凋亡等一系列的生理病理进程^[2]。泛素化修饰是一个可逆反应,其逆过程称为去泛素化,由去泛素化酶(deubiquitinating enzyme, DUB)调节和介导^[3]。

基于催化结构域和功能的不同,DUB 可分为 5 类:泛素特异性蛋白酶系(ubiquitin-specific protease, USP)、卵巢肿瘤相关蛋白酶系(ovarian tumour-like proteases, OTU)、泛素羧基末端水解酶系(ubiquitin carboxy-terminal hydrolase,

UCH)、MJD 结构域蛋白酶系(Machado-Josephin domain proteases, MJD)以及 JAMM/MPN 结构域相关金属蛋白酶系(JAMM/MPN domain-associated metallopeptidases, JAMM)^[4]。其中,USP 成员数量最多、结构最具多样性。USP15(ubiquitin-specific peptidase 15)是其重要代表,其不仅参与多种肿瘤细胞生长和凋亡的调控,还与多种疾病的发生发展密切相关^[5-6]。因此,本文就 USP15 的基因定位与表达、相关信号通路及其与疾病的相关性等研究进展作一综述。

1 USP15 的基因定位与表达

USP15 基因位于染色体带 12q14.1,在基因组 DNA 上全长为 149 382 bp。USP15 基因编码 19 个

[收稿日期] 2017-08-07

[接受日期] 2018-03-25

[作者简介] 宋建祥,博士生,主任医师。

*通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 0515-81606462, E-mail: sjx203252@163.com

转录体,其中仅8个转录体包含编码区。通过Ensembl基因组数据库(<http://asia.ensembl.org/index.html>)和UniProt数据库(<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q9Y4E8>)对外显子全长数据分析发现,人类基因组主要包含3种USP15转录体和蛋白亚型,其亚型USP15-001、USP15-002、USP15-003分别包含981、952、235个氨基酸残基^[7]。

多种器官和组织中存在USP15 mRNA表达,其中睾丸、胰腺、甲状腺和肾上腺呈较高表达^[8]。HeLa细胞中USP15主要表达在胞质和胞核,而在MDA-MB-231乳腺癌细胞株中USP15仅在质膜上表达^[9]。USP15的定位主要依赖分子结构中所包含的核输出信号(NESs)和核定位信号(NLSs),但蛋白的定位并不是由NESs和NLSs信号单独决定的。不同种类细胞中USP15接收上述两种信号的差异决定其在胞核和胞质中定位及分布比例^[8]。

2 USP15参与调节的相关信号通路

2.1 USP15与CSN/CRLs信号通路 COP9信号复合体(COP9-signalosome, CSN)是由9个亚基(CSN1~CSN7a,CSN7b,CSN8)组成的多功能蛋白复合物^[10],参与包括细胞复制、DNA损伤修复及细胞凋亡等多种与癌症发生发展相关的代谢活动^[11]。Cullin-Ring E3泛素连接酶(CRLs)是一类组装在支架蛋白Cullin上的多亚基E3连接酶复合物。细胞内CRLs的激活除了需要相关多亚基的有效组合外,还依赖Neddylation修饰及类泛素分子Nedd8对其Cullin骨架蛋白的共价修饰^[12-13]。CSN在CRLs的Deneddylation作用过程中起重要的调控作用^[14-15]。Zhou等^[16]通过质谱分析技术观察到,与人USP15具有同源性的粟酒裂殖酵母ubp12p与CSN可起结合反应。Hetzfeld等^[17]发现人源USP15能与CSN结合,使CRLs复合体及RBX1去泛素化,通过此来稳定CRLs同时保留CRLs的E3泛素连接酶活性。因此,USP15在CSN/CRLs信号通路中起着关键作用。

2.2 USP15与CSN/APC介导的β-catenin信号转导通路 Wnt信号通路也称为Wnt/β-catenin信号通路,其信号激活与否高度依赖细胞内β-catenin浓度,而β-catenin的浓度受Axin/GSK-3/APC复合体控制。这一复合体由Axin的3个不同区域分别结合GSK3、CK1和β-catenin形成^[18]。当Wnt信号

未被激活时,CK1α、GSK3依次磷酸化β-catenin而使β-catenin被CRL/SCFβ-TrCP识别,继而泛素化后被降解,使细胞中的β-catenin维持在较低浓度。Axin/GSK-3/APC复合体的装配受CSN介导的Deneddylation及APC的浓度控制^[19]。USP15能使APC去泛素化,使APC得以稳定并不断积累,从而增强Axin/GSK-3/APC复合体的装配,促进β-catenin的降解^[20]。

2.3 USP15与CSN/IκB介导的NF-κB信号转导通路 转录因子NF-κB(nuclear factor-κB)是一类可调控多种生理病理活动的蛋白因子,包括炎症、免疫应答、细胞增殖和凋亡等^[21]。细胞在静息状态下,NF-κB与其抑制蛋白IκB结合形成NF-κB-IκB复合物。正常生理情况下,该复合物在细胞核内外处于动态平衡状态。当IκBα被泛素降解后,NF-κB会发生转位和激活。USP15能与CSN结合使CRL/SCFβ-TrCP去泛素化,从而稳定IκBα,进而抑制NF-κB的转位和激活。其中,CRL/SCFβ-TrCP能够抑制IκBα的泛素依赖性残基Ser-32和Ser-36被降解^[22-23]。

2.4 USP15与TGF-β信号转导通路 转化生长因子β(TGF-β)是一种细胞分泌因子,其在调控细胞复制、分化、转移及凋亡过程中发挥着重要作用^[24-25]。TGF-β通路调节异常与心血管系统、肌肉骨骼、神经系统等均有密切关联^[26]。SMAD2、SMAD3、SMAD7是R-SMADs家族中的蛋白质,其中SMAD2和SMAD3可在C末端磷酸化,磷酸化后的SMAD2和SMAD3参与TGF-β信号通路的激活^[27]。另外,SMAD7是TGF-β通路的转录靶位,其作为支架蛋白募集SMURF2。SMURF2是一种E3泛素连接酶靶向TGF-β受体,可使TGF-β受体被泛素降解,进而抑制TGF-β通路^[28]。Zhang等^[29]研究发现USP15可以水解磷酸化后与SMAD2和SMAD3 DNA结合区域所连接的泛素分子,使得新一轮依赖SMAD的转录继续进行,激活TGF-β通路。USP15能对SMAD7-SMURF2复合体介导的I型TGF-β受体(TβR-I)去泛素化,抑制TβR-I的降解,增强TGF-β通路^[30]。

2.5 USP15与MDM2介导的p53信号转导通路 p53蛋白是人类肿瘤最重要的抑制因子之一。MDM2(murine double minute 2)蛋白是p53重要的负性调节因子^[31]。MDM2的E3泛素酶能使其与p53结合,并将p53泛素化降解。此外,MDM2

还可负性调节抗肿瘤T细胞的活化反应,使T细胞靶向降解转录因子NFATc2。40多种恶性肿瘤中均可检测到过表达的MDM2^[32]。黑素瘤和结直肠癌细胞株中USP15可以与MDM2结合,通过去泛素化作用抑制MDM2的泛素化降解,进而促进p53的降解,同时抑制T细胞的抗肿瘤反应^[33]。USP15可以稳定MDM2蛋白水平进而促进肿瘤的发生,因此USP15可能是潜在的药物靶点。

2.6 USP15与HPV E6介导的p53信号转导通路 人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)属于乳多空病毒科A亚群的一组DNA病毒,HPV亚型有120多种。其中高危型HPV E6蛋白不仅与人宫颈癌有关,且与生殖器、头颈部肿瘤及皮肤癌等发生发展也密切相关^[34-35]。HPV E6能作用于肿瘤抑制因子p53,导致p53在蛋白酶体中降解,从而使HPV阳性的细胞株p53的水平降低^[36]。Vos等^[37]发现USP15可以与HPV-16 E6蛋白相互作用并调节其稳定性,高表达的USP15通过去泛素化作用使HPV-16 E6蛋白水平明显升高,进而促进p53的降解。

3 USP15与相关疾病

3.1 USP15与肿瘤 USP15与非小细胞肺癌、恶性胶质瘤、乳腺癌和卵巢癌等多种肿瘤的发生均密切相关,在恶性胶质瘤、乳腺癌和卵巢癌细胞中,USP15基因拷贝数均明显高于正常对照组,存在过表达现象^[21,32]。Xie等^[38]通过微阵列分析表明,与亲代细胞相比,对多西紫杉醇耐药的胃癌细胞USP15的表达显著下调,并且该结果被RT-PCR证实。研究者进一步对消化系统其他11个肿瘤细胞系的USP15表达与多西紫杉醇耐药关系进行了研究,结果亦同样证实USP15的表达与多西紫杉醇的敏感性密切相关。因此,USP15有望成为肿瘤个体化治疗中的新的靶标用于评估某些化疗药物的疗效。

3.2 USP15与帕金森病 帕金森病(Parkinson disease, PD)是一种因黑质多巴胺神经元丢失导致的神经退行性疾病^[39]。遗传性PD与PARK2基因突变有密切关系,该基因编码E3泛素连接酶PARKIN。正常细胞中PARKIN从细胞质转运到受损的线粒体,使线粒体外膜蛋白泛素化,从而选择性地诱导线粒体自噬^[40]。

4 总结与展望

USP15作为一种重要的去泛素化酶,能直接或

间接地调节细胞内多种蛋白的功能和稳定性,通过调节多种信号通路参与或调控包括肿瘤等多种疾病的发生发展。尽管USP15的重要性得到了很好的阐述,但目前对于USP15与相关疾病关系的研究仍不深入,且目前对USP15所作用的底物知之甚少。随着蛋白质组学关键技术如生物质谱技术、蛋白质芯片技术等的发展,将实现对泛素-蛋白酶体系统进行深入研究,对USP15与相关信号因子的相互作用网络进行系统研究,并据此开发特异性靶向药物,从而为相关疾病的机制及治疗提供新的手段。

参考文献

- [1] CLAGUE M J, URBÉ S. Ubiquitin: same molecule, different degradation pathways [J]. Cell, 2010, 143 (5): 682-685.
- [2] SAHASRABUDDHE A A, ELENITOBA-JOHNSON K S. Role of the ubiquitin proteasome system in hematologic malignancies [J]. Immunol Rev, 2015, 263(1):224-239.
- [3] MCKINNON C, TABRIZI S J. The ubiquitin-proteasome system in neurodegeneration [J]. Antioxid Redox Signal, 2014, 21(17):2302-2321.
- [4] PEREIRA R V, DE S GOMES M, OLMO R P, et al. Ubiquitin-specific proteases are differentially expressed throughout the schistosoma mansoni life cycle [J]. Parasit Vectors, 2015, 8:349.
- [5] TORRE S, POLYAK M J, LANGLAIS D, et al. USP15 regulates type I interferon response and is required for pathogenesis of neuroinflammation [J]. Nat Immunol, 2017, 18(1):54-63.
- [6] CHOU C K, CHANG Y T, KORINEK M, et al. The regulations of deubiquitinase USP15 and its pathophysiological mechanisms in diseases [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2017, 18(3). pii:E483.
- [7] ANGELATS C, WANG X W, JERMIIN L S, et al. Isolation and characterization of the mouse ubiquitin-specific protease Usp15 [J]. Mamm Genome, 2003, 14(1):31-46.
- [8] CROWE S O, PHAM G H, ZIEGLER J C, et al. Subunit-specific labeling of ubiquitin chains by using sortase: insights into the selectivity of deubiquitinases [J]. Chembiochem, 2016, 17(16):1525- 1531.
- [9] SOBOLEVA T A, JANS D A, JOHNSON-SALIBA M, et al. Nuclear-cytoplasmic shuttling of the oncogenic mouse UNP/USP4 deubiquitylating enzyme [J]. J Biol Chem, 2005, 280(1):745-752.
- [10] SCHMIDT M W, MCQUARY P R, WEE S, et al. F-box-directed CRL complex assembly and regulation by the CSN and CAND1 [J]. Mol Cell, 2009, 35(5):586-597.
- [11] LI P, XIE L, GU Y, et al. Roles of multifunctional COP9 signalosome complex in cell fate and implications for drug

- discovery[J]. *J Cell Physiol*, 2017, 232(6):1246-1253.
- [12] CHUNG D, DELLAIRE G. The role of the COP9 signalosome and neddylation in DNA damage signaling and repair[J]. *Biomolecules*, 2015, 5(4):2388-2416.
- [13] LI J M, JIN J. CRL ubiquitin ligases and DNA damage response[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2012, 2:29.
- [14] DUBIEL D, ROCKEL B, NAUMANN M, et al. Diversity of COP9 signalosome structures and functional consequences [J]. *FEBS Lett*, 2015, 589(19 Pt A):2507-2513.
- [15] GUMMLICH L, RABIEN A, JUNG K, et al. Dereulation of the COP9 signalosome-cullin-ring ubiquitin-ligase pathway: mechanisms and roles in urological cancers[J]. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol*, 2013, 45(7):1327-1337.
- [16] ZHOU C, WEE S, RHEE E, et al. Fission yeast COP9/ signalosome suppresses cullin activity through recruitment of the deubiquitylating enzyme Ubp12p[J]. *Mol Cell*, 2003, 11(4):927-938.
- [17] HETFELD B K, HELFRICH A, KAPELARI B, et al. The zinc finger of the CSN-associated deubiquitinating enzyme USP15 is essential to rescue the E3 ligase Rbx1[J]. *Curr Biol*, 2005, 15(13):1217-1221.
- [18] STAMOS J L, WEIS W I. The β -catenin destruction complex [J]. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*, 2013, 5(1):a007898.
- [19] JUMPERTZ S, HENNES T, ASARE Y, et al. CSN5/JAB1 suppresses the WNT inhibitor DKK1 in colorectal cancer cells [J]. *Cell Signal*, 2017, 34:38-46.
- [20] HARPER S, BESONG T M, EMSLEY J, et al. Structure of the USP15 N-terminal domains: a β -hairpin mediates close association between the DUSP and UBL domains [J]. *Biochemistry*, 2011, 50(37):7995-8004.
- [21] CAHILL K E, MORSHED R A, YAMINI B. Nuclear factor- κ B in glioblastoma: insights into regulators and targeted therapy[J]. *Neuro Oncol*, 2016, 18(3):329-339.
- [22] SCHWEITZER K, NAUMANN M. CSN-associated USP48 confers stability to nuclear NF- κ B/RelA by trimming K48-linked Ub-chains[J]. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 2015, 1853(2):453-469.
- [23] AKSENTIJEVICH I, ZHOU Q. NF- κ B pathway in autoinflammatory diseases: dysregulation of protein modifications by ubiquitin defines a new category of autoinflammatory diseases[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2017, 8:399.
- [24] MASSAGUÉ J. TGF- β signalling in context [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2012, 13(10):616-630.
- [25] ZHANG J, ZHANG X, XIE F, et al. The regulation of TGF- β /SMAD signaling by protein deubiquitination [J]. *Protein Cell*, 2014, 5(7):503-517.
- [26] REDONDO S, NAVARRO-DORADO J, RAMAJO M, et al. The complex regulation of TGF- β in cardiovascular disease [J]. *Vasc Health Risk Manag*, 2012, 8:533-539.
- [27] LUO K. Signaling cross talk between TGF- β /Smad and other signaling pathways [J]. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol*, 2017, 9(1). pii: a022137.
- [28] OGUNJIMI A A, WIESNER S, BRIANT D J, et al. The ubiquitin binding region of the Smurf HECT domain facilitates polyubiquitylation and binding of ubiquitylated substrates[J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2010, 285(9):6308-6315.
- [29] ZHANG L, ZHOU F, GARCÍA DE VINUESA A, et al. TRAF4 promotes TGF- β receptor signaling and drives breast cancer metastasis[J]. *Mol Cell*, 2013, 51(5):559-572.
- [30] LIU W T, HUANG K Y, LU M C, et al. TGF- β upregulates the translation of USP15 via the PI3K/AKT pathway to promote p53 stability[J]. *Oncogene*, 2017, 36(19):2715-2723.
- [31] WANG S, ZHAO Y, AGUILAR A, et al. Targeting the MDM2-p53 protein-protein interaction for new cancer therapy: progress and challenges [J]. *Cold Spring Harb Perspect Med*, 2017, 7(5). pii: a026245.
- [32] EBRAHIM M, MULAY S R, ANDERS H J, et al. MDM2 beyond cancer: podoptosis, development, inflammation, and tissue regeneration[J]. *Histol Histopathol*, 2015, 30(11):1271-1282.
- [33] ZOU Q, JIN J, HU H, et al. USP15 stabilizes MDM2 to mediate cancer-cell survival and inhibit antitumor T cell responses[J]. *Nat Immunol*, 2014, 15(6):562-570.
- [34] DODD R H, WALLER J, MARLOW L A. Human papillomavirus and head and neck cancer: psychosocial impact in patients and knowledge of the link-a systematic review[J]. *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)*, 2016, 28(7):421-439.
- [35] SCHMIDT S A, HAMILTON-DUTOIT S J, FARKAS D K, et al. Human papillomavirus and the incidence of nonmelanoma and melanoma skin cancer using cervical conization as a surrogate marker: a nationwide population-based Danish cohort study[J]. *Ann Epidemiol*, 2015, 25(4):293-296.
- [36] CHENG D, GUO Z, ZHANG S. Effect of β -sitosterol on the expression of HPV E6 and p53 in cervical carcinoma cells[J]. *Contemp Oncol (Pozn)*, 2015, 19(1):36-42.
- [37] VOS R M, ALTREUTER J, WHITE E A, et al. The ubiquitin-specific peptidase USP15 regulates human papillomavirus type 16 E6 protein stability[J]. *J Virol*, 2009, 83(17):8885-8892.
- [38] XIE L, WEI J, QIAN X, et al. CXCR4, a potential predictive marker for docetaxel sensitivity in gastric cancer [J]. *Anticancer Res*, 2010, 30(6):2209-2216.
- [39] CALIGIORE D, HELMICH R C, HALLETT M, et al. Parkinson's disease as a system-level disorder [J]. *NPJ Parkinsons Dis*, 2016, 2:16025.
- [40] ZHANG C W, HANG L, YAO T P, et al. Parkin regulation and neurodegenerative disorders[J]. *Front Aging Neurosci*, 2016, 7:248.