

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1005.2012.01561

# *Nampt* 基因表达调控机制

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**摘要:** 烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(NAMPT)是烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸(NAD)生物合成途径的关键限速酶, 也被称为内脏脂肪素(Visfatin)或前 B 细胞克隆增强因子(PBEF)。它通过调节机体或细胞的 NAD 水平以及通过其他非酶机制等途径影响代谢、炎症反应、细胞的增殖、分化和凋亡, 特别是衰老等诸多过程。文章简要综述了近年来 *Nampt* 基因的表达调控及其转录的反馈调节机制研究进展。

**关键词:** *Nampt* 基因; 表达调控; 反馈调节

## Mechanism of *Nampt* gene expression regulation

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**Abstract:** Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase (NAMPT), also known as pre-B cell colony-enhancing factor (PBEF) or visfatin, is a crucial rate-limiting enzyme of NAD biosynthetic pathway. It may affect the metabolism, inflammatory response, cell proliferation, differentiation, and apoptosis, especially the aging and other physiological progresses through regulating NAD biosynthesis and nonenzyme routes in the organisms and cells. This review mainly focuses on recent progresses in the expression modulation and feedback regulation of *Nampt* gene.

**Keywords:** *Nampt* gene; expression regulation; feedback regulation

烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶(Nicotinamide phosphoribosyltransferase, NAMPT)是存在于脊椎动物体内一种具有多种生物活性的功能蛋白, 其酶活性最初报道于 1957 年。NAD 是一种具有多种功能的小分子物质, 是多种酶的辅酶, 参与众多生化过程<sup>[1]</sup>。2001 年 Martin 等<sup>[2]</sup>在杜克嗜血杆菌中首次鉴定了 *nadV* 基因,

该基因为烟酰胺形成 NAD 所必须。基于 *Nampt* 基因与嗜血杆菌 *nadV* 基因的同源性, 2002 年 Rongvaux 等<sup>[3]</sup>认为 NAMPT 是一种烟酰胺磷酸核糖转移酶。在哺乳动物中, NAD 主要具有两条合成途径, 即色氨酸从头合成途径和补救途径。有人证明, 对于细胞 NAD 水平的影响, 补救途径有着更为重要的作用<sup>[4,5]</sup>,

收稿日期: 2012-03-07; 修回日期: 2012-05-14

基金项目: 安徽高校省级自然科学研究重大项目(编号: ZD2008006-1)和生物化学与分子生物学省级重点学科项目资助

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网络出版时间: 2012/8/15 10:51:31

URL: <http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.1913.R.20120815.1051.002.html>



### 1.3 STAT3 正性调节 *Nampt* 基因的表达

信号转导子与转录激活子 3(STAT3)是一类可被一些非受体类酪氨酸激酶和生长因子受体激活的转录因子。一旦酪氨酸被磷酸化,两个STAT3 单体通过SH2 结构域可逆的酪氨酸磷酸化相互作用,形成二聚体并转移到核内结合到靶基因的STAT3 特异性应答元件上诱导基因的转录<sup>[19,20]</sup>。

Nowell等<sup>[21]</sup>用IL-6与可溶性IL-6受体同时处理人滑液纤维母细胞时, *Nampt* mRNA急剧升高;而当用IL-6、可溶性IL-6受体与Stat3的抑制性多肽同时处理细胞时, *Nampt* mRNA会出现急剧下降,表明 *Nampt*的表达受到STAT3依赖性的IL-6转导信号调节。细胞因子OSM(抑瘤素M)处理细胞2 h后, *Nampt* mRNA也明显上调。所以推测在类风湿性关节炎组织中, IL-6转导信号(IL-6转导信号以及IL-6相关的细胞因子OSM)通过STAT3依赖的方式调节*Nampt*的表达, STAT3可能是*Nampt*基因的转录因子并能提高*Nampt*基因的转录水平。

### 1.4 LXR 负性调节 *Nampt* 基因的表达

肝X受体 (Liver X receptor, LXRs)是核受体超家族成员, 含有一个锌指DNA结合结构域(DBD)和一个特异性亲脂性小分子配体结合结构域(LBD)。结合配体后, LXRs发生构象改变并通过提高与共激活因子的相互作用促使靶基因的转录<sup>[22]</sup>。

Mayi等<sup>[23]</sup>研究显示, 在人和鼠科的巨噬细胞中, LXR配体以LXR依赖性的方式降低*Nampt*基因的表达;胞外型NAMPT(eNAMPT)蛋白分泌的降低与其mRNA的降低相一致, 并伴随着一个微弱而短暂的NAD浓度的降低。而且, 在人的巨噬细胞中LXR的激活可降低PPAR $\gamma$ 诱导的*Nampt*基因的表达和蛋白分泌。由此Mayi等<sup>[23, 24]</sup>认为在巨噬细胞中, 可能存在一个潜在负性的LXR/PPAR $\gamma$ 交互作用来调节*Nampt*的表达。

### 1.5 Tat 负性调节 *Nampt* 基因的表达

Tat是人HIV-1 编码的多功能转录反式激活因子, 它通过促进反式激活应答区(TAR)RNA序列转录延伸激活HIV-1 的转录<sup>[25]</sup>。在转录的起始和延伸时, Tat在装配众多的转录因子中发挥着重要作用。

在 HIV Indicator Cells (HeLa-CD4-LTR- $\beta$ -gal,

也称MAGI细胞)中, Tat引发NAD的损耗并抑制*Nampt*基因mRNA和蛋白质的表达。Zhang等<sup>[26]</sup>发现在Tat质粒处理的MAGI细胞中, NAD水平下降, SIRT1的活性受到抑制, 同时*Nampt* mRNA和蛋白质均下降。但Tat抑制SIRT1的活性在*Nampt*敲除细胞中增强。白藜芦醇可以浓度依赖性的方式明显逆转Tat诱导*Nampt*基因mRNA转录和蛋白表达的抑制作用, 并增加NAD水平。但仅仅用白藜芦醇处理MAGI细胞, *Nampt* mRNA和蛋白质以及NAD水平并未发生改变, 表明Tat可负性调节*Nampt*基因的表达。

### 1.6 PPAR $\alpha$ , PPAR $\gamma$ , PPAR $\delta$ 负性调节 *Nampt* 基因的表达

过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(PPARs)是一类由配体激活的核转录因子, 属II型核受体超家族成员, 与脂肪细胞分化、肥胖、胰岛素抵抗以及肿瘤的发生发展等都有着密切的关系<sup>[27, 28]</sup>。在两栖类、啮齿类动物及人类等PPARs 均有 3 种亚型, 即PPAR $\alpha$ 、PPAR $\beta$ (亦称PPAR $\delta$ 或NUC-1) 和PPAR $\gamma$ , 这3种亚型在结构及功能上均有差异。

Choi等<sup>[29]</sup>证明在糖尿病大鼠的内脏脂肪组织中PPAR $\gamma$ 抑制剂可明显诱导*Nampt*基因的表达。在 28 周龄和 40 周龄的糖尿病大鼠的内脏脂肪中, PPAR- $\gamma$ 抑制剂或PPAR- $\alpha$ 抑制剂处理组较对照组的*Nampt* mRNA水平明显升高。表明PPAR- $\gamma$ 、PPAR- $\alpha$ 能够负性调节*Nampt*基因的转录。类似的研究显示, 在饲喂高脂食物的 10 周龄大鼠内脏脂肪组织中, PPAR $\delta$ 抑制剂L-165041 可明显刺激*Nampt* mRNA的合成;在分化的 3T3-L1 脂肪细胞中, 用PPAR- $\delta$ 抑制剂L-165041 处理可上调*Nampt* mRNA水平<sup>[30]</sup>。很明显PPAR- $\gamma$ 、PPAR- $\alpha$ 和PPAR- $\delta$ 均可负调节*Nampt*基因的转录。

### 1.7 其他影响 *Nampt* 基因转录水平的胞外因子和通路

Kralisch等<sup>[31]</sup>用IL-6 处理 3T3-L1 脂肪细胞可以时间和剂量依赖的方式明显抑制*Nampt* mRNA的合成。但与人滑液纤维母细胞<sup>[21]</sup>不同的是, 在脂肪细胞中P44/42MAPK参与了IL-6 介导的效应。且他们认为, 在脂肪细胞中, PI3K可能参与了基础性的*Nampt*的合成。Kralisch等<sup>[32]</sup>进一步研究发现, 用TNF $\alpha$ 孵育 3T3-L1 脂肪细胞, *Nampt* mRNA水平降

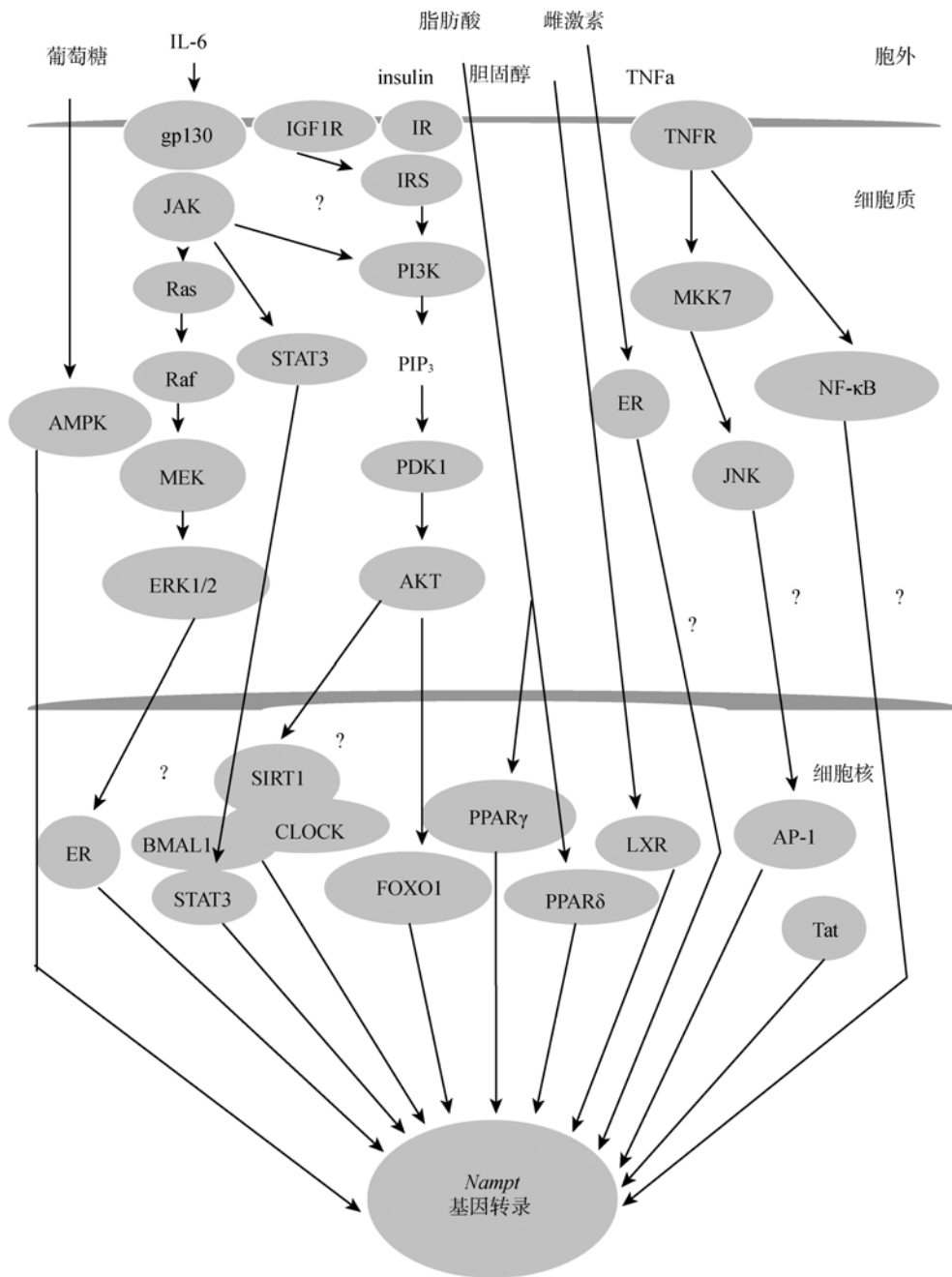


图 2 *Nampt* 基因转录可能涉及的部分转录因子及信号通路<sup>[15~18,21,23,25,26,29,30,32~34,38,65]</sup>

低。在 3T3-L1 细胞中, 生长激素(GH)也能下调*Nampt* mRNA的水平。MacLaren等<sup>[33]</sup>发现在 3T3-L1 前脂肪细胞和脂肪细胞中, 胰岛素可显著降低*Nampt* mRNA的表达。而由前所述, 在小鼠的原代培养的肝细胞中胰岛素可抑制通过FoxO1 诱导的*Nampt*基因表达<sup>[18]</sup>。可见, 胰岛素可能是通过PI3K-AKT通路影响FoxOs活性来影响*Nampt*基因的转录。

Zhou等<sup>[34]</sup>发现在 3T3-L1 脂肪细胞中, 雌二醇、

雌三醇与孕酮可提高*Nampt* mRNA的表达, 而且当用这 3 种激素共同孵育细胞过夜时, *Nampt* mRNA的表达量更是极大地提高。但另一项研究则得出不同的结果, 在 3T3-L1 前脂肪细胞中, 雌激素对*Nampt* mRNA的表达没有影响, 而孕酮和睾酮则可降低*Nampt* mRNA的表达。但在 3T3-L1 脂肪细胞中, 相同浓度的雌二醇与孕酮却对*Nampt* mRNA的表达没有影响<sup>[35]</sup>。



有人认为在人的脂肪细胞中,葡萄糖能上调NAMPT蛋白的分泌<sup>[36]</sup>,但该结果很快受到质疑<sup>[37]</sup>。Fulco等<sup>[38]</sup>证明葡萄糖能够限制通过AMPK途径诱导*Nampt*基因的转录。Jee-Hyun等<sup>[39]</sup>也发现在AMPK缺陷组织和细胞中,*Nampt*基因节律性的表达消失。Yang等<sup>[40]</sup>发现培养在无血清条件下的人纤维肉瘤HT1080细胞,*Nampt*基因表达水平是对照组的1.5至2倍。在禁食48 h的大鼠肝脏中,*Nampt*的mRNA和蛋白质水平有一个相似的增加。暴露在低氧和无血清培养基的原代培养心肌细胞中,*Nampt*水平较对照组也提高了两倍。Wang等<sup>[41]</sup>发现在前列腺癌细胞中,*Nampt*明显过表达;且*Nampt*敲除的前列腺癌细胞对H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>或化疗引起的氧化应激敏感;过表达*Nampt*可增加前列腺癌细胞对氧化应激的抵抗。这些研究表明*Nampt*也是一个应激和营养应答的基因。

此外,有人报道在3T3-L1前脂肪细胞和脂肪细胞中,地塞米松可显著地增加*Nampt* mRNA的表达<sup>[35]</sup>。

## 2 *Nampt* 基因的自反馈表达调节

如上所述,胞内NAD合成途径主要有补救途径和色氨酸从头合成途径,体内NAD水平主要决定于补救途径<sup>[4,5]</sup>。Revollo等<sup>[6]</sup>发现在哺乳动物细胞中过表达*Nampt*可使NAD水平提高55%,据此他们认为NAMPT在NAD补救途径中可能起着限速作用。过表达NAD补救途径中的其他基因如烟酰胺单核苷酸腺苷酰转移酶(NMNAT)基因,NAD水平则没有改变<sup>[7,42]</sup>。Tao等<sup>[18]</sup>发现肝脏特异性FoxO1/3/4基因敲除鼠(LTKO)体内NDAH水平较对照鼠没有明显变化,但NAD水平下降了40%,NAD<sup>+</sup>/NADH比率下降44%。进一步分析发现,参与NAD从头合成的喹啉酸磷酸核糖转移酶(Qprt)、NAD合成酶1(Nadsyn1)、NAD补救途径中的烟酰胺核苷酸腺苷转移酶(Nmnat1/2/3),以及参与调节线粒体NAD<sup>+</sup>/NADH比率的血红素氧化酶(Hmox1)在转录水平上均未发生明显改变,但*Nampt*基因的mRNA和蛋白质表达水平均显著降低,表明NAMPT在控制NAD<sup>+</sup>/NADH比率上的决定性作用。因而认为,NAMPT扮演着NAD补救途径中限速酶的作用,决定着细胞NAD水平。而NAD作为一种辅酶,影响着众多以其为辅酶的酶活性,并控制着众多的生理过程,如通过调节SIRT1

活性控制相应基因转录和众多代谢过程<sup>[6]</sup>,通过调节PARP影响相应的DNA修复与线粒体功能等<sup>[43]</sup>。SIRT1是哺乳动物中酵母细胞SIR2蛋白(通过抑制酵母细胞ERC环的形成而抑制细胞衰老<sup>[44]</sup>)的同源物,为NAD依赖性的去乙酰化酶(HDAC),通过去乙酰化组蛋白调节染色质重塑和通过众多的去乙酰化转录因子控制大量基因的转录。上述对*Nampt*基因表达有调节作用的因子,BMAL1<sup>[14]</sup>、FOXOs<sup>[45]</sup>、PER2<sup>[46]</sup>、STAT3<sup>[47]</sup>、LXR<sup>[48]</sup>、Tat<sup>[49]</sup>、PPARs的辅因子NCoR和SMRT<sup>[50]</sup>、ERα<sup>[51]</sup>等均为SIRT1蛋白的作用底物或结合物,其转录活性也为SIRT1所调节。这样就形成了NAMPT通过控制SIRT1的活性从而控制自身基因转录的一系列反馈环路(图3)。

## 3 结语与展望

*Nampt*基因有着复杂的调控机制,具有多种生物学功能。目前NAMPT晶体结构已经得到解析,为一个II型磷酸核糖转移酶二聚体,催化PRPP(5-磷酸核糖-1-焦磷酸)和烟酰胺合成NMN(烟酰胺单核苷酸)<sup>[7]</sup>。虽然有人证明其细胞因子功能并不依赖于它的酶活性<sup>[52,53]</sup>,但已有众多实验证明其磷酸核糖转移酶功能,并证明胞外eNAMPT有着更强的磷酸核糖转移酶活性<sup>[54]</sup>。NAMPT二聚作用对于其发挥酶活性是必需的<sup>[8]</sup>,且NAMPT二聚体形式出现在人的血浆中<sup>[55]</sup>。研究显示FoxOs、SIRT1等与衰老相关,由此提示上述这种自反馈机制可能是影响衰老过程的关键性因素(图3)。

NAMPT能够通过调节SIRT1的活性影响代谢<sup>[6]</sup>,通过调节线粒体SIRT3、SIRT4的活性抵抗由于遗传毒性引起的细胞死亡<sup>[40]</sup>,通过调节PARP影响DNA修复与线粒体功能<sup>[43]</sup>等,是否还通过其他途径影响衰老相关事件,如控制活性氧的产生而影响衰老及阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's Disease, AD)等年龄相关性疾病还有待进一步研究。活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)在衰老<sup>[56]</sup>和AD形成<sup>[57]</sup>过程中有着重要作用,已有证据显示NAD/NADH比率的降低会增加超氧离子的产生<sup>[58]</sup>,而细胞的NAD/NADH比率很大程度上决定于NAMPT。Wang等<sup>[41]</sup>研究证明,NAMPT可通过提高FOXO3a蛋白表达正向调节过氧化氢酶和锰超氧化物歧化酶的生成,从而影响

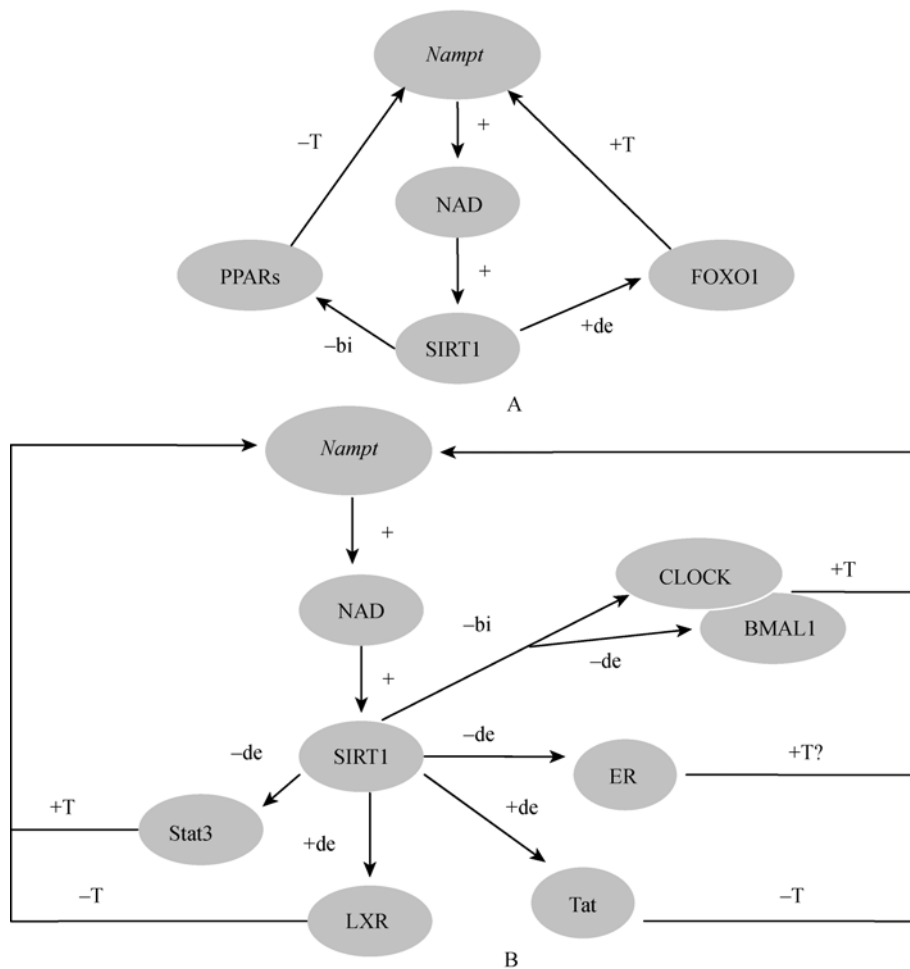


图 3 *Nampt*表达的反馈调节环路(A 正反馈; B 负反馈)[7,14,15,16,18,21,23,26,29,30,34,42,44,46,47,48]

“+”表示正调节;“-”表示负调节;“T”表示转录调节;“de”表示去乙酰化调节;“bi”表示相互结合;“?”表示未确证。

细胞的ROS水平。

NAMPT与衰老相关的直接证据相对较少, van der Veer等[59]发现在人血管平滑肌细胞(SMC)中, NAMPT可通过NAMPT-SIRT1-p53通路影响衰老。Ho等[60]研究发现, 在人SMC中转导入*Sirt1*基因时对延长细胞寿命几乎没有作用, 但当同时导入*Sirt1*基因与*Nampt*基因时能显著地延长其寿命。Koltai等[61]发现在大鼠骨骼肌组织中, 老年大鼠较年轻大鼠的*Nampt*基因表达下降, 与之一致NAD水平也显著下降。在小鼠的皮层和海马区, *Nampt* mRNA水平呈增龄性下降[62]。我们的研究发现在衰老大鼠大脑海马与皮质等区域*Nampt*主要表达几种差异剪接的mRNA亚型, 而非全长型mRNA(数据未发表), 这种差异剪接机制可能是衰老过程的重要原因或结果。

eNAMPT的功能尚存在很多争议。最近, 有人

认为在小鼠血浆中eNAMPT并不催化烟酰胺单核苷酸的生成[63]。其功能还有待进一步的深入探究。

*Nampt*基因的差异剪接机制及不同剪接亚型编码蛋白的功能(*Nampt*有多种mRNA剪接亚型[64,65], 也存在亚型蛋白[66,67]), mRNA的稳定性调节, 翻译后修饰、降解、分泌以及亚细胞定位及其机制目前尚不清楚, 对此尚需进一步研究, 以阐明NAMPT与机体衰老和年龄相关性疾病相关的分子机制。

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