

·特约综述·

## 肌萎缩侧索硬化症疾病进展与线粒体功能紊乱

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**摘要:**肌萎缩侧索硬化症(ALS)是一种典型的神经退行性疾病,其特征是大脑和脊髓中的运动神经元进行性病变。虽然DNA测序技术筛查出众多的ALS致病基因,拓宽了人们对ALS疾病发生的认识,但是这些功能各异的基因导致ALS疾病进程的分子机制仍是有待阐明的。随着基础研究的不断进展,人们发现线粒体的损伤,线粒体的动力学异常以及线粒体自噬等与神经退行性疾病如ALS的发病具有重要联系。在本篇综述中,我们主要讨论了ALS致病基因导致线粒体功能障碍的可能机制,旨在强调线粒体功能障碍在ALS疾病发展中的重要作用。

**关键词:**肌萎缩侧索硬化症;线粒体功能障碍;运动神经元;能量代谢

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## Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Disease Progression and Mitochondrial Dysfunction

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**Abstract:** Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is one of typical neurodegenerative diseases characterized by progressive degeneration of motor neurons in the brain and/or spinal cord. A large number of ALS pathogenic genes have been screened out by DNA sequencing and broadened our scope with the occurrence of ALS. However, the downstream signaling pathways of these genes leading to the progression of ALS disease remains unclear. With the continuous progress of basic research, it has been found that mitochondrial damage, abnormal mitochondrial dynamics, and mitophagy play important roles in the pathogenesis of neurodegenerative diseases such as ALS. In this review, we mainly discussed the possible mechanism of mitochondrial dysfunction caused by pathogenic genes of ALS, in order to emphasize the importance of mitochondrial dysfunction in the development of ALS.

**Key words:** amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; mitochondrial dysfunction; motor neurons; energy metabolism

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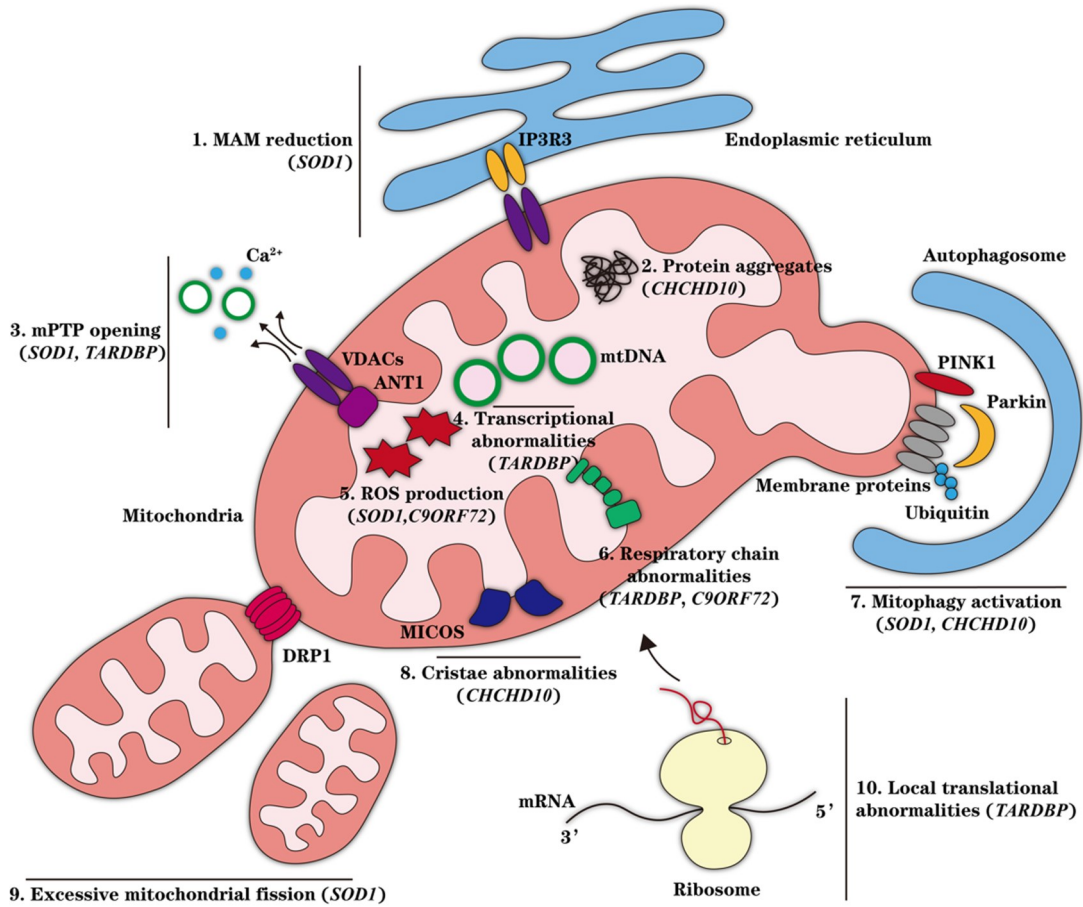
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肌萎缩侧索硬化症(amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, ALS)是一种进行性的、致命的神经退行性疾病,主要表现为脑和脊髓内的上运动神经元和下运动神经元的退行丢失。尽管在全球范围已经开展了众多有关ALS的临床试验,但ALS与其他神经退行性疾病一样仍是不可逆和不可治愈的。临床数据显示,该病通常在成年中期(平均55岁)发病,但也不排除在青年和晚年发病的可能,而死亡则发生于被诊断为ALS后的3~5年<sup>[1]</sup>。ALS患者起初出现四肢或球部肌肉的轻微痉挛或虚弱,然后发展到几乎所有的骨骼肌的瘫痪。在细胞层面,ALS导致的运动神经元的丢失则是呈现为逆行样式,即先出现神经肌肉接头的丢失,随后是轴突的退行性变,最后为运动神经元胞体的丢失<sup>[2]</sup>。借由外显子测序、全基因组测序等技术,人们逐步揭露了各种与ALS相关的致病基因,并依赖这些致病基因成功构建相关的疾病模型以探索与ALS疾病发展相关的细胞功能改变及潜在的分子机制。通过对这些致病基因的研究,人们认为ALS患者存在但不限于以下功能的异常:①RNA稳态失衡(相关基因*FUS*, *TARDBP*, *HNRNPA1*, *HNRNPA2B1*, *MATR3*等<sup>[3-5]</sup>);②细胞骨架组装异常(相关基因*PFN1*, *TUBA4A*, *NEK1*等<sup>[6-8]</sup>);③蛋白质稳态失衡(相关基因*SOD1*, *VAPB*, *VCP*, *UBQLN2*等<sup>[7-9]</sup>);④自噬异常(相关基因*TBK1*, *SQSTM1*, *OPTN*等<sup>[10]</sup>);⑤线粒体功能障碍(相关基因*CHCHD10*<sup>[11]</sup>)。然而,这些功能各异的基因是如何导致ALS的潜在分子机制尚不明确。同阿尔兹海默症、帕金森综合征以及亨廷顿舞蹈症一样,大量的基础研究证明线粒体功能异常导致的能量代谢紊乱是ALS的核心病理生理学表型<sup>[12-13]</sup>。ALS相关的致病基因能以直接或间接的方式影响运动神经元线粒体的动力学,氧化磷酸化,线粒体DNA(mtDNA)稳态等而导致异常的细胞能量代谢。这导致了线粒体ATP合成的障碍,活性氧的异常增多以及细胞凋亡的发生等。因此,本文综述了近10年有关ALS致病基因与线粒体功能的研究,以剖析ALS致病基因引起线粒体功能障碍的分子机制,以及提示线粒体功能挽救在ALS疾病进展中的意义(图1)。

## 1 SOD1

*SOD1*于1993年被证实是第一个与家族性ALS(FALS)具有紧密遗传联系的基因。超过100多种的*SOD1*的突变与ALS的发生明显相关,并能导致大约20%的FALS患者<sup>[14]</sup>。*SOD1*是人SOD家族的3种同工酶之一,其主要是细胞质定位,能将超氧自由基转化为分子氧和过氧化氢以抵御细胞内的氧化应激。亦有文章报导*SOD1*能定位至细胞核内,参与基因表达和核糖体成熟的调控<sup>[15]</sup>。最初的研究报导ALS相关的突变会降低*SOD1*的酶活性<sup>[16]</sup>,但随后的研究也显示酶活性无变化的*SOD1*突变也能导致ALS的发生<sup>[17]</sup>。近来的案例分析也显示,在*SOD1*纯和截短(p.C112Wfs\*11)或*SOD1*单氨基酸缺失(p.Val119/Val120)的病人中,*SOD1*的缺陷导致进行性运动神经障碍,但杂合子携带者仅显示*SOD1*酶活性的显著降低而无明显的神经病学表型<sup>[18-19]</sup>,揭示*SOD1*的功能丧失是介导ALS疾病进展的关键。

先前的研究显示,在*SOD1*突变相关的ALS模型中,线粒体的功能存在异常。通过药理学提高*SOD1*突变小鼠肌肉中的PGC-1 $\alpha$ 活性可以在疾病晚期改善线粒体活性和形态从而挽救肌肉功能但无法延长生存期<sup>[20]</sup>。这证明了肌肉不是突变*SOD1*介导毒性的主要目标。此外,在*SOD1*突变的小鼠中也观察到脊髓内的线粒体缓冲钙离子(Ca<sup>2+</sup>)的能力下降<sup>[21]</sup>。遗传缺失亲环素D以增强线粒体缓冲Ca<sup>2+</sup>的能力挽救了线粒体形态和功能、减少了运动神经元的丢失但并不能影响肌肉去神经支配、运动轴突退化以及疾病的进展和个体的存活。Joshi等<sup>[22]</sup>亦报导,在携带*SOD1*突变的ALS病人来源的成纤维细胞,表达*SOD1*突变体的运动神经元以及*SOD1*突变的小鼠中应用抑制DRP1与Fis1结合的选择性短肽P110能抑制线粒体过度分裂,从而减少氧自由基(ROS)水平以及改善小鼠运动功能,延长生存期。此外,*SOD1*突变相关的ALS还被报导能通过Parkin依赖的线粒体自噬抑制线粒体的生物合成以及恶化线粒体功能<sup>[23]</sup>,也能介导线粒体相关膜(MAM)的崩溃而造成肌醇1,4,5-三磷酸受体3型(IP3R3)从MAM解离、钙蛋白酶激活以及线粒



Mutations in *SOD1* lead to reduced MAM and excessive mitochondrial fission (1, 9); mutations in *CHCHD10* lead to abnormal mitochondrial cristae structure and protein aggregates within mitochondria (2, 8); (3) mutations in *SOD1* and *TDP-43* lead to excessive release of mtDNA and  $Ca^{2+}$  into the cytoplasm via mPTP; (4, 10) mutations in *TDP-43* lead to abnormal mitochondrial transcription and local translational abnormalities of mitochondrial precursor proteins; (5) mutations in *SOD1* and *C9ORF72* lead to mitochondrial ROS production; (6) mutations in *TDP-43* and *C9ORF72* lead to abnormalities in the mitochondrial respiratory chain; (7) mutations in *SOD1* and *CHCHD10* lead to activation of mitophagy.

图1 ALS相关的基因突变对线粒体的影响的示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the impact of ALS-related gene mutations on mitochondria

体功能障碍<sup>[24]</sup>。这些报导揭示了在*SOD1*突变相关的ALS模型中线粒体功能异常与疾病进展的紧密联系。

## 2 TARDBP

TDP-43由*TARDBP*基因所编码,是一种DNA/RNA结合蛋白,通常定位于细胞核。虽然该基因的突变在不到5%的家族性和不到1%的散发性ALS中出现,但TDP-43已被证明是ALS患者神经元和胶质细胞包涵体病理学的关键组分,在高达97%的ALS患者的运动皮层和脊髓中都发现了TDP-43的胞质内涵体<sup>[25]</sup>。TDP-43首先被报道在

核领域参与RNA转录、mRNA稳定性调控和mRNA剪接的调节<sup>[26-27]</sup>。此外,TDP-43可通过其N末端的核定位信号(NLS)和核输出信号(NES)穿梭至胞浆与其他蛋白相互作用,亦或是通过其C末端的低复杂序列区域(LCDs)与RNA结合而在多种细胞事件中发挥作用,如核质转运,线粒体稳态,自噬和应激颗粒组装<sup>[28-29]</sup>。然而,病理状态下的TDP-43介导ALS疾病进程的分子机制仍是不明的。

现有报道显示,TDP-43可能通过两方面参与ALS的病理过程:①核内TDP-43正常功能丢失;②TDP-43胞质易位通过细胞毒性的功能获得机制参与ALS的发生,这也是目前研究普遍聚焦的方向。在ALS相关模型中,已有证据证明胞质中的TDP-43除了会异常沉积形成聚集体外,还能通过

直接或间接的方式影响胞质中的细胞器,如应激颗粒,内质网和线粒体等<sup>[30-31]</sup>。

研究发现,ALS疾病相关的突变(G298S、A382T)能增强TDP-43的线粒体定位,并且这种线粒体靶向依赖于TDP-43的自身序列,这揭示了一种新的TDP-43毒性机制。线粒体中的TDP-43通过结合线粒体转录的ND3/6 mRNA并抑制其翻译,从而特异性地损害OXPHOS复合体I,导致线粒体功能障碍和神经变性<sup>[32]</sup>。通过抑制TDP-43的线粒体定位可消除野生型和突变体TDP-43诱导的线粒体功能障碍和神经元丢失,改善TDP-43突变体转基因小鼠的表型。这将TDP-43的细胞毒性直接与线粒体的生物能量学联系起来。Yu等<sup>[33]</sup>亦报导TDP-43能在TIM22和AGK的协同作用下进入线粒体并定位于线粒体基质,随后影响依赖于VDAC1的线粒体渗透转运孔(mPTP)的开放,这导致mtDNA释放进入胞质而激活cGAS/STING。通过药理学抑制mPTP或遗传缺失mPTP相关组分PP1D以及药理学抑制STING的激活或是遗传缺失STING都可以挽救ALS相关模型中的神经退行。此外,Altman等<sup>[34]</sup>凭借缺失了TDP-43核定位信号(TDP $\Delta$ NLS)的小鼠以及ALS病人来源的组织样本以及诱导多功能干细胞(iPSCs)分化的运动神经元证明胞质易位的TDP-43可以通过影响核糖核蛋白的凝集物的组装以影响轴突中的线粒体蛋白的局部合成而影响神经肌肉接头的形态及功能。这些研究揭示ALS相关的TDP-43突变可能以细胞毒性功能获得机制介导线粒体功能异常而参与ALS的疾病恶化。

### 3 C9ORF72

C9ORF72是位于第9号染色体短臂上第72个开放阅读框的基因,其在2011年被鉴定为ALS中最常见的单一突变致病基因。该基因突变占家族性ALS约40%,散发性ALS约10%<sup>[35-36]</sup>。虽然人们对C9ORF72的功能认识还非常有限,但在C9ORF72相关的ALS病人中,C9ORF72内含子中的GGGGCC(G4C2)序列会发生数百到数千次的重复,这种重复会以非ATG依赖方式进行翻译并影响C9ORF72的表达<sup>[37-38]</sup>。重复扩增序列产生了多聚二肽段如poly(GR), poly(GA), poly(GP), poly(PR)和poly(PA)的表达。其中,poly(GR)和

poly(PR)是毒性最强的<sup>[39-40]</sup>。这些多聚二肽段主要定位于胞质,可导致ALS相关的突触功能障碍和行为异常,以及年龄依赖性的神经元细胞丢失、小胶质细胞增生和DNA损伤<sup>[41]</sup>。C9ORF72内含子重复扩增介导ALS疾病发生的分子机制尚不明确,但部分研究表明线粒体功能障碍可能有所涉及。

ATP5A1(ATP synthase F1 subunit alpha)是氧化磷酸化通路关键蛋白之一,Choi等<sup>[41]</sup>发现,poly(GR)优先与线粒体复合物V组分ATP5A1结合,增强其泛素化和降解,这与poly(GR)小鼠神经元以及C9ORF72相关ALS患者大脑中ATP5A1蛋白水平降低的现象一致。在皮质兴奋性神经元诱导表达poly(GR)的小鼠模型中,低水平的poly(GR)即可导致ALS发病,而ATP5A1的异位表达和poly(GR)水平的降低挽救了神经毒性。另外有报道阐明,C9orf72能够稳定线粒体复合体I的组装,通过其在氧化磷酸化控制中的关键作用来调节细胞能量稳态<sup>[42]</sup>。在C9ORF72突变相关的ALS患者中发现,运动神经元的轴突变短且内稳态功能失调,这可能由神经元线粒体生物能缺陷导致,而增强运动神经元线粒体生物能量学则恢复了轴突的动态平衡<sup>[43]</sup>。此外,在C9ORF72突变相关的ALS患者来源的iPSCs分化的运动神经元中也发现,poly(GR)会损伤线粒体功能,增加氧化应激水平并对DNA造成损伤,且这种伤害以年龄依赖的方式增加,而使用抑制氧化应激的药物或抑制氧化应激相关基因则部分抑制了这些对人类运动神经元的有害影响<sup>[44]</sup>。这些研究强调了ALS相关的C9ORF72的突变以获得性细胞毒性功能以及功能丧失的方式介导线粒体功能异常而参与ALS的疾病进程。

### 4 CHCHD10

CHCHD10是一种定位于线粒体膜间隙且富集于嵴连接处的蛋白质,其与线粒体蛋白IMMT, CHCHD3, CHCHD6等一起参与线粒体接触部位和嵴组织系统复合体(MICOS)的形成以维护线粒体嵴结构<sup>[45]</sup>。CHCHD10在神经肌肉接头的突触后部分高表达,提示可能参与神经肌肉接头的结构和功能形成。CHCHD10的突变可导致具有运动神经疾病、痴呆、肌病和心肌病等临床特征的疾病谱系,目前已知的与ALS有关的CHCHD10的点突变包括CHCHD10 R15L、S59L、Q108P、G66V、P34S等,其

表1 ALS风险基因的突变对线粒体的影响

Table 1 Effects of mutations in ALS risk genes on mitochondria

Gene	Mutation	Description	Reference
/	Sporadic	Mitochondrial respiration and ATP production reduction; Intramitochondrial inclusion bodies; Mitochondrial membrane potential, respiration, and glycolysis increase	Cell Death Differ. 2021 Apr;28(4):1379–1397. Acta Neuropathol. 2007 Dec;114(6):633–9. Mol Neurodegener. 2017 Oct 24;12(1):76.
<i>SOD1</i>	G37R G85R G93A	Mitochondrial calcium buffering capacity reduction; Mitochondrial excessive fragmentation and ROS production; Mitophagy activation; MAM reduction	J Neurosci. 2013 Mar 13;33(11):4657–71. EMBO Mol Med. 2018 Mar;10(3):e8166. EMBO Mol Med. 2018 Oct;10(10):e8888. EMBO Mol Med. 2016 Dec 1;8(12):1421–1437.
<i>ALS2</i>	Knock-out	Mitochondrial damage; Abnormal mitochondrial structure	Hum Mol Genet. 2016 Mar 15;25(6):1074–87.
<i>SETX</i>	L389S	Mitochondrial membrane potential and mtDNA loss	Autophagy. 2021 Aug;17(8):1889–1906. Mol Cell. 2018 Feb 1;69(3):426–437.e7.
<i>VAPB</i>	P56S	Mitochondrial localization, morphology, mobility, and fission/fusion defects; Mitochondria aggregation	Autophagy. 2019 Jul;15(7):1214–1233. Hum Mol Genet. 2012 May 1;21(9):1979–88. Hum Mol Genet. 2012 Mar 15;21(6):1299–311.
<i>TARDBP</i>	G298S A382T Q331K	Complex I subunits defects; mtDNA release; Local translational abnormalities of mitochondrial proteins	Nat Med. 2016 Aug;22(8):869–78. Cell. 2020 Oct 29;183(3):636–649.e18. Nat Commun. 2021 Nov 25;12(1):6914.
<i>FUS</i>	P52L	Respiratory chain complex mRNA sequestration; ATP synthase complex disruption; MAM reduction	Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2018 Oct 9;115(41):E9678–E9686.
<i>OPTN</i>	E478G	Mitophagy inhibition	Nat Commun. 2016 Aug 24;7:12547.
<i>VCP</i>	R155H R191Q R155C A232E	Mitochondrial uncoupling; ATP synthesis reduction; Mitophagy inhibition	Neuron. 2013 Apr 10;78(1):57–64. Neuron. 2013 Apr 10;78(1):65–80.
<i>UBQLN2</i>	P497S	Defective import and/or delivery of TIMM44 to mitochondria	Hum Mol Genet. 2021 Jun 17;30(13):1230–1246.
<i>SIGMAR1</i>	E102Q	MAM reduction	Cell Death Differ. 2017 Oct;24(10):1655–1671.
<i>C9ORF72</i>	Knock out (G4C2) <sub>n</sub> (GGXCGX) <sub>80</sub>	Complex I damage; Mitochondrially encoded transcripts dysregulation; Complex V component ATP5A1 degradation; Mitochondrial ribosomal protein dysfunction	Nat Neurosci. 2019 Jun;22(6):851–862. Cell Metab. 2021 Mar 2;33(3):531–546.e9. Acta Neuropathol. 2021 Feb;141(2):257–279. Neuron. 2016 Oct 19;92(2):383–391.
<i>SQSTM1</i>	S403A	Mitochondrial complex I inhibition	Autophagy. 2020 Aug;16(8):1396–1412.
<i>PNF1</i>	G118V	Mitochondrial damage; Abnormal mitochondrial structure	Front Cell Neurosci. 2019 Nov 7;13:489.
<i>CHCHD10</i>	R15L S59L Q108P	Mitophagy activation; Protein aggregates and mtISR activation; Mitochondrial respiratory dysfunction; Mitochondrial cristae loss	Nat Commun. 2021 Mar 26;12(1):1924. Acta Neuropathol. 2019 Jul;138(1):103–121. EMBO Mol Med. 2018 Jun;10(6):e8558. EMBO Mol Med. 2016 Jan 1;8(1):58–72.
<i>TBK1</i>	R357Q M559R	Mitophagy inhibition; Mitochondrial stress induction	Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2021 Jun 15;118(24):e2025053118.

ATP: adenosine triphosphate; ROS: reactive oxygen species; MAM: mitochondria associated membranes; mtDNA: mitochondrial DNA; mtISR: mitochondrial integrated stress response.

中研究最多的是CHCHD10 S59L<sup>[11]</sup>。

不同于其他ALS致病基因,CHCHD10是少有的主要定位于线粒体的ALS致病基因。为了阐明功能尚未阐明的线粒体蛋白CHCHD10的突变是如何能同样引起ALS的发生,研究人员们构建多种疾病模型以挖掘潜在的机制。Baek等<sup>[46]</sup>发现,与其他ALS致病基因类似,CHCHD10 S59L突变的果蝇以及CHCHD10 S59L过表达的Hela细胞出现TDP-43的胞质易位以及TDP-43的可溶性降低,且胞质易位的TDP-43还将进一步与线粒体相互作用。同时,作者还发现CHCHD10 S59L的突变将持续激活PINK1/Parkin来促进线粒体自噬的发生而产生细胞毒性。抑制TDP-43的线粒体易位和干预PINK1/Parkin的激活均挽救了CHCHD10 S59L突变带来的细胞毒性。另有研究发现,在CHCHD10 S59L突变的Hela细胞内突变蛋白形成不溶物在线粒体内聚集,该聚集体通过激活mTORC1诱导了一种强有力的线粒体整合应激反应(mtISR),其诱导丝氨酸和一碳代谢上调,导致线粒体呼吸链酶的功能下调<sup>[11]</sup>。

除了功能获得性细胞毒性,研究人员还发现作为MICOS复合物的组分之一,CHCHD10的突变导致ALS病人来源的成纤维细胞中MICOS复合体解体,线粒体嵴丢失,线粒体基因组修复功能受损,线粒体氧化磷酸化复合体IV的组装受损<sup>[45]</sup>。另外,在一名疾病快速进展的29岁的ALS患者中,研究者发现了CHCHD10的一种新突变(Q108P)<sup>[47]</sup>。该突变存在于CHCHD10的保守残基中(CHCH),其造成CHCHD10的线粒体导入几乎完全受阻,使CHCHD10错误折叠而弥散于胞质并降低其稳定

性,随后导致细胞备用呼吸能力的下降。这些证据揭示了ALS相关CHCHD10突变可能同时以功能丧失以及细胞毒性功能获得的方式参与ALS的疾病发展。

## 5 总结

虽然ALS的病人绝大部分属于散发性,但针对家族性ALS病人的致病基因的机制分析将有助于了解疾病的发展和设计干预措施。除上述列出的致病基因与线粒体形态功能存在联系,携带其他致病基因的ALS患者或实验模型以及散发性的ALS患者均已有证据显示线粒体形态功能存在异常,如表1所示。确保线粒体功能以持续产生ATP对于功能上特化的神经元,尤其是在神经元的轴突末端局部产生能量而维持静息电位和激发动作电位是至关重要的。此外,星形胶质细胞的病变被认为是介导ALS患者脊髓运动神经元退行丢失的原因之一。已有少量证据显示ALS相关的基因突变可以导致星形胶质细胞内线粒体ROS过度产生,mPTP过度开放,线粒体能量代谢障碍<sup>[48-50]</sup>。这些变化可能在星形胶质细胞病变介导的神经毒性中发挥了重要的作用。综上所述,探究ALS背景下运动神经元及星形胶质细胞中线粒体质量控制,线粒体运输,线粒体蛋白局部合成,线粒体氧化磷酸化等改变及其潜在的分子机制将有助于阐明ALS中神经肌肉接头的易感性以及运动神经元丢失的原因,并有助于开拓导致ALS病理学发展的新机制以设计干预措施。

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