

PFKFB3 在缺氧条件下调节血管新生的作用

邹蓉(综述) 袁源智[△](审校)

(复旦大学附属中山医院眼科 上海 200032)

【摘要】 病理性血管新生是癌症和各种缺血性和炎症性疾病的标志,尤其是眼部疾病,如年龄相关性黄斑变性(age-related macular degeneration,AMD)、增生性糖尿病视网膜病变(proliferative diabetic retinopathy,PDR)等。目前抗血管新生的药物治疗主要是针对血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor,VEGF)等促血管生成因子,但是长期局部抑制 VEGF 或与神经元毒性和一些眼部并发症有关,因此需要寻找其他治疗靶点。内皮细胞代谢在血管新生过程中具有重要调节作用,可独立于 VEGF 等促血管生成分子的调节过程,有望成为抗血管新生的另一个治疗靶点。目前在一些疾病的血管新生过程中发现了糖酵解的重要调节剂 6-磷酸果糖-2-激酶/果糖-2,6-双磷酸酶 3(6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-biphosphatase 3,PFKFB3),本文将介绍 PFKFB3 的作用,并探讨其作为抗血管新生治疗的内皮细胞代谢靶点的潜力。

【关键词】 PFKFB3; 血管内皮细胞; 血管新生; 糖酵解; 缺氧

【中图分类号】 R364.7 **【文献标识码】** B **doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1672-8467.2019.05.020

The role of PFKFB3 in regulating angiogenesis under hypoxia

ZOU Rong, YUAN Yuan-zhi[△]

(Department of Ophthalmology, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China)

【Abstract】 Pathological angiogenesis is the mark of cancer and various kinds of ischemic and inflammatory diseases, especially in ocular age-related macular degeneration (AMD) and proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR), etc. Now, the drugs used for inhibiting this pathological angiogenesis are mainly targeted at angiogenic factors such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), etc. However, there exist damage in neurons and some eye complications after long-term local inhibition of VEGF, which drive us to look for other therapies. Recently, studies have demonstrated that endothelial cell metabolism may also play an important role in regulating angiogenesis in a VEGF-independent way, which makes it another possible new target for antiangiogenic therapy. In angiogenesis of some diseases, the roles of 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-biphosphatase 3 (PFKFB3) was found as the important regulator of glycolysis. This review summarizes the roles of PFKFB3, and discusses its potential as a new antiangiogenic target as well as provide researchers with a clear and innovative thought.

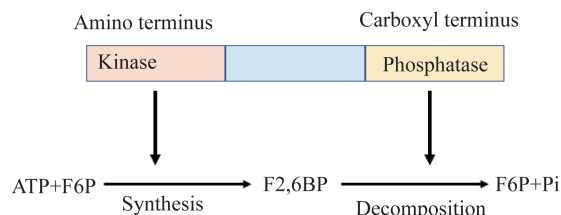
【Key words】 PFKFB3; endothelial cell; angiogenesis; glycolysis; hypoxia

* This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (81470637, 81873680, 81600735).

血管新生相关的疾病(如眼疾、癌症等)严重威胁着人类健康。年龄相关性黄斑变性(age-related macular degeneration, AMD)、增生性糖尿病视网膜病变(proliferative diabetic retinopathy, PDR)等眼部视网膜血管新生引起的视力下降甚至丧失,是发达国家中青年劳动力致盲的主要原因^[1]。目前临床上已经将血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)途径的靶向药物(如贝伐单抗、雷珠单抗、康柏西普等)用于抗血管新生治疗,但是长期眼部抑制 VEGF 或会引起神经毒性和一些眼部并发症^[2-3],为进一步了解血管新生的生理学和病理学机制,并寻找更有效的治疗靶点,本文对最近发现的糖酵解过程中生理性和病理性血管新生作用进行总结,首先介绍糖酵解的重要调节剂 6-磷酸果糖-2-激酶/果糖-2,6-二磷酸酶 3 (6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-biphosphatase 3, PFKFB3)在不同情况下的表达水平的改变及其调节机制,然后介绍 PFKFB3 调节的糖酵解过程对内皮细胞功能的影响,并由此讨论其对血管新生过程的影响。

PFKFB3 在缺氧条件下的表达 缺氧是多种疾病共有的病理生理特点,尤其是病理性血管新生性疾病^[4-5]。在缺氧期间细胞代谢转变为主要靠糖酵解代谢来满足其能量需求。这种代谢途径的转变是否在血管新生过程中具有某种作用,尚不清楚。PFKFB3 也是糖酵解通量的重要控制因素。PFKFB3 基因位于染色体 10p15-p14^[6],基因中至少含有 19 个外显子,并且由于 COOH-末端的可变区可以进行可变剪接,所以目前在人中至少发现了 6 种分别具有不同组织选择性的结构同种型——UBI2K1~6^[7]。该基因编码的蛋白质 PFKFB3,属于双功能酶家族(PFKFB1-4),该家族蛋白在氨基末端含有激酶结构域 6-磷酸果糖-2-激酶(6-phosphofructo-2-kinase, PFK-2)以及在羧基末端含有双磷酸酶结构域果糖-2,6-二磷酸酶(fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase 2, FBPase-2),并通过 PFK-2 催化 2,6-二磷酸果糖的合成;通过 FBPase-2 催化其分解,当两者平衡调节时,2,6-二磷酸果糖(fructose 2,6-diphosphate, F2,6BP)在体内的浓度达到稳态^[8]。在体内 F2,6BP 不仅是糖酵解关键酶 PFK-1 的变构激活剂,也是果糖 1,6-二磷酸酶(FBPase-1)的抑制剂^[9-10](图 1)。由于 PFKFB3 缺乏像

PFKFB1 的 Ser32 磷酸化位点^[11],无法通过该位点的磷酸化下调激酶活性,所以 PFKFB3 的激酶/磷酸酶活性的比例比其他家族成员高^[12]。已知在 PFKFB3 基因的增强子区域中含有 2 个拷贝的缺氧诱导因子-1(HIF-1)结合基序(5'-ACGTG-3')^[13],在缺氧条件下通过 HIF-1 α 介导 PFKFB3 表达上调^[14]。



There are two different domains at the amino terminus and the carboxy terminus, which is the structural feature of the bifunctional enzyme. The amino-terminal kinase domain PFK-2 is capable to catalyze the synthesis of F2,6BP, while the carboxy-terminal diphosphatase domain FBPase-2 is responsible for catalyzing the decomposition of F2,6BP, which is the functional feature of the bifunctional enzyme. F2,6BP: Fructose 2,6-diphosphate.

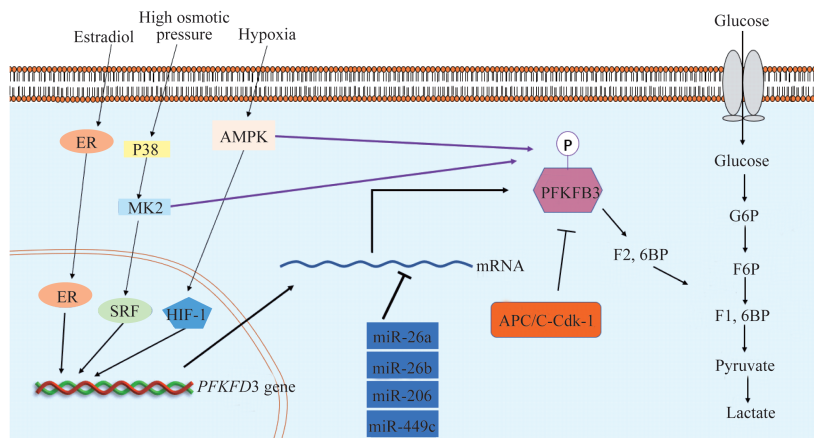
图 1 双功能酶的结构和功能

Fig 1 Structure and functions of the bifunctional enzyme

PFKFB3 的其他调节机制 研究发现,肿瘤组织中的血管内皮细胞具有高糖酵解代谢,并且当肿瘤组织的血管内皮细胞中 PFKFB3 等位基因中的一个拷贝失活,或者在阻断 PFKFB3 的作用时,可以通过使肿瘤组织的血管正常化来减少癌细胞的侵袭,血管内渗和转移^[15]。PFKFB3 在人类多种肿瘤组织和细胞中的表达水平都较正常组织和细胞要高,并且与 HIF-1 α 水平有关^[16-17]。PFKFB3 分子中含有多个丝氨酸磷酸化位点,包括 s461、s467 和 s478 等。当细胞处于缺氧、高渗透压等应激状态时,可以通过激活 p38/MK2、MAPK、ERK/RSK 等激酶的作用,对 PFKFB3 进行磷酸化,从而增强 PFKFB3 激酶活性,提高糖酵解通量以适应细胞增殖的能量需求^[18-20]。在其 mRNA 的 3'非编码区中,存在多个拷贝的 AUUUA 序列,使得 mRNA 不稳定,可以被多种调节因素改变蛋白的表达水平^[21]。miR-206 和 miR-26a、miR-26b、miR-449c 等微小核糖核酸还可以通过直接与该 3'-UTR 相互作用抑制 PFKFB3 的转录活性,从而抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖和迁移^[22-24]。转化生长因子 1 β (transforming

growth factor beta 1, TGF- β 1)、雌二醇和胰岛素等通过受体介导的信号通路促进 PFKFB3 的转录活

性,提高蛋白表达水平^[19,25-26](图 2)。



In the nucleus, estradiol regulates PFKFB3 gene transcription via ER, high osmotic pressure through the P38/MK2/SRF pathway and hypoxia through the MAPK/HIF-1 pathway. MiR-26a, miR-26b, miR-206, miR-449c affect the translation by direct interaction with PFKFB3 mRNA. Kinases MK2 and MAPK can also play a role in affecting the phosphorylation of PFKFB3 protein; APC/C-Cdk-1 exerts its function by directly degrading PFKFB3. When these factors affect the synthesis or function of PFKFB3 protein, it will have an effect on the glycolysis process.

图 2 PFKFB3 的调节机制和功能

Fig 2 Function and mechanism of PFKFB3

PFKFB3 的生物学功能 PFKFB3 表达增高促进糖酵解通量增加,乳酸增多,高水平乳酸可刺激血管新生。PFKFB3 还可定位到核内,通过细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶,如细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 1 (cyclin dependent kinase 1, Cdk-1),促进细胞周期进程,从而促进细胞增殖^[27]。泛素蛋白酶体途径是目前已知的、所有真核生物体内具有的高度选择性的、重要的蛋白质降解途径,泛素连接酶 APC/C-Cdk-1 可以通过促进 PFKFB3 泛素化降解,降低细胞的糖酵解,减少进入 S 期的细胞,抑制细胞增殖^[28]。此外,APC/C-Cdk-1 通过降解 PFKFB3 抑制糖酵解途径,促进磷酸戊糖途径,细胞中还原型谷胱甘肽合成增多,细胞抗氧化能力增强^[28](图 2)。

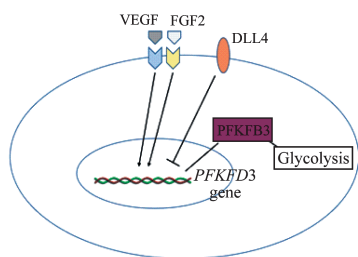
内皮细胞的糖酵解与血管新生

糖酵解参与调节血管新生 最近有研究证明人脐静脉内皮细胞中约 80% 的 ATP 是通过糖酵解途径产生的,即使在正常氧分压下,血管内皮细胞也主要利用葡萄糖进行糖酵解产能^[29-30]。虽然血管内皮细胞与循环系统中的氧气有密切的接触,但是由于细胞内线粒体数量少、体积小,并且为了能将更多的氧气供给远处的组织、细胞,所以内皮细胞的代谢主要是糖酵解。在成年人中血管是相对静止的,很少形成新的分支;但是血管内皮细胞却保持很高的可塑性,可以敏锐感知微环境中的血管生成信号,如

VEGF、血小板衍生生长因子 (platelet derived growth factor, PDGR) 等信号分子,并对其做出反应。这种改变不仅仅包括分子方面的改变,细胞对能量的需求也在短时间内发生了很大变化^[31]。人脐静脉内皮细胞在缺氧时,己糖激酶活性和膜葡萄糖转运蛋白 1 表达被提高,促进了 18F-氟脱氧葡萄糖 (18F-FDG) 摄取和乳酸的产生^[32]。这表明内皮细胞的糖酵解代谢过程可能在血管新生中发挥重要作用。

PFKFB3 通过影响发芽过程影响血管新生 近期有报道发现细胞糖酵解过程及其调节剂 PFKFB3 在血管新生过程尤其是发芽过程中具有重要作用^[29]。原代人脐静脉内皮细胞的体外实验和小鼠的体内实验发现,PFKFB3 在体外可以刺激内皮细胞增殖,PFKFB3 基因缺陷小鼠体内的血管存在缺陷;进一步研究发现,PFKFB3 主要调节血管发芽过程,即主要对 Notch-DLL4 信号通路介导的尖端细胞和茎细胞的行为进行调控。内皮细胞中的 PFKFB3 基因沉默时,细胞形成较小且不规则的片状伪足,丝状伪足更少、更短,尖端细胞运动能力受限,无法引导血管发芽。该研究者还发现,发芽诱导信号 VEGF,成纤维细胞生长因子 2 (fibroblast growth factor 2, FGF2) 等增加 PFKFB3 表达和糖酵解,而发芽限制信号 DLL4 (激活 Notch) 引起相反的效应;但是,PFKFB3 蛋白表达改变时却并没有调

节内皮细胞中这些分子的表达^[29](图3)。这可能是由于 PFKFB3 引起的糖酵解增加主要是为尖端细胞和干细胞迁移时肌动蛋白的活动提供 ATP^[33]。因此,内皮细胞的代谢调节可以作为独立于血管新生分子调节机制之外的另一个抗血管新生治疗的靶点^[34]。



The VEGF pathway and the FGF2 pathway can promote the expression of PFKFB3 gene, while the DLL4 signal can inhibit the expression of PFKFB3 gene, thereby affecting the level of glycolysis in endothelial cells.

图3 血管新生相关通路对 PFKFB3 的调节

Fig 3 Regulation of PFKFB3 by angiogenesis-related pathways

PFKFB3 抑制剂对生理性和病理性血管新生具有抑制作用。最近研究表明,次优剂量的 PFKFB3 拮抗剂,即小分子 3-(3-吡啶基)-1-(4-吡啶基)-2-丙烯-1-酮(3PO)和 VEGFR 抑制剂 SU5416 单独作用于斑马鱼胚胎时,对椎血管发育的损伤很小,但是二者联合使用时对胚胎中椎血管的损伤加重,高剂量 SU5416 联合 3PO 时可以废除几乎所有胚胎中椎血管的发育^[35]。在激光诱导的脉络膜新生血管(choroidal neovascularization, CNV)的小鼠模型中,3PO 可以剂量依赖性地降低 CNV 损伤体积,并且增加 VEGFR2 单克隆抗体 DC101 的抗血管生成活性,当使用次优剂量的 DC101 时,CNV 面积减少 38%,而 DC101 与 3PO 的组合导致 CNV 面积减少 67%^[35]。与 CNV 一样,早产儿视网膜病变的氧诱导小鼠模型主要病变也是病理性血管新生。在出生后 12 天(post-natal 12 day, P12)至 17 天(post-natal 17 day, P17)的血管增殖期间用 3PO 处理幼崽,P17 血管簇形成减少^[35]。已知内源性雌激素 17 β -雌二醇(E2)也是促进血管生成的关键因子^[36-37]。雌激素通过选择性 G 蛋白偶联雌激素受体介导人脐静脉内皮细胞的迁移,该过程必需有 PFKFB3 参与,这为雌激素受体诱导的病理性血管新生的治疗提供了更多的思路^[38]。

结语 细胞代谢产生 ATP 以及其他中间产物

是维持细胞生存和活动的重要过程。现已发现内皮糖酵解过程在病理性血管新生中有重要作用,主要是通过调节尖端细胞伪足形成和迁移能力促进血管发芽。通过调节内皮异常糖酵解过程抑制异常血管新生,可能是治疗眼部或者其他部位病理性血管新生的新方法。

参 考 文 献

- [1] FLAXMAN SR, BOURNE RRA, RESNIKOFF S, et al. Global causes of blindness and distance vision impairment 1990 - 2020: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Lancet Glob Health*, 2017, 5(12): e1221 - e1234.
- [2] FALAVARJANI KG, NGUYEN QD. Adverse events and complications associated with intravitreal injection of anti-VEGF agents: a review of literature[J]. *Eye (Lond)*, 2013, 27(7): 787 - 794.
- [3] NUZZI R, TRIDICO F. Local and systemic complications after intravitreal administration of anti-vascular endothelial growth factor agents in the treatment of different ocular diseases: a five-year retrospective study[J]. *Semin Ophthalmol*, 2015, 30(2): 129 - 135.
- [4] MACKLIN PS, MCAULIFFE J, PUGH CW, et al. Hypoxia and HIF pathway in cancer and the placenta[J]. *Placenta*, 2017, 56: 8 - 13.
- [5] DEVRAJ G, BEERLAGE C, BRUNE B, et al. Hypoxia and HIF-1 activation in bacterial infections[J]. *Microbes Infect*, 2017, 19(3): 144 - 156.
- [6] FLEISCHER M, KESSLER R, KLAMMER A, et al. LOH on 10p14-p15 targets the PFKFB3 gene locus in human glioblastomas[J]. *Genes Chromosomes Cancer*, 2011, 50(12): 1010 - 1020.
- [7] KESSLER R, ESCHRICH K. Splice isoforms of ubiquitous 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2, 6-bisphosphatase in human brain[J]. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res*, 2001, 87(2): 190 - 195.
- [8] SHI L, PAN H, LIU Z, et al. Roles of PFKFB3 in cancer[J]. *Signal Transduct Target Ther*, 2017, 2: 17044.
- [9] HUE L, RIDER MH. Role of fructose 2, 6-bisphosphate in the control of glycolysis in mammalian tissues[J]. *Biochem J*, 1987, 245(2): 313 - 324.
- [10] OKAR DA, MANZANO A, NAVARRO-SABATE A, et al. PFK-2/FBPase-2: maker and breaker of the essential biofactor fructose-2, 6-bisphosphate[J]. *Trends Biochem Sci*, 2001, 26(1): 30 - 35.
- [11] EL-MAGHRABI MR, PILKIS SJ. Rat liver 6-phosphofructo 2-kinase/fructose 2, 6-bisphosphatase: a review of relationships between the two activities of the enzyme[J]. *J Cell Biochem*, 1984, 26(1): 1 - 17.
- [12] BANDO H, ATSUMI T, NISHIO T, et al. Phosphorylation of the 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose 2, 6-bisphosphatase/PFKFB3 family of glycolytic regulators in human cancer[J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2005, 11

- (16):5784-5792.
- [13] FUKASAWA M, TSUCHIYA T, TAKAYAMA E, *et al.* Identification and characterization of the hypoxia-responsive element of the human placental 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase gene [J]. *J Biochem*, 2004, 136(3):273-277.
- [14] OBACH M, NAVARRO-SABATE A, CARO J, *et al.* 6-Phosphofructo-2-kinase (PFKFB3) gene promoter contains hypoxia-inducible factor-1 binding sites necessary for transactivation in response to hypoxia [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2004, 279(51):53562-53570.
- [15] CANTELMO AR, CONRADI LC, BRAJIC A, *et al.* Inhibition of the glycolytic activator PFKFB3 in endothelium induces tumor vessel normalization, impairs metastasis, and improves chemotherapy [J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2016, 30(6):968-985.
- [16] LI X L, LIU J, QIAN L, *et al.* Expression of PFKFB3 and Ki67 in lung adenocarcinomas and targeting PFKFB3 as a therapeutic strategy [J]. *Mol Cell Biochem*, 2018, 445(1-2):123-134.
- [17] MARIN-HERNANDEZ A, GALLARDO-PEREZ JC, RALPH SJ, *et al.* HIF-1 α modulates energy metabolism in cancer cells by inducing over-expression of specific glycolytic isoforms [J]. *Mini Rev Med Chem*, 2009, 9(9):1084-1101.
- [18] NOVELLASDEMUNT L, BULTOT L, MANZANO A, *et al.* PFKFB3 activation in cancer cells by the p38/MK2 pathway in response to stress stimuli [J]. *Biochem J*, 2013, 452(3):531-543.
- [19] RODRIGUEZ-GARCIA A, SAMSO P, FONTOVA P, *et al.* TGF- β 1 targets Smad, p38 MAPK, and PI3K/Akt signaling pathways to induce PFKFB3 gene expression and glycolysis in glioblastoma cells [J]. *FEBS J*, 2017, 284(20):3437-3454.
- [20] NOVELLASDEMUNT L, OBACH M, MILLAN-ARINO L, *et al.* Progestins activate 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase 3 (PFKFB3) in breast cancer cells [J]. *Biochem J*, 2012, 442(2):345-356.
- [21] SHAW G, KAMEN R. A conserved AU sequence from the 3' untranslated region of GM-CSF mRNA mediates selective mRNA degradation [J]. *Cell*, 1986, 46(5):659-667.
- [22] GE X, LYU P, CAO Z, *et al.* Overexpression of miR-206 suppresses glycolysis, proliferation and migration in breast cancer cells via PFKFB3 targeting [J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2015, 463(4):1115-1121.
- [23] DU JY, WANG LF, WANG Q, *et al.* miR-26b inhibits proliferation, migration, invasion and apoptosis induction via the downregulation of 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase/fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase-3 driven glycolysis in osteosarcoma cells [J]. *Oncol Rep*, 2015, 33(4):1890-1898.
- [24] WU Y, ZHANG MH, XUE Y, *et al.* Effect of microRNA-26a on vascular endothelial cell injury caused by lower extremity ischemia-reperfusion injury through the AMPK pathway by targeting PFKFB3 [J]. *J Cell Physiol*, 2019, 234(3):2916-2928.
- [25] IMBERT-FERNANDEZ Y, CLEM BF, O'NEAL J, *et al.* Estradiol stimulates glucose metabolism via 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase (PFKFB3) [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2014, 289(13):9440-9448.
- [26] RIERA L, MANZANO A, NAVARRO-SABATE A, *et al.* Insulin induces PFKFB3 gene expression in HT29 human colon adenocarcinoma cells [J]. *Biochem Biophys Acta*, 2002, 1589(2):89-92.
- [27] YALCIN A, CLEM BF, SIMMONS A, *et al.* Nuclear targeting of 6-phosphofructo-2-kinase (PFKFB3) increases proliferation via cyclin-dependent kinases [J]. *J Biol Chem*, 2009, 284(36):24223-24232.
- [28] ALMEIDA A, BOLANOS JP, MONCADA S. E3 ubiquitin ligase APC/C-Cdh1 accounts for the Warburg effect by linking glycolysis to cell proliferation [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2010, 107(2):738-741.
- [29] DE BOCK K, GEORGIADOU M, SCHOORS S, *et al.* Role of PFKFB3-driven glycolysis in vessel sprouting [J]. *Cell*, 2013, 154(3):651-663.
- [30] BIERHANS L, CONRADI L C, TREPS L, *et al.* Central role of metabolism in endothelial cell function and vascular disease [J]. *Physiology*, 2017, 32(2):126-140.
- [31] EELEN G, DE ZEEUW P, TREPS L, *et al.* Endothelial cell metabolism [J]. *Physiol Rev*, 2018, 98(1):3-58.
- [32] PAIK JY, JUNG KH, LEE JH, *et al.* Reactive oxygen species-driven HIF1 α triggers accelerated glycolysis in endothelial cells exposed to low oxygen tension [J]. *Nucl Med Biol*, 2017, 45:8-14.
- [33] WRIGHTON KH. Morphogenesis: fuelling vessel sprouting [J]. *Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol*, 2013, 14(9):544.
- [34] FITZGERALD G, SORO-ARNAIZ I, DE BOCK K. The warburg effect in endothelial cells and its potential as an anti-angiogenic target in cancer [J]. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, 2018, 6:100.
- [35] SCHOORS S, DE BOCK K, CANTELMO AR, *et al.* Partial and transient reduction of glycolysis by PFKFB3 blockade reduces pathological angiogenesis [J]. *Cell Metab*, 2014, 19(1):37-48.
- [36] SAMANTARAY S, DAS A, MATZELLE DC, *et al.* Administration of low dose estrogen attenuates persistent inflammation, promotes angiogenesis, and improves locomotor function following chronic spinal cord injury in rats [J]. *J Neurochem*, 2016, 137(4):604-617.
- [37] JIANG CF, LI DM, SHI ZM, *et al.* Estrogen regulates miRNA expression: implication of estrogen receptor and miR-124/AKT2 in tumor growth and angiogenesis [J]. *Oncotarget*, 2016, 7(24):36940-36955.
- [38] TRENTI A, TEDESCO S, BOSCARO C, *et al.* The glycolytic enzyme PFKFB3 is involved in estrogen-mediated angiogenesis via GPER1 [J]. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther*, 2017, 361(3):398-407.