



磷脂酰肌醇类脂质在嗜肺军团菌发病机制中作用的研究进展

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摘要:嗜肺军团菌(*Legionella pneumophila*)是一种能引起被称为“军团病”的严重肺炎的致病菌,其利用自身的 IVB 型分泌系统(type IVB secretion systems)将效应蛋白转运到宿主细胞中,作用于宿主蛋白质和脂质,以形成军团菌在宿主细胞内生长所需的吞噬泡(*Legionella*-containing vacuole, LCV)。磷酸酰肌醇(phosphatidylinositols, PIs)作为细胞的重要脂质组成,参与细胞信号转导及囊泡转运等过程。而大量的证据表明嗜肺军团菌利用其效应蛋白调控宿主磷酸酰肌醇类脂质代谢及其 LCV 膜的脂质组成,以促进 LCV 的成熟。本文主要从军团菌的致病机制、其效应蛋白对磷酸酰肌醇类脂质的代谢调控及对宿主磷脂酰肌醇代谢酶的招募等方面进行了综述分析,期望对进一步理解军团菌调控宿主脂质代谢分子机制和其致病机制提供参考。

关键词:嗜肺军团菌; 致病机制; 磷脂酰肌醇; 脂质代谢

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Research progress in the role of phosphatidylinositol lipids in *Legionella pneumophila* pathogenesis

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Abstract: *Legionella pneumophila*, the causative agent of the severe pneumonia known as Legionnaires' disease, uses its IVB secretion system to transport effector proteins into host cells. The effectors interact with host proteins and lipids to form a unique bacterial phagosome, *Legionella*-containing vacuole (LCV), which is required for the growth of *Legionella* in host cells. Phosphatidylinositols (PIs), a group of essential lipids for cells, are involved in signal transduction and vesicle transport. The available studies have demonstrated that *L. pneumophila* uses its effectors to regulate the host PI metabolism and the lipid composition of LCV membrane to promote the LCV maturation. We review the studies about the pathogenesis of *L. pneumophila* and the modulation of host PI metabolism and the related enzymes by the effectors of *L. pneumophila*, expecting to provide a reference for further understanding the regulation mechanisms of host lipid metabolism by *Legionella*.

Keywords: *Legionella pneumophila*; pathogenesis; phosphatidylinositol; lipid metabolism

嗜肺军团菌(*Legionella pneumophila*)是一种广泛分布于各种水生环境中的革兰氏阴性菌,是引起严重肺炎“军团菌病”的主要病原体。近年来随着人造水系统的发展,军团菌的生长范围不断扩大,越来越多的人长期暴露于军团菌污染的环境中,使军团病的发病率越来越高^[1-2]。军团菌主要感染人体肺部肺泡细胞从而引起一系列呼吸道症状和发热,同时伴随脏器的损伤,严重时引发致死性感染。近年来由于人们长期地超量使用抗生素,嗜肺军团菌进化出耐药菌株^[3],给军团病的治疗带来了巨大的挑战,严重威胁人类健康。因此,深入探究嗜肺军团菌的致病机理,对军团病的预防以及治疗药物的开发具有重要的指导性意义。

1 嗜肺军团菌致病机理

人类长期暴露在军团菌污染的环境中,因

吸入含有嗜肺军团菌污染的气溶胶而引发“军团病”。嗜肺军团菌作为胞内寄生菌,依赖其自身的菌毛和鞭毛附着在细胞表面,通过胞吞作用进入宿主细胞,利用其特有的“武器系统”IV型分泌系统(type IV secretion system, T4SS)分泌系统释放大量的效应蛋白,劫持和调控宿主的细胞进程,以完成含军团菌的吞噬小泡(*Legionella*-containing vacuole, LCV)的形成和成熟,为军团菌在宿主细胞中提供有利的复制环境^[4-5]。嗜肺军团菌在 LCV 内大量复制增殖消耗宿主细胞营养物质,细胞破裂军团菌即被释放,寻找新的宿主细胞进行新一轮的侵袭,最终导致机体因器官衰竭而死亡。因此,嗜肺军团菌的致病机理主要涉及宿主细胞的识别、IV型分泌系统、LCV 形成等方面。

1.1 对宿主细胞的识别

嗜肺军团菌作为一种胞内寄生菌,由气溶

胶吸入肺部后主要依赖于其菌毛黏附在肺部上皮细胞和巨噬细胞表面, 此外军团菌的多种细菌因子如重复毒素 A (repeat in toxin A, RtxA)、主要外膜蛋白(major outer membrane protein, MOMP)、嗜肺军团菌特异性腺苷酸环化酶(*L. pneumophila*-specific adenylate cyclase, LadC)和嗜肺军团菌胶原样蛋白(*L. pneumophila* collagen-like protein, Lcl)等在细菌黏附宿主过程中具有重要的协助作用^[6-9], 其中军团菌 MOMP 与宿主细胞表面的补体受体(complement receptors, CR) CR1 和 CR3 结合^[10], Lcl1 与补体受体 ClqR 结合^[9], 进一步介导军团菌黏附到宿主细胞表面。军团菌黏附到宿主细胞表面后, 宿主细胞利用一种“卷曲吞噬作用”^[11]将细菌吞入细胞中并形成吞噬泡, 完成细菌的生长复制并进一步感染其他细胞。

1.2 嗜肺军团菌IV型分泌系统

嗜肺军团菌感染宿主以及在宿主细胞内的生长增殖与其独有的分泌系统密切相关。目前已经发现 5 种嗜肺军团菌的分泌系统, 包括 I 型、II 型、IVA 型、IV 型以及 V 型分泌系统^[12], 其中 II 型和 IV 型与嗜肺军团菌毒力相关, IV 型分泌系统又称为细胞器运输缺陷 (defective in organelle trafficking, Dot)/胞内增殖 (intracellular multiplication, Icm) 分泌系统, 与军团菌致病性直接相关, 能将效应蛋白转运到宿主细胞内, 以劫持宿主内质网和高尔基体之间的囊泡运输以及调节宿主细胞的信号转导途径, 为细菌生长提供适宜的环境^[13-14]。

目前发现 Dot/Icm 分泌系统由 25 个 *dot/icm* 基因编码的蛋白质组成^[15]。其中, 蛋白 DotA 与底物蛋白转运有关^[16], 基因 *dotA* 缺失可导致嗜肺军团菌在宿主细胞内严重的生长缺陷。Dot/Icm 型分泌系统主要由跨膜复合体和分泌单元组成。其跨膜复合体作为核心部位主要由

DotC、DotD、DotF、DotH 以及 DotG 五种蛋白构成, 蛋白 DotG 主要构成横跨内外膜的核心通道; DotG 和 DotF 可形成二聚体构成跨膜复合体的核心; DotC 和 DotD 是外膜脂蛋白, 与 DotH 在外膜上的定位密切相关^[17]。此外, 该分泌系统分泌单元是由 DotL、DotM、DotN、IcmS、IcmW 以及效应蛋白 LvgA 共同组成, 负责识别效应蛋白并协助其进入转运通道, 完成效应蛋白从细菌到宿主细胞的转运过程^[18]。其中 DotL 具有 ATPase 活性, 敲除 *dotL* 后, 嗜肺军团菌将无法生存^[19]; DotM 和 DotN 共同与 DotL 相互作用, 以稳定 DotL^[20]; IcmS 和 IcmW 形成二聚体并募集 LvgA, 进而调控效应蛋白的分泌。

嗜肺军团菌通过其 T4SS 分泌系统向细胞内转运多种效应蛋白, 在宿主细胞内介导多种翻译后修饰, 以完成嗜肺军团菌的复制增殖。例如, 嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白 SidE^[21]家族蛋白 (SidEs) 可介导一种不依赖于泛素激活酶 E1、泛素结合酶 E2 以及泛素连接酶 E3 的级联反应的新型泛素化修饰, SidEs 对多种宿主蛋白进行泛素化修饰进而调控不同的生命进程; 有趣的是, 效应蛋白 Sidj^[22]被宿主细胞钙调蛋白(calmodulin, Cam)结合后激活其谷氨酰化酶活性, 进一步谷氨酰化修饰 SidE 家族效应蛋白抑制其泛素化酶活性。此外效应蛋白 MavC 利用其谷氨酰胺转移酶活性介导非经典泛素化修饰, 调控 K63 泛素链生成进一步抑制 NF- κ B 信号通路^[23]。嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白 Ceg3 通过 ADP 核糖基化修饰 (ADP-ribosylation, ADPR) 抑制线粒体 ADP/ATP 转位酶(adenine nucleotide translocator, ANT)的活性, 调控宿主细胞线粒体的能量代谢^[24]。

1.3 LCV 的形成

LCV 作为嗜肺军团菌在宿主细胞内生长复制的场所, 其自身的形成及成熟与嗜肺军团菌的致病性密切相关。嗜肺军团菌通过其 T4SS

分泌系统分泌的效应蛋白招募宿主内质网及高尔基体来源的囊泡至 LCV，以完成 LCV 的形成及成熟。军团菌通过 T4SS 分泌系统分泌效应蛋白，作用于宿主细胞的 Rab 家族蛋白(一类与囊泡运输相关的小 GTPase 蛋白质家族)，干扰宿主囊泡转运，并招募相关囊泡至 LCV：效应蛋白 AnkX 利用其磷脂酰胆碱酶活性修饰 Rab1 和 Rab35，从而避免 LCV 与宿主溶酶体融合^[25]；SdhA 与 Rab5、Rab8b 以及 Rab5 相互作用避免 Rab 家族蛋白被降解，确保 LCV 的完整性^[26]；效应蛋白 SidM 募集并腺苷化 Rab1 致其失活，RavD 去除 Rab5b 泛素化修饰避免被宿主降解，从而确保 LCV 成熟^[27-28]。

此外，军团菌调控宿主细胞内磷酸酰肌醇代谢，改变 LCV 膜的脂质组成，以完成 LCV 的成熟。磷脂酰肌醇-3-磷酸(phosphatidylinositol 3-phosphate, PI3P)主要分布于初级内体、次级内体、吞噬小泡以及囊泡膜上，军团菌感染形成吞噬小泡之后，PI3P 作为 LCV 的标志性脂质，会迅速布满 LCV 膜表面^[29]。磷脂酰肌醇 4

磷酸(phosphatidylinositol 4-phosphate, PI4P) 作为宿主蛋白质分泌途径的标志脂质，大量分布于高尔基体和囊泡中，也会在细菌 LCV 膜上大量积累，促进 LCV 和宿主囊泡的融合^[30-31]。

2 磷酸肌醇脂质在嗜肺军团菌致病过程中的作用

磷脂酰肌醇(phosphatidylinositol, PI)作为一种重要的磷脂，在机体生命活动中具有重要作用^[24]。磷脂酰肌醇在磷脂酰肌醇激酶和磷酸酶作用下形成多种单磷酸化或多磷酸化肌醇衍生物，在囊泡转运和细胞定位中发挥重要作用^[24]。在嗜肺军团菌感染宿主细胞期间，LCV 作为嗜肺军团菌在宿主细胞内的生活环境，其膜表面的脂质组成在 LCV 形成与成熟过程处于动态变化，如在感染早期(1 h 之内)，LCV 膜表面的磷酸肌醇主要为 PI3P，而感染 8 h 即 LCV 成熟时，LCV 膜表面主要为 PI4P (图 1)，表明磷酸酰肌醇脂质在军团菌致病过程中具有重要作用。

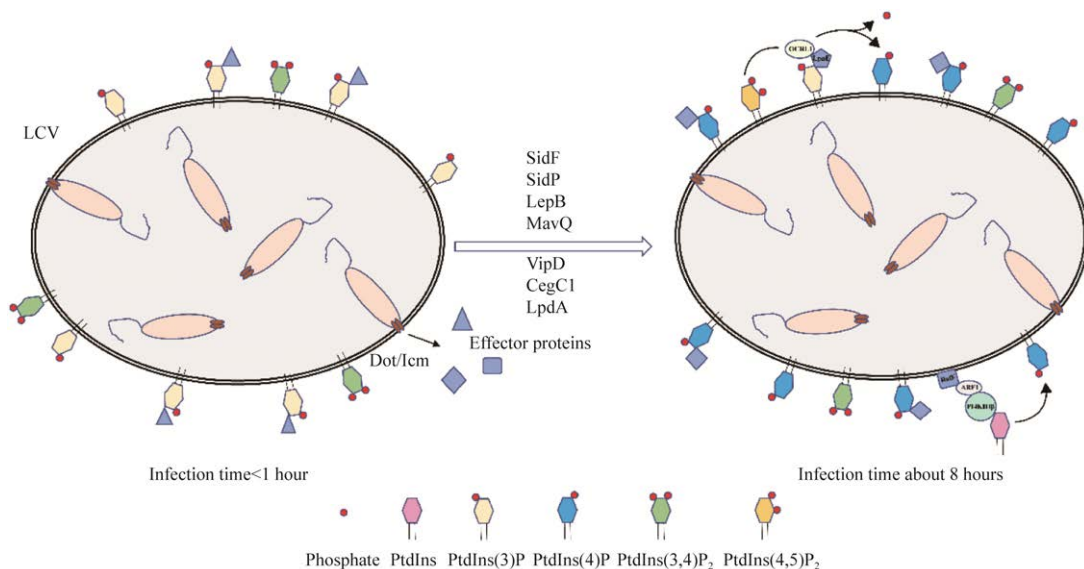


图 1 军团菌不同感染时期 LCV 上的磷酸肌醇分布(根据参考文献[32]修改)

Figure 1 Distribution of phosphoinositides on LCV in different infection stages of *Legionella pneumophila* (modified from reference [32]).

2.1 磷酸肌醇作为嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白的辅助因子

真核生物中存在大量蛋白通过特定结构域与PI脂质结合,参与调控机体不同的生命过程。近年来研究发现嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白存在一些新型结构域,可以与不同的磷酸肌醇结合^[33]。磷酸肌醇是生物膜的组成部分,效应蛋白通过特定结构域与不同的磷酸肌醇结合,锚定于宿主细胞内不同的细胞器膜表面,发挥特定的生物学功能,如劫持囊泡运输、抑制细胞自噬等,详见表1。

2.2 磷酸肌醇参与LCV的形成及成熟

LCV膜上的磷酸肌醇转换对于嗜肺军团菌在宿主细胞内的命运具有重要的影响。嗜肺军团菌主要通过以下途径调控PI脂质的代谢:(1)效应蛋白作为PI代谢酶直接作用于不同的磷酸肌醇类脂质,调节宿主细胞内的脂质组成;(2)效应蛋白募集并作用于宿主细胞PI代谢酶,参与调控宿主PI脂质代谢。

2.2.1 效应蛋白作为PI代谢酶调控LCV膜的PI脂质组成

嗜肺军团菌入侵宿主细胞后,分泌大量具有磷脂酰肌醇磷酸酶、激酶或磷脂酶活性的效应蛋白,直接作用于PI脂质,调节LCV膜的PI脂质组成,以促进LCV成熟。

(1) 嗜肺军团菌磷脂酰肌醇磷酸酶(PI phosphatases)

经典的磷脂酰肌醇磷酸酶一般具有保守的“CX5R”基序,目前在军团菌中也发现含有“CX5R”基序的效应蛋白具有PI磷酸酶活性^[50]。效应蛋白SidF被鉴定为是参与调控宿主细胞死亡的一种效应蛋白,在军团菌感染宿主早期定位于LCV,具有磷脂酰肌醇-3-磷酸酶活性,可以特异性水解磷脂酰肌醇-3,4-二磷酸[phosphatidylinositol 3,4-bisphosphate, PI(3,4)P₂]和磷脂酰肌醇-3,4,5-三磷酸[phosphatidylinositol 3,4,5-trisphosphate, PI(3,4,5)P₃],有助于感染早期LCV膜上PI4P的积累^[45]。研究发现SidF的缺失会导致LCV

表1 嗜肺军团菌结合磷酸肌醇的效应蛋白

Table 1 Effectors of *Legionella pneumophila* binding to phosphatidylinositol

Gene	Effector	Targeted lipids	Biological function	References
<i>lpg0356</i>	LtpM	PtdIns(3)P	Glucosyltransferase	[34]
<i>lpg1121</i>	Ceg19	PtdIns(3)P	Unknown	[33]
<i>lpg1483</i>	LegK1	PtdIns(3)P	ATP-dependent kinase	[35]
<i>lpg1488</i>	Lgt3	PtdIns(3)P	Inhibition of host translation	[36]
<i>lpg1683</i>	RavZ	PtdIns(3)P	Cysteine protease	[37-38]
<i>lpg1978</i>	SetA	PtdIns(3)P	Glucosyltransferase	[39-40]
<i>lpg2222</i>	LpnE	PtdIns(3)P	Interacts with OCRL1	[41]
<i>lpg2248</i>	LotA	PtdIns(3)P	Deubiquitinase	[42]
<i>lpg2311</i>	Ceg28	PtdIns(3)P	Inhibiting vesicle trafficking	[43]
<i>lpg2464</i>	SidM	PtdIns(4)P	RAB1 recruitment to the LCV; Modulation of RAB1 activity	[44]
<i>lpg2511</i>	SidC	PtdIns(4)P	Ubiquitination of Rab1	[45-46]
<i>lpg2510</i>	SdcA	PtdIns(4)P	E3 ligase activity	[47]
<i>lpg0160</i>	RavD	PtdIns(3)P, PtdIns(4)P	Deubiquitinase activity	[28]
<i>lpg0695</i>	AnkX	PtdIns(3)P, PtdIns(4)P	Modulation of RAB1 and RAB35 activity	[48]
<i>lpg0940</i>	LidA	PtdIns(3)P, PtdIns(4)P	Protection of Rab1/Rab8 from GAPs	[49]

膜上 PI4P 结合效应蛋白如 SidC 的数量减少,表明 LCV 膜上的 PI4P 有助于募集 SidC 等效应蛋白定位^[50]。尽管嗜肺军团菌 $\Delta sidF$ 突变株并不影响军团菌在宿主细胞中的生长,研究人员进行了大量的生化实验探究效应蛋白 SidF 的生化功能,推测 SidF 的功能为在 LCV 膜上产生 PI4P,调节 LCV 表面的 PI 组成,促进 LCV 成熟^[50-51]。效应蛋白 SidP 也具有 PI 磷酸酶活性,其在体外可特异性水解磷脂酰肌醇-3,5-二磷酸 [phosphatidylinositol 3,5-bisphosphate, PI(3,5)P₂] 为磷脂酰肌醇-5-磷酸 (phosphatidylinositol 5-phosphate, PI5P) 以及将 PI3P 水解为 PI,此外 SidP 通过其 C 端结构域与效应蛋白 MavQ 结合,并促进由 MavQ 引起的时空振荡,参与调节宿主 ER 膜上的 PI3P 组成,推动宿主 ER 膜重塑^[52]。效应蛋白 LppA 被鉴定为一种特殊的六磷酸肌醇磷酸酶,可水解微量营养素螯合剂植酸盐。军团菌生长依赖于铁离子,植酸盐通过螯合环境中微量的铁离子抑制细菌的生长,因此效应蛋白 LppA 对植酸盐的水解作用有利于军团菌的生长^[53]。

(2) 嗜肺军团菌磷脂酰肌醇激酶(kinases)

效应蛋白 LepB 是一种鸟苷三磷酸酶激活蛋白(GTPase-activating protein, GAP)特异性激活宿主 Rab1,调控宿主细胞内质网囊泡的运输^[54]。此外,LepB 的 N 端结构域(N terminal domain, NTD)具有磷脂酰肌醇-4-激酶活性,可以特异性地将 PI3P 转化为 PI(3,4)P₂,而 PI(3,4)P₂ 作为磷脂酰肌醇磷酸酶 SidF 的底物,进一步水解为 PI4P^[55]。效应蛋白 MavQ 具有特异的磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶活性,可以特异性将 PI 转化为 PI3P;PI3P 作为 LepB 的底物,被磷酸化产生 PI(3,4)P₂^[56],随后再被效应蛋白 SidF 水解成为 PI4P,在嗜肺军团菌 LCV 膜上形成由 PI 产生 PI4P 的“三反应级联反应”(图 2)。此外,效应蛋白 LegA5 具

有磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶活性,利用 PI 产生 PI3P^[57]。然而,由 LegA5 催化产生的 PI3P 不能作为 LepB 的底物进入上述的“三反应级联反应”,产生 PI4P,即对于 LCV 膜上的 PI4P 积累无影响^[56-57]。因此,LCV 膜上 PI4P 的合成调控机制不能由以上简单的“三反应级联反应”解释,需要进一步探究。

(3) 嗜肺军团菌磷脂酶(phospholipase)

嗜肺军团菌感染巨噬细胞过程中分泌的效应蛋白 VipD 具有磷脂酶 A1 活性,通过与 Rab5 或 Rab22 结合而激活,能水解宿主内体膜上的 PI3P,破坏宿主内体运输途径,干扰晚期内体的囊泡形成以及囊泡从内质网到高尔基体的运输,促进细菌生长^[58]。类似地,效应蛋白 CegC1 具有酯酶活性,可降解 PI3P,破坏目标膜的稳定性^[59]。效应蛋白 LpdA 作为一种磷脂酶 D,通过位于其 C 末端的-CaaX 基序的异戊二烯化,锚定于囊泡膜上,水解膜上的磷脂酰甘油 (phosphatidylglycerol, PG)、磷脂酰肌醇(PI)和 PI3P 以及 PI4P,阻断内质网与高尔基体之间的囊泡运输,进而破坏高尔基体的完整性^[60]。

2.2.2 军团菌利用宿主磷脂酰肌醇激酶和磷酸酶调控 LCV 的 PI 组成

效应蛋白 RalF 的 Sec-同源结构域作为 ADP 核糖基化因子 1 (ADP ribosylation factor 1, ARF1)的鸟苷酸交换因子(guanine nucleotide exchange factors, GEF)将 Arf1 募集至 LCV 并激活,激活的 ARF1 进一步招募宿主 PI-4-激酶 III β (phosphatidylinositol 4-kinase III β , PI4KIII β),后者合成 PI4P,增加 LCV 膜的 PI4P 浓度^[61]。此外,效应蛋白 SidM 作为 Rab1 的鸟苷酸交换因子,将 Rab1 招募至 LCV 并激活,活化的 Rab1 招募宿主磷脂酰肌醇-4,5-二磷酸 [phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate, PI(4,5)P₂]磷酸酶 OCRL1 至膜上并激活其磷酸酶活性^[62]。此外,位于 LCV 膜

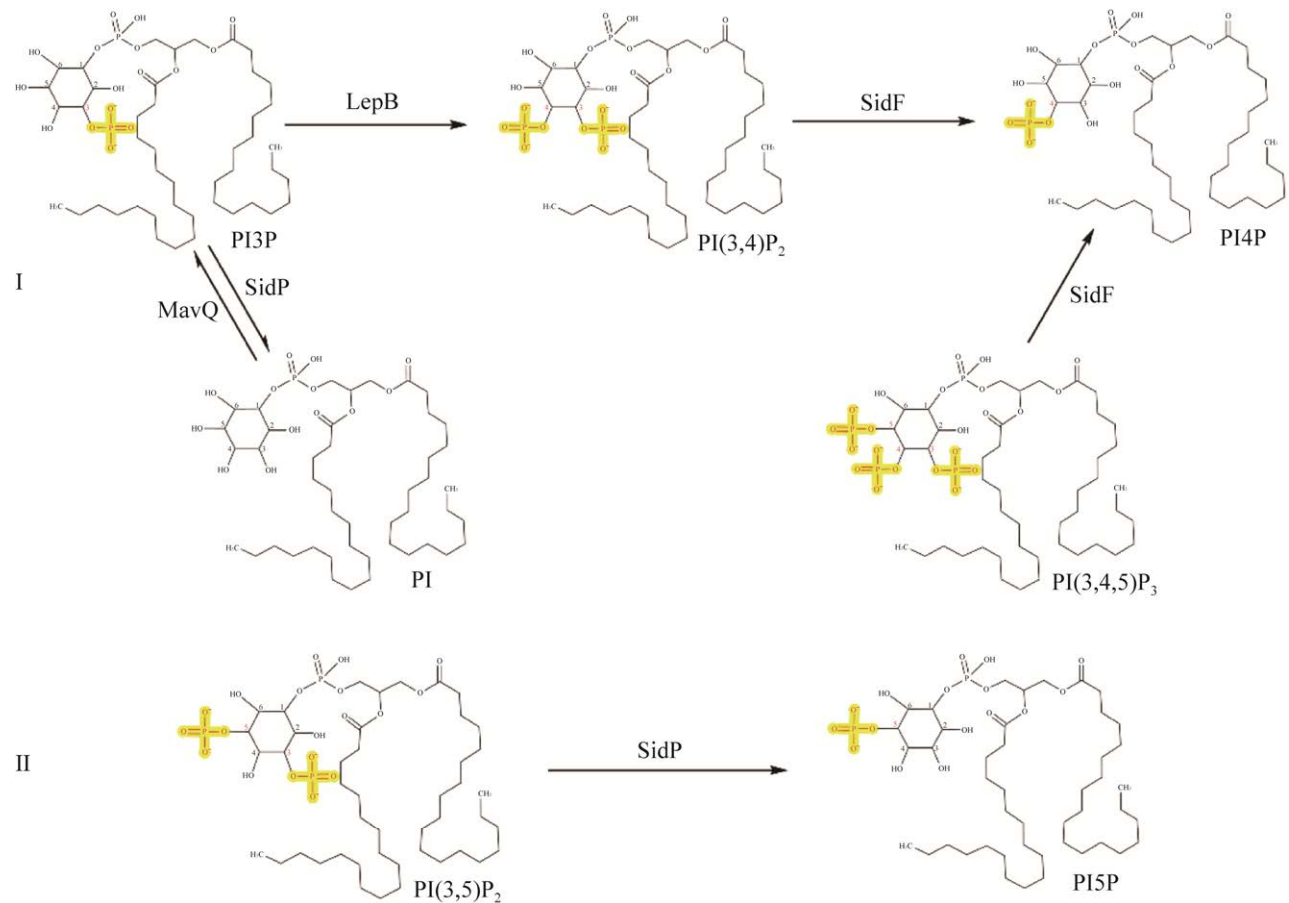


图 2 嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白参与不同的磷酸肌醇途径

Figure 2 *Legionella pneumophila* effectors are involved in different phosphatidylinositol pathways.

上的效应蛋白 LpnE 通过与宿主 PI(4,5)P₂-5-磷酸酶 OCRL1 N-末端结构域结合, 将 OCRL1 招募至 LCV 膜^[41]。OCRL1 水解 PI(4,5)P₂ 生成 PI4P 和 PI(3,4)P₂, 增加了 LCV 膜上 PI4P 的含量及促进 LCV 的成熟^[63]。

综上所述, 在嗜肺军团菌致病过程中, 磷酸酰肌醇脂质一方面可作为辅因子, 参与调节嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白的活性及亚细胞分布, 帮助细菌逃避宿主免疫; 另一方面则作为 LCV 膜的重要组成部分, 参与 LCV 膜与宿主内质网及高尔基体来源的囊泡融合, 促进 LCV 的形成及成熟, 从而使嗜肺军团菌在宿主内完成其复制增殖。

3 总结与展望

肺部巨噬细胞是嗜肺军团菌感染的主要宿主细胞, 巨噬细胞作为先天免疫系统的重要组成部分, 可调节并维持组织稳态、参与病原体感染期间的宿主防御以及帮助组织损伤的修复。嗜肺军团菌感染巨噬细胞过程会释放大量的效应蛋白, 调控不同的宿主免疫反应, 以利于其在宿主内的复制增殖。大量的嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白被证明可以结合不同的磷酸肌醇, 但迄今为止, 被鉴定为 PI 磷酸酶、PI 激酶、磷脂酶或参与调控磷脂酰肌醇代谢的效应蛋白仅有 10 个左右, 这些效应蛋白大部分参与调控吞

噬小泡 LCV 膜表面的 PI 脂质组成, 从而促进 LCV 的成熟, 以达到逃避免疫系统杀伤的目的。尽管如此, 目前尚无直接的证据表明这些 PI 脂质与 LCV 的形成有关, 即 PI 脂质参与 LCV 形成及成熟的具体分子机制并不清楚。此外, 嗜肺军团菌效应蛋白除了可以直接作为 PI 激酶、PI 磷酸酶以及磷脂酶调控 PI 脂质的组成之外, 近年来有研究也发现许多效应蛋白可以通过募集并激活宿主细胞内的 PI 代谢酶来间接调控磷脂酰肌醇代谢, 为自身的生长提供适宜的环境。嗜肺军团菌感染巨噬细胞, 释放效应蛋白参与调控磷脂酰肌醇代谢, 破坏宿主细胞内膜系统并确保 LCV 的形成以及成熟, 调控巨噬细胞功能, 逃避宿主免疫系统的杀伤, 利于细菌在宿主细胞内生长繁殖, 进一步完成嗜肺军团菌的致病过程。目前, 对于病原菌效应蛋白参与磷脂酰肌醇代谢的研究相对较少, 通过对军团菌效应蛋白调控磷脂酰肌醇代谢的研究进展进行综述分析, 对了解和探究病原菌如何调控宿主脂质代谢提供一定的借鉴, 为探究病原菌感染机体并逃逸宿主巨噬细胞免疫的分子机制提供一个新的思路。

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