

AMPA 受体内化与认知功能关系的研究进展

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摘要 AMPA受体是一种离子型谷氨酸受体,其内化及降解受多种因素调控。AMPA受体内化在突触可塑性的精细调控起重要作用,与长时程抑制和遗忘密切相关,在认知功能障碍如阿尔兹海默病、帕金森病痴呆等中起重要作用。本综述对AMPA受体内化及认知功能障碍相关内容进行介绍。

关键词 AMPA受体;内化;认知功能障碍;痴呆

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谷氨酸是中枢神经系统主要的兴奋性神经递质,谷氨酸受体包括三种离子型受体和代谢性受体。AMPA(α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid, AMPA)受体是其中一种离子型谷氨酸受体,是突触可塑性调控中重要的环节。

1 AMPA 受体内化

AMPA受体含有四种亚基——GluA1~4,在海马中主要以GluA1/GluA2,或GluA2/GluA3双二聚体结合形式存在,以GluA1/GluA2为主。每个AMPA受体亚基包含1个细胞外氨基端(N terminal domain, NTD)、1个配体结合区(ligand binding domain, LBD)、3个跨膜区(TMM1~3)、1个发卡结构(loop)和1个细胞内羧基端(carboxyl terminal domain, CTD)^[1]。

AMPA受体的运输包括插入、扩散、固定、内化、以及循环或降解^[2]。AMPA受体的运输具有亚基特异性,细胞内C末端含有磷酸化、泛素化、亚硝基化、棕榈酰化等位点^[3],参与受体运输的调控。

AMPA受体的内化存在两种形式,一种是组构性(constitutive)内化,一种是活动依赖性(NMDAR-dependent)内化。组构性内化是时刻进行的,不断有AMPA受体以胞吐形式插入膜上,也不断以胞吞形式内化到细胞质中;活动依赖性内化指当有外界刺激时,NMDA受体激活,AMPA受体内化,减少细胞膜上受体的数量^[4]。

在活动依赖性内化中,GluA2在Tyr876位点磷酸化,与BRAG2的结合,激活小GTP酶Arf6^[4];E3连接酶Mdm2泛素化,降解PSD-95蛋白酶体;突触锚蛋白AKAP150和钙依赖磷酸酶相互作用,前者与PSD-95结合,参与PKA等其他内化蛋白的定位^[5];RalA和RalBP1去磷酸化,后者结合到内化位点^[6];PICK1与GluA2相互作用,使PKC在Ser880磷酸化;PICK1也与Arp2/3复合体,一种肌动蛋白成核蛋白结合,并抑制其活性,使肌动蛋白在聚合与解聚的循环中净合成率减少,膜张力减低^[7];Eph4激活使得GluA1的泛素化并在蛋白酶体降解^[8]。

AMPA受体降解有多种途径。第一是C末端的磷酸化或者泛素化,Nedd4-1泛素化GluA1亚基,控制受体降解^[9]。第二,AMPA受体也可通过溶酶体途径降解,受体内化后形成早期内体,经过分选后一部分形成晚期内体,与溶酶体融合进行降解,另一部分送入AMPA受体库进行回收,参与AMPA受体的循环^[10]。小Rab GTP酶也是重要的调控因素^[11],Rab5控制分拣内体的形成,Rab7蛋白定位于晚期内体,Rab11也参与其中。最后,AMPA受体还可通过蛋白酶体途径进行降解^[12]。

2 突触可塑性与AMPA受体内化

突触可塑性(synapse plasticity)是认知功能的细胞生物学基础。研究最广泛的突触可塑性指长时程增强(long-term potentiation, LTP)和长时程抑制(long-term depression, LTD)。突触可塑性调节包括突触后膜兴奋性的变化、受体运输的调控,突触细胞骨架的改变和局部蛋白质的合成与降解等^[8]。

AMPA受体的内化是LTD^[13]以及遗忘^[14]的细胞生物学基础之一。遗忘在电生理中表现为LTD,伴随AMPA受体内化增多,突触后膜上受体数量减少,蛋白合成处于相对抑制状态,细胞骨架净合成减少,突触强度减弱^[3]。促进AMPA受体内化及降解,减少AMPA受体的数量和密度会促进LTD的发生^[15];抑制AMPA受体的内化或降解可以抑制LTD,减缓遗忘过程^[16]。干预AMPA受体的循环也会影响LTD和学习记忆能力^[17],AMPA受体的泛素化与降解参与遗忘过程^[18]。

TAT-GluA2(3Y)是广泛使用的AMPA受体内化抑制剂,模拟GluA2 C端3个酪氨酸的区域,竞争性抑制Tyr876位点的磷酸化,以及下游的内化信号通路^[19]。这是一种人工合成的20个氨基酸的多肽,可以抑制LTD,抑制遗忘,但对于AMPA受体插入突触后膜以及LTP没有影响。

3 认知功能障碍中的AMPA受体内化

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3.1 阿尔兹海默病

Aβ可以通过AMPA受体内化导致突触结构与功能障碍。使用全细胞膜片钳技术和突触AMPA受体单离子通道特性分析发现,在海马CA1锥体神经元中,Aβ(1~42)使得突触AMPA受体的兴奋性突触后电位的频率降低60%和振幅减少45%,通道开放频率减少了约42%,通道开放时间减少了65%,且关闭时间成倍增长^[20]。Aβ不但影响单离子通道特性,还影响突触可塑性。可溶性Aβ阻断了海马中LTP的持续性,亚纳米摩尔浓度的寡聚物Aβ足以抑制晚期LTP^[21]。Aβ所诱导的细胞反应一定程度上与LTD相似。Aβ过度增加减少棘突密度,减少突触AMPA受体数量,LTD及其第二信使参与其中的病理过程。Aβ促进AMPA内化位点磷酸化,模拟此AMPA磷酸化也可以产生Aβ导致的突触多形性与突触抑制的改变^[22],说明AMPA内化位点磷酸化在Aβ病理过程中起重要作用。

Tau病理也与AMPA受体内化相关。在Aβ寡聚体促使GluA1 S845位点去磷酸化,继而导致AMPA受体内化,在神经元中观察到tau蛋白被异常转运到树突。抑制tau的磷酸化可以改善Aβ导致的突触功能损伤和tau蛋白异位,说明AD病理过程的发生需要tau磷酸化的参与^[23]。在老年小鼠中,LTD产生的低频刺激导致了tau寡聚体的形成,其中有自噬溶酶体途径参与,LC3(Ⅱ型)增多,抑制自噬小体形成减少了LTD诱导的tau的聚合^[24]。

不少研究阐述了Aβ导致AMPA受体内化的机制。谷氨酸能神经元中,可溶性寡聚Aβ交联体ADDL出现在AMPA受体富集的树突,在突触内与GluR2亚基复合体相互作用。减少AMPA受体数量或抑制其功能,可以减少Aβ交联体的形成。钙依赖磷酸酶调控Aβ寡聚体与GluA1的相互作用,抑制钙依赖磷酸酶可以改善Aβ寡聚体导致的mEPSP改变、AMPA以及棘突的丢失。ADDL和AMPA受体相连并一同内化,Cpg2参与这个过程^[25]。三重转基因AD模型小鼠出现GluA1/GluA2受体降低现象,与STEP(纹状体蛋白酪氨酸磷酸酶)敲除小鼠杂交,后代中受体降低现象被抑制,说明STEP参与Aβ所致突触障碍的病理过程^[26]。胞吞蛋白2是一种内化过程调节蛋白,作用于GluA1亚基,但并不影响AMPA受体组构性内化,胞吞蛋白2的敲除缓解了AD模型中突触后膜AMPA受体的减少,阻止了寡聚Aβ诱导的AMPA受体功能障碍^[27]。E3泛素连接酶Nedd4-1受Aβ影响会募集至突触后膜,使AMPA受体泛素化,减少AMPA受体,抑制Nedd4-1可以阻止表面AMPA受体的丢失和突触削弱^[28]。雷帕霉素诱导自噬激活和PI3K/Akt1/mTOR/CREB通路,可保护Aβ1~42损伤的海马神经元^[29]。

Aβ所致AMPA受体内化也与认知损伤相关。使用AMPA受体内化的抑制剂可以改善AD小鼠的记忆丢失^[31]。双转基因AD小鼠中,进行社会隔离2月,增加了恐惧记忆的丢失,海马CA1神经元的LTP振幅显著降低,海马Aβ显著增加,钙蛋白酶活性和p25/p35比值增加,表面AMPA受体GluA1亚基减少,p35和α-CaMKⅡ相互作用减少,说明了社会环境对AD小鼠认知的作用及机制^[32]。对患者死后尸检的研究显示,皮质下缺血

性血管性痴呆患者GluR2及mRNA免疫活性上升,而在混合性痴呆患者中不变,显示GluR2的上调可能是皮质下血管性痴呆认知损伤的适应性调节,而在混合性痴呆中Aβ42肽和磷酸化tau浓度升高,抑制了GluR2的上调^[33]。

3.2 帕金森病痴呆

在帕金森病中,当谷氨酸能神经元活动增强时,黑质下网状部和苍白球的小胶质细胞活化,选择性吞噬丘脑底核的谷氨酸能突触,可能间接地代偿了由于多巴胺能神经元丢失而导致的功能障碍^[34]。Parkin是一种E3泛素化连接酶,当基因变异时中脑多巴胺神经元出现死亡,导致青少年帕金森病。Parkin缺失导致突触后膜适配蛋白Homer1的表达减少,AMPA及相关电流显著减少,可能导致帕金森病的认知功能损害^[35]。α突触核蛋白累积可导致突触小泡释放的减少。但只有A53T变异体可高度聚集并导致突触后功能障碍,如突触后电流幅度的减少、AMPA与NMDA受体电流比值的减少、LTP的损伤以及空间学习的损伤,导致家族性PD。在PD中tau蛋白可加重认知损伤,糖原合成激酶3β促使tau磷酸化并异位到树突,加重钙依赖磷酸酶导致的AMPA受体内化,使散发型PD合并tau病理更容易有早发的认知障碍^[36]。帕金森病痴呆的具体病理机制仍有待进一步探索。

3.3 其他认知功能障碍

在慢性脑低灌注所致认知障碍中,突触后膜上AMPA受体数量减少,沉默突触增加^[37]。腺苷受体A2A的异常可导致谷氨酸稳态异常,产生精神分裂症中的认知功能障碍^[38]。Gordon Holmes综合征是TRIAD3基因变异导致的认知损伤、痴呆和运动障碍。TRIAD3是一种E3泛素化连接酶,其变异导致Arc/Arg3.1降解调控的异常,导致突触功能障碍和认知损伤^[39]。氯胺酮导致AMPA受体的内化,多巴胺受体1/5活化,突触抑制和记忆障碍^[40]。在急性应激过程中,通过USP2信号通路导致空间记忆恢复损伤,AMPA受体参与其调控^[41]。AMPA受体内化也导致睡眠剥夺中子代大鼠的认知功能障碍^[42]。老年大鼠在手术和七氟醚麻醉后也会导致AMPA受体的数量下降以及认知功能障碍^[43]。Angelman综合征是由Ube3A的突变导致,它的突变导致Arc的降解减少与AMPA受体的内化增多,Ube3A也与孤独症谱系障碍相关^[44]。HIV相关神经认知障碍(HIV-associated neurocognitive disorder, HAND)中脑干扰素α降低Arf1,损伤突触稳态,降低PSD-95的表达,促进AMPA受体的内化^[45]。认知障碍中AMPA受体内化的影响及机制有待进一步研究。

4 总结与展望

AMPA受体内化在形态上表现为突触后膜AMPA受体数量的下降,在功能上表现为突触可塑性的改变;短期表现为突触后膜电流振幅与频率的改变,长期表现为突触后神经元蛋白、细胞骨架以及突触强度的变化;微观上表现为神经元棘突大分子水平的调节,宏观上表现为认知功能的改变。目前对于AMPA受体内化的机制已有一定了解,但AMPA受体内化在不同情况下的调节以及动态变化仍有待新研究方法的突破。

AMPA受体内化增多及其所致突触功能障碍可能是多种认知功能损伤共同的病理生理过程,有重要的研究价值。但其中机制仍不十分清楚,如胶质细胞^[46]或自噬与AMPA受体内化的关系仍有待进一步研究。在认知功能障碍中AMPA受体内化是重要的干预靶点,相关药物研发有一定现实意义。

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