

## 血管过氧化物酶 1 介导的氧化应激在心血管疾病中的研究进展

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[关键词] 血管过氧化物酶 1; 氧化应激; 心血管疾病; 过氧化氢; 次氯酸

[摘要] 血管过氧化物酶 1 (VPO1) 是心血管系统新近发现的血红素过氧化物酶超家族成员, 可催化 NADPH 氧化酶 (NOX) 来源的过氧化氢 ( $H_2O_2$ ) 生成次氯酸 (HClO), 进而加重氧化应激, 在高血压、动脉粥样硬化、心肌梗死和肺动脉高压等多种心血管疾病的发生发展过程中具有重要作用。本文主要就 VPO1 介导的氧化应激在心血管疾病中的作用及潜在机制进行综述。

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### Research progress of vascular peroxidase 1 mediated oxidative stress in cardiovascular diseases

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[KEY WORDS] vascular peroxidase 1; oxidative stress; cardiovascular diseases; hydrogen peroxide; hypochlorous acid

[ABSTRACT] As a recently identified family member of the heme-containing peroxidases in cardiovascular system, vascular peroxidase 1 (VPO1) can utilize NADPH oxidase (NOX)-derived hydrogen peroxide ( $H_2O_2$ ) to produce hypochlorous acid (HClO) then greatly amplify the oxidative stress, and it is implicated in the pathogenesis of several cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction and pulmonary arterial hypertension.

This review aims to summarize the role and potential mechanism of VPO1-mediated oxidative stress in cardiovascular diseases.

心血管疾病 (cardiovascular diseases, CVD) 因其 2017 年全球 CVD 死亡病例约 1 780 万例, 相当于发病率、致残率、致死率高而受到人们特别关注。3.3 亿生命损失年限<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来中国 CVD 发病率

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呈不断上升趋势,CVD患病估算人数约2.9亿<sup>[2]</sup>,CVD预防与治疗已成为中国乃至全球亟待解决的重要问题。CVD发病机制尤为复杂,涉及多种信号通路<sup>[3]</sup>。新近研究表明血管过氧化物酶1(vascular peroxidase 1, VPO1)介导的氧化应激在高血压<sup>[4]</sup>、动脉粥样硬化<sup>[5]</sup>、心肌梗死<sup>[6]</sup>和肺动脉高压<sup>[7-10]</sup>等CVD的发生发展过程中具有重要作用。本文旨在围绕VPO1的结构、功能及其在CVD中的研究进展作一综述,以期对CVD的预防和治疗提供新思路。

## 1 VPO1的结构与功能

血管过氧化物酶(vascular peroxidase, VPO)最早发现于果蝇组织中<sup>[11]</sup>,又称为过氧化物酶(peroxidase, PXDN),属于血红素过氧化物酶超家族成员,位于人染色体的2p25.3处,包含24个外显子,全长约110 kb<sup>[12]</sup>。VPO主要包括两种亚型:VPO1和VPO2,其中VPO1在人、小鼠、大鼠心血管系统中具有高表达(如心肌细胞<sup>[13-14]</sup>、血管平滑肌细胞<sup>[15-16]</sup>、内皮细胞<sup>[17]</sup>、内皮祖细胞<sup>[10]</sup>等),而VPO2仅存在于人类组织中。目前针对VPO家族的研究主要集中于VPO1,对VPO2的研究较少。

VPO1基因编码的蛋白质结构由1479个氨基酸组成,可通过与过氧化氢(hydrogen peroxide, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)相互作用,催化氧化卤素阴离子(如氯离子、溴离子和硫氰根离子等)生成次卤酸(如次氯酸、次溴酸和次硫氰酸等)<sup>[18]</sup>。VPO1羧基末端连接1个C型血管性血友病因子结构域(von Willebrand factor C domain, VWC)和1个高度保守的血红素过氧化物酶催化结构域(peroxidase domain, POX)。VWC结

构域与细胞黏附、迁移和信号传导等过程密切相关,而POX结构域则主要参与催化氧化过程<sup>[19-20]</sup>(图1)。氨基末端则由5个富含亮氨酸重复结构域(leucine-rich repeat domain, LRR)和4个C型免疫球蛋白结构域(immunoglobulin C like domain, Ig)组成,LRR和Ig结构域参与了IV型胶原的硫酸胺交联过程<sup>[21-24]</sup>,与基底膜及细胞外基质的形成等生理过程密切相关<sup>[25-30]</sup>。新近研究发现,VPO1同源三聚体 $\alpha$ 螺旋连接域可与各自相邻POX结构域相互作用<sup>[31]</sup>,如Ig和POX结构域可通过调节硫酸胺交联依赖的基质组装,参与了内皮细胞生长和信号传导等过程<sup>[32]</sup>。此外,作为一种高度糖基化的分泌型蛋白<sup>[33]</sup>,VPO1可由内皮细胞分泌释放至外周循环<sup>[34]</sup>,其LRR和Ig结构域可直接作用于细菌细胞膜上的脂多糖<sup>[35]</sup>,并催化生成次氯酸(hypochlorous acid, HClO),发挥其抑菌效应进而参与机体宿主防御<sup>[36]</sup>。既往研究表明,VPO1对于眼部的正常发育至关重要<sup>[37-38]</sup>,VPO1杂合子突变会诱发先天性白内障和青光眼<sup>[39-41]</sup>,而VPO1基因缺失小鼠则出现眼畸形甚至出现无眼等症<sup>[42]</sup>。在低氧、血管紧张素II(angiotensin II, AngII)、转化生长因子 $\beta$ (transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ )、脂多糖(lipopolysaccharide, LPS)等因素刺激下,VPO1的表达和分泌增加<sup>[34]</sup>,可协同NADPH氧化酶(如NOX2或NOX4)催化弱氧化剂H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>生成强氧化剂HClO,加重氧化应激反应,进而激活p38 MAPK、 $\beta$ -catenin、ERK1/2、NF- $\kappa$ B、JNK、Smad2/3等信号分子,调节细胞凋亡、坏死、衰老、增殖、分化、迁移、肥大等过程,参与高血压等多种CVD的发生发展。

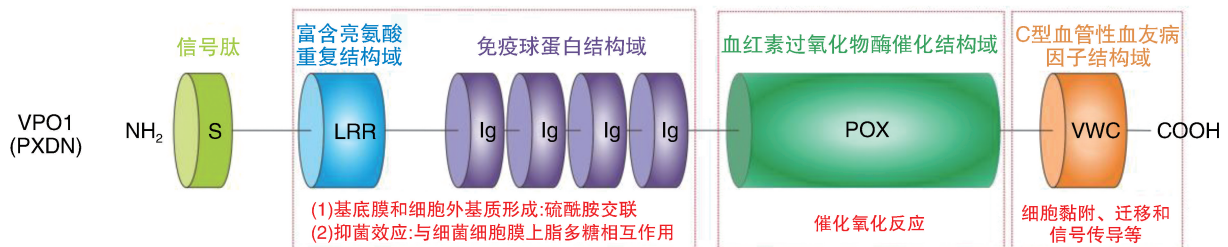


图1. VPO1结构与功能

Figure 1. The structure and function of VPO1

## 2 VPO1与心血管疾病

### 2.1 VPO1与高血压

高血压是以体循环动脉血压升高为主要特征,

伴有心、脑、肾等多器官损伤的一种临床综合征,是CVD的主要风险因素<sup>[43]</sup>。Yang等<sup>[4]</sup>首次发现自发性高血压大鼠(spontaneous hypertension rats, SHR)胸主动脉中VPO1的表达显著增加,伴随NOX活性

增强,  $H_2O_2$  和  $HClO$  生成增多, 血管内皮舒张功能降低。利用 SHR 动物模型及 Ang II 诱导的人脐静脉内皮细胞 (human umbilical vein endothelial cells, HUVEC) 损伤模型, Peng 等<sup>[44]</sup> 发现 VPO1 可通过抑制二甲基精氨酸二甲基氨基水解酶 (dimethyl arginine dimethyl amino hydrolase, DDAH) 的表达和活性, 促进非对称性二甲基精氨酸 (asymmetric dimethylarginine, ADMA) 生成, 参与了高血压内皮细胞功能紊乱的进程。另有研究报道 VPO1 还可促进 HUVEC 中内皮型一氧化氮合酶 (endothelial nitric oxide synthase, eNOS) 解偶联, 诱导 eNOS 丝氨酸 177 位点磷酸化, 进而抑制 eNOS 的表达及活化, 降低一氧化氮 (nitric oxide, NO) 生成<sup>[45]</sup>。除了作用于内皮细胞外, VPO1 还可激活 NOX/ $H_2O_2$ /VPO1/HClO/ERK1/2 氧化还原信号通路, 参与介导 Ang II 诱导的血管平滑肌细胞增殖<sup>[16]</sup> 以及 H9c2 心肌细胞肥大<sup>[46]</sup> 等过程。Tang 等<sup>[47]</sup> 研究证明 VPO1 还可通过激活 HClO/PI3K/Akt/ERK1/2 或 p38 MAPK/Runx2 等信号通路参与血管平滑肌细胞钙化过程。利用 SHR 动物模型, Ge 等<sup>[48]</sup> 发现 VPO1 可通过 HClO 介导氧化还原信号通路, 调节基质金属蛋白酶 2 (matrix metalloproteinase-2, MMP-2) 和基质金属蛋白酶 9 (matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9) 的表达, 而氯沙坦可抑制  $H_2O_2$ /VPO1/HClO/MMP 通路的活化, 延缓 SHR 血管重构的进程。上述研究表明, VPO1 介导的氧化应激可通过调节 eNOS、ERK1/2 和基质金属蛋白酶 (matrix metalloproteinase, MMP) 等信号分子的表达或活性, 参与血管内皮细胞功能紊乱、平滑肌细胞增殖和迁移、心肌细胞肥大等过程, 最终导致高血压的发生与发展。通过药物干预 VPO1 表达可能成为预防或治疗高血压的新策略。

## 2.2 VPO1 与动脉粥样硬化

动脉粥样硬化是以动脉壁内皮层脂质蛋白沉积、不稳定粥样斑块以及继发性血栓形成为主要病理特征的慢性炎症性疾病, 是导致冠心病、外周血管疾病和缺血性脑卒中的主要原因<sup>[49]</sup>。氧化型低密度脂蛋白 (oxidized low density lipoprotein, ox-LDL) 在血管壁的沉积可诱导低密度脂蛋白 (low density lipoprotein, LDL) 在血管壁的滞留并释放炎症因子, 加速泡沫细胞形成, 被认为是动脉粥样硬化形成的始动因素<sup>[50-51]</sup>。载脂蛋白 (如 ApoB 和 ApoE 等) 是血浆脂蛋白主要组分, 参与了体内脂蛋白转运、分解和代谢等过程<sup>[52-53]</sup>。研究报道, 经尾静脉注射脂多糖、肿瘤坏死因子  $\alpha$  (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )、LDL 和 ox-LDL 后, 小鼠主动脉和血浆中 VPO1

水平显著增加, 其氨基端 LRR 结构域可剂量依赖性地结合 LDL, 并催化生成 HClO 而加速 ApoB 氧化, 从而诱导巨噬细胞向泡沫细胞转化, 但这一作用可被 HClO 清除剂蛋氨酸和过氧化物酶抑制剂 4-氨基苯甲酰肼逆转<sup>[54]</sup>。而在 LDL 受体缺失诱导的动脉粥样硬化小鼠模型, Yang 等<sup>[55]</sup> 发现动脉粥样硬化斑块中 VPO1 与 ApoE 存在共定位表达, VPO1 可通过促进 HClO 的生成加速 ApoE 氧化, 诱发血脂水平上升。上述研究表明 VPO1 可通过加速载脂蛋白的氧化修饰影响血脂转运、分解和代谢, 从而参与动脉粥样硬化的发生发展。

除了载脂蛋白氧化修饰外, 内皮细胞凋亡也参与了动脉粥样硬化斑块形成过程<sup>[56]</sup>。Bai 等<sup>[17]</sup> 证明 NOX/VPO1/HClO 通路介导了 ox-LDL 诱导的 HUVEC 凋亡。在这一过程中, NOX 和 VPO1 之间存在正反馈调节, 通过激活 p38 MAPK/Caspase-3 信号通路诱导 HUVEC 凋亡。烟酰胺乙酰胆碱受体  $\alpha 7$  可通过抑制 VPO1 介导的氧化应激阻止 HUVEC 凋亡<sup>[57]</sup>。Cui 等<sup>[58]</sup> 研究发现叶酸可延缓 ApoE<sup>-/-</sup> 小鼠动脉粥样硬化的进程, 同时抑制 ox-LDL 所诱导的 HUVEC 凋亡及氧化损伤, 其机制与促进 VPO1 的 DNA 甲基化进而降低氧化应激有关。此外, 高脂血症患者血浆中 VPO1 含量与程序性坏死相关蛋白 (RIPK1、RIPK3 和 MLKL) 的表达呈正相关, VPO1 可通过激活  $\beta$ -连环蛋白 ( $\beta$ -catenin) 信号通路参与介导 ox-LDL 诱导的内皮细胞程序性坏死<sup>[5]</sup>。上述研究表明, VPO1 介导的氧化应激一方面可通过促进 ApoB、ApoE 等载脂蛋白的氧化修饰诱导脂蛋白在血管壁沉积, 促进炎症因子释放和泡沫细胞形成; 另一方面还可诱导内皮细胞凋亡和程序性坏死, 最终导致动脉粥样硬化的发生与发展。

## 2.3 VPO1 与心肌梗死

心肌细胞凋亡和坏死、心肌纤维化是心肌梗死后心脏重构和心力衰竭的主要原因<sup>[59-61]</sup>。心肌梗死发生后, 缺血区心肌细胞凋亡坏死后释放炎症介质, 招募巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞等免疫细胞浸润至梗死区, 释放细胞因子、生长因子和趋化因子, 诱导成纤维细胞转化为肌成纤维细胞, 促进胶原形成, 最终凋亡细胞被富含细胞外基质的瘢痕组织所取代<sup>[62-64]</sup>。研究表明, VPO1 介导的氧化应激与心肌梗死后心肌纤维化的发生发展密切相关。在缺血性心肌病患者及心肌梗死小鼠模型心脏组织中 VPO1 的表达显著上调, 伴随着  $\alpha$ -SMA 和 I 型胶原等心肌纤维化标志蛋白表达上调。VPO1 可催化生成 HClO, 促进 Smad2/3 和 ERK1/2 磷酸化, 诱

导成纤维细胞分化、增殖和迁移,将 VPO1 基因敲除后可逆转上述现象<sup>[6]</sup>。利用大鼠 Langendorff 离体心脏灌流模型以及低氧复氧诱导的 H9c2 凋亡模型,发现 VPO1 参与了缺血再灌注损伤诱导的心肌功能障碍、心肌细胞凋亡等过程,而间苯三酚可通过抑制 VPO1 的表达来延缓其进程<sup>[65]</sup>。后续进一步的研究发现 NOX2/VPO1 介导的氧化应激可通过促进 JNK 和 p38 的磷酸化参与大鼠心肌缺血再灌注损伤的进程<sup>[14]</sup>,而 NOX 抑制剂夹竹桃麻素可通过抑制 NOX2/VPO1 通路的激活发挥其抗心肌缺血再灌注损伤的作用<sup>[14,66]</sup>。上述研究表明,VPO1 介导的氧化应激可通过调节 Smad2/3、ERK1/2、JNK 和 p38 等信号分子的表达或活性,参与心肌纤维化和心肌细胞凋亡等过程,最终导致心脏重构乃至心肌梗死的发生发展。

## 2.4 VPO1 与肺动脉高压

肺动脉高压 (pulmonary arterial hypertension, PAH) 是以肺血管重构 (如内皮功能障碍、平滑肌细胞异常增殖和细胞外基质增生等) 和右心室重构 (如心肌肥大和心肌纤维化等) 为主要特征的一类恶性心肺血管疾病<sup>[67]</sup>。研究报道,慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD) 伴有 PAH 患者血清 VPO1 水平与肺动脉收缩压呈正相关,与丙二醛水平呈负相关,表明 VPO1 可能参与了 COPD 伴有 PAH 的进程<sup>[9]</sup>。You 等<sup>[15]</sup> 研究发现,低氧 4 周后大鼠肺血管中膜层 VPO1 的表达显著增高,而在低氧或 HClO 诱导的肺动脉平滑肌细胞增殖模型,VPO1 可通过激活 NOX4/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/HClO/NF-κB 信号通路调节 CyclinB1、CyclinD1、MMP-2、MMP-9、Bax、Bcl-2 和 Caspase-3 等蛋白表达,介导肺动脉平滑肌细胞增殖、迁移和凋亡抵抗等过程,最终导致 PAH 血管重构的发生发展。利用低氧诱导的 PAH 大鼠动物模型,发现 PAH 大鼠肺动脉和右心组织中 NOX2、NOX4 和 VPO1 的表达均显著增高,伴随着肺组织和血浆中 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 含量的增加,而白藜芦醇三甲醚可通过抑制 NOX 和 VPO1 的表达降低 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 的生成,延缓低氧性 PAH 大鼠肺血管和右心室重构的进程<sup>[8]</sup>。后续研究发现 VPO1 促进低氧诱导的心肌细胞肥大和右心室重构作用与激活 NOX/HClO/ERK1/2 通路有关,而丹参乙酸镁可通过抑制上述信号通路的激活延缓 PAH 右心室重构<sup>[7]</sup>。此外,在低氧诱导的内皮祖细胞 (endothelial progenitor cells, EPC) 功能紊乱模型中,发现低氧条件下 EPC 中 NOX2、NOX4 和 VPO1 的表达显著增

加,伴随着 EPC 凋亡率增高,黏附、迁移以及促血管形成能力降低,利用 siRNA 技术干扰 VPO1 的表达后,可抑制由低氧所诱导的上述效应<sup>[10]</sup>。上述研究表明,VPO1 介导的氧化应激可通过激活 NF-κB 和 ERK1/2 等通路,参与肺动脉平滑肌细胞异常增殖、心肌细胞肥大和 EPC 功能紊乱等过程,最终导致 PAH 时肺血管和右心室重构的发生发展。

## 2.5 VPO1 与其他心血管疾病

糖尿病是诱发 CVD 的另一重要因素<sup>[68]</sup>,Liu 等<sup>[69]</sup> 研究发现 VPO1 介导了糖尿病大鼠内皮细胞衰老的过程,利用 siRNA 干扰 VPO1 表达可抑制 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 诱导的 HUVEC 衰老。此外,VPO1 可通过抑制叉头盒转录因子 FoxO1 表达和去磷酸化,介导棕榈酸诱导的 H9c2 心肌细胞死亡过程<sup>[70]</sup>,提示 VPO1 可能与糖尿病心肌病的发生发展密切相关。外周血管疾病是 2 型糖尿病老年患者最常见的心血管并发症<sup>[71]</sup>。新近研究发现,外周血管疾病患者血浆中 VPO1 水平与患者肾功能衰竭程度呈正相关,提示 VPO1 可作为评估外周血管疾病患者肾功能恶化程度的潜在风险预测因子<sup>[72]</sup>。

腹主动脉瘤是一种以腹主动脉永久性扩张为特征的隐匿性血管疾病<sup>[73]</sup>。Peng 等<sup>[74]</sup> 发现 VPO1 在人和小鼠主动脉瘤组织中的表达显著增高,VPO1 可通过激活 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/VPO1/HClO/ERK1/2/KLF4 信号通路调节血管平滑肌细胞表型转化,参与胸主动脉瘤的发生发展。

## 3 展 望

综上所述,VPO1 作为心血管系统过氧化物酶家族新成员,与 NOX 具有协同作用,可将氧化应激效应有效放大,通过多种途径参与 CVD 的发生与发展 (图 2):①VPO1 可加速 ApoB 和 ApoE 氧化修饰,进而调节血脂水平,增加 CVD 患病风险;②VPO1 还可调节 DDAH2/ADMA/eNOS 等通路的活性,影响 NO 的生成,介导内皮细胞和 EPC 凋亡、衰老以及功能紊乱等进程,可能是诱发高血压及 PAH 等血管重构性疾病的始动因素;③VPO1 还可通过激活 ERK1/2、Smad2/3、NF-κB 等信号分子促进血管平滑肌细胞和心肌成纤维细胞分化、增殖和迁移;④此外,VPO1 还可通过促进 JNK 和 ERK1/2 的磷酸化,参与心肌细胞凋亡、肥大等过程。而通过药物干预 (如丹参乙酸镁<sup>[7]</sup>、氯沙坦<sup>[48]</sup>、间苯三酚<sup>[65]</sup> 等) 抑制 VPO1 的活化,可延缓 PAH 和高血压等 CVD

进程。另有研究报道, Nrf2<sup>[75]</sup> 和 Snai1<sup>[76]</sup> 等核转录因子可调控 VPO1 表达, 因此, 针对上述转录因子靶向药物的开发(如特丁基对苯二酚和萝卜硫素等), 可能是 CVD 治疗的新策略。此外, 越来越多的研究表明, VPO1 与前列腺癌<sup>[77]</sup>、卵巢癌<sup>[78]</sup>、乳腺癌<sup>[79]</sup> 等癌症的进展密切相关, 其介导的氧化应激反应参与了肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭、迁移和血管新生等过程<sup>[78]</sup>, 可作为一种潜在风险因子, 用于评估乳腺癌等患者预后情况<sup>[80]</sup>。

值得注意的是, VPO1 的作用不仅限于其所介导的氧化应激, 与其他过氧化物酶(如髓过氧化物酶、乳过氧化物酶等)类似, VPO1 可催化硫氰酸盐生成次硫氰酸<sup>[18]</sup>, 而次硫氰酸可诱导巨噬细胞凋亡而激活炎症反应<sup>[81-82]</sup>, 提示 VPO1 介导的次硫氰酸的生成可通过促炎效应参与 CVD 的发生发展。基于 VPO1 在 CVD 中的重要作用, 可将其作为一个干预靶点, 为 CVD 的预防和治疗开辟新途径。

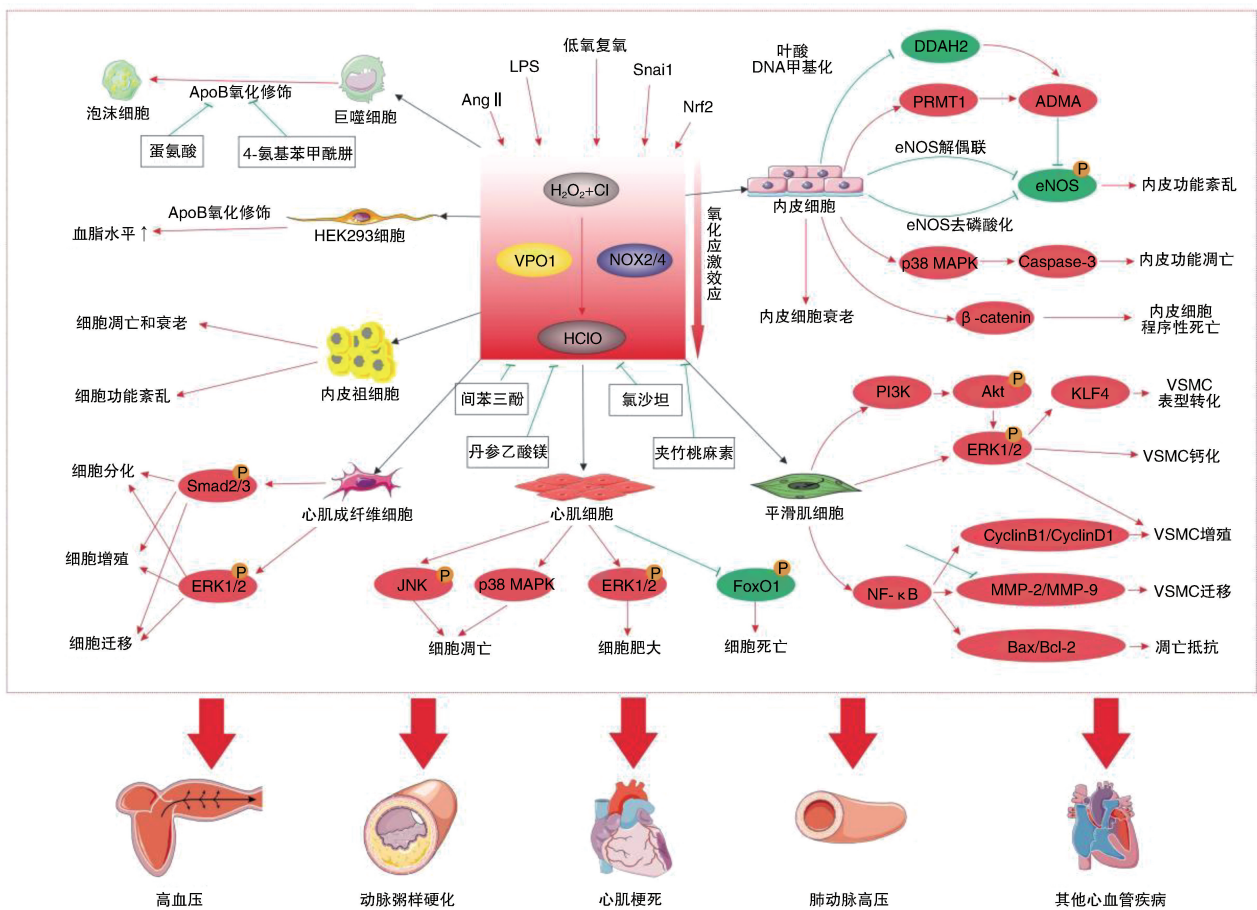


图 2. VPO1 与心血管疾病  
Figure 2. Relationship between VPO1 and cardiovascular diseases

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