

本文引用: 郭慧葛, 孙四玉, 林 飞, 等. circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 的生物学功能及其对动脉粥样硬化的影响[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2023, 31(1): 80-87. DOI: 10.20039/j.cnki.1007-3949.2023.01.011.

· 文献综述 ·

[文章编号] 1007-3949(2023)31-01-0080-08

circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 的生物学功能及其对动脉粥样硬化的影响

郭慧葛, 孙四玉, 林 飞, 侯卓敏, 李雪芳, 李东旭, 王秀琰, 赵国安

(新乡医学院第一附属医院, 河南省新乡市 453100)

[摘 要] 动脉粥样硬化(As)作为泛血管疾病的慢性动脉壁炎症反应,是导致心脑血管疾病的主要原因之一。目前,越来越多研究表明环状 RNA(circRNA)可介导微小 RNA(miRNA)调控靶基因信使 RNA(mRNA)的表达,通过复杂信号传导通路调控内皮细胞(EC)、血管平滑肌细胞(VSMC)和巨噬细胞的增殖、迁移、分化、凋亡及炎症等过程,参与 As 形成与发展的病理生理过程。文章就 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 的生物学功能及其对 As 的影响进行综合分析,以期对动脉粥样硬化性疾病的诊治提供新思路。

[关键词] 环状 RNA; 微小 RNA; 动脉粥样硬化; 内皮细胞; 平滑肌细胞; 巨噬细胞

[中图分类号] R363;R5

[文献标识码] A

Biological function of circRNA/miRNA/mRNA and the effect on atherosclerosis

GUO Huige, SUN Siyu, LIN Fei, HOU Zhuomin, LI Xuefang, LI Dongxu, WANG Xiulong, ZHAO Guoan

(The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinxiang Medical College, Xinxiang, Henan 453100, China)

[ABSTRACT] Atherosclerosis (As), as a chronic arterial wall inflammatory response in panvascular diseases, is one of the main causes of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. At present, more and more studies have shown that circular RNA (circRNA) are involved in the pathogenetic process of atherosclerosis formation and development. It can mediate microRNA (miRNA) regulation of messenger RNA (mRNA) expression in target genes. The mechanisms include endothelial cells, vascular smooth muscle cells and macrophages proliferation, migration, differentiation, apoptosis and inflammation and other processes. And it involves multiple complex signaling pathways. In this review, we comprehensively analyze the biological function of circRNA/miRNA/mRNA and its effect on As in order to provide new ideas for the diagnosis and treatment of atherosclerotic diseases.

[KEY WORDS] circular RNA; microRNA; atherosclerosis; endothelial cells; vascular smooth muscle cells; macrophage

动脉粥样硬化(atherosclerosis, As)是动脉硬化性血管疾病中最重要的一种,涉及心、脑、肾、眼等脏器及外周血管的动脉系统,是泛血管疾病的主要病理基础^[1]。由 As 引起的心脑血管疾病,如缺血性心脏病、中风等疾病的死亡率目前仍居高不下^[2]。本病发病机制复杂,涉及的因素囊括损伤反应学说^[3]、内皮细胞损伤、炎性浸润等多种学说,但越来越多研究显示表观遗传学在 As 形成与发展过程中扮演着重要角色^[4]。特别是环状 RNA(circular RNA, circRNA)和微小 RNA(microRNA, miRNA)在

表观遗传调控和转录后调控基因表达中的作用,已成为分子生物学领域研究热点。研究表明 circRNA 充当竞争性内源 RNA 或称为天然的 miRNA 海绵,以特定方式与 miRNA 结合调节靶基因 mRNA 表达水平和功能,实现 RNA 分子间相互调控作用^[5]。在心肌组织中, circRNA 以特定的方式结合 miRNA,并调节转录因子和应激反应基因 mRNA 的表达,这些 circRNA 的表达在 As、心肌肥厚和心室重构等情况下发生改变,反映了它们作为诊断和预后生物标志物的重要性^[6-7]。

[收稿日期] 2021-12-16

[修回日期] 2022-05-13

[基金项目] 河南省卫生健康委员会科研项目(212102310350);河南省高等学校重点科研项目(21A320012 和 22A360017);河南省医学科技攻关计划项目(LHGJ20190442);新乡医学院第一附属医院青年基金(QN-2020-B19)

[作者简介] 郭慧葛,硕士研究生,研究方向为动脉粥样硬化的发生机制, E-mail:1034078761@qq.com。通信作者赵国安,博士,教授,博士研究生导师,研究方向为冠心病发病机制的研究和冠心病的诊断与治疗, E-mail:guoanzhao@xxmu.cn。

如今有关 circRNA 的研究逐渐深入, circRNA 已被确认在心血管疾病中起重要作用。但其与 As 之间潜在的相关性仍难以捉摸, 有学者证实 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 相互作用轴可能是治疗 As 的重要靶点, 通过在氧化型低密度脂蛋白(oxidized low density lipoprotein, ox-LDL)诱导的人 THP-1 巨噬细胞中, 建立 As 模型, 利用微阵列数据方法在 GSE107522 基因库中分析得出 29 个差异表达的 circRNA^[8]。类似的研究, 一项对冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病患者的外周血单核细胞中 circRNA 进行序列分析, 通过生物信息学分析探讨差异表达的 circRNA 生物学功能, 发现 1 342 个差异表达 circRNA, 同时构建 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 网络结构, 主要通过泛素介导的蛋白水解和 MAPK 信号通路来参与细胞周期和细胞代谢等过程, 与冠状动脉粥样硬化的发生发展相关^[9]。同样, 在纳入冠状动脉造影证实冠状动脉严重狭窄患者的一项研究中显示, 通过高通量整合 circRNA-miRNA 数据, 发现 110 个差异表达的 circRNA, 并提供富集分析证实了 circRNA 参与多种疾病的发展过程^[10]。另外, INK4 基因座的环状反义非编码 RNA(circ_ANRIL), 转录于动脉粥样硬化性心血管疾病的基因座 9p21 上, 通过与 Pescadillo 同源物 1(PES1)结合, 诱导核仁应激和 p53 激活, 从而调控 As 关键细胞功能, 即诱导细胞凋亡和抑制增殖^[11]。进一步研究证实, 通过构建差异表达 circ_ANRIL 的冠状动脉粥样硬化大鼠模型, 发现抑制 circ_ANRIL 在冠心病中的表达可减轻血管内皮损伤、氧化应激和炎症反应^[12]。本文对 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 网络结构的生物学功能及其在 As 发生发展中的研究进展进行综合分析, 以期对动脉粥样硬化性疾病的诊断和治疗提供新思路。

1 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 的组成及生物学功能

circRNA 作为内源性非编码 RNA, 富含 miRNA 结合位点, 竞争性结合 miRNA, 进而调节 miRNA 对其下游靶基因 mRNA 分子的表达水平, 这一作用机制被称为竞争性内源 RNA 机制。该机制构成的网络结构涉及多个 RNA 分子, 主要包括 mRNA、miRNA、circRNA 及长链非编码 RNA(lncRNA)等。

1.1 circRNA

circRNA 分子呈封闭环状结构, 与传统的线性 RNA 不同, 不受 RNA 外切酶影响, 表达稳定不易降解。circRNA 于 1976 年在仙台病毒中首次被发

现^[13], 最初认为是由于异常剪接而产生的功能有限并且含量极低的副产物, 并未引起重视。随着高通量测序及生物信息学技术的发展, 越来越多研究表明, circRNA 在自然界的生物中广泛存在^[14]。circRNA 分子下游外显子 3'端剪接体与上游外显子 5'端剪接位点连接在一起, 形成 3'-5'磷酸二酯键, 构成一种共价闭合环状结构^[15]。circRNA 被认为是基因表达转录后强大的调节因子, 充当 miRNA “海绵”, 竞争性抑制 miRNA 对下游靶基因 mRNA 的作用^[16]。

除外 miRNA 海绵作用, circRNA 还有其他生物学功能, 如 circRNA 存在核糖体结合位点, 以实现其翻译功能, 但截至目前, 其内源性 circRNA 的翻译功能大多局限于间接验证。此外 circRNA 还可与 RNA 结合蛋白(RNA binding protein, RBP)结合参与转录后调控, 即具有 RBP 特异性结合元件的 circRNA 能够影响相关蛋白质的表达。而其中“miRNA 海绵”的概念源自于 miRNA 的功能丧失实验^[17], circRNA 与 miRNA 竞争性结合, 使得原本与 miRNA 结合的 mRNA 得以释放, 从而调节靶基因 mRNA 分子的表达水平, 这一通路被称为 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 网络(图 1)。

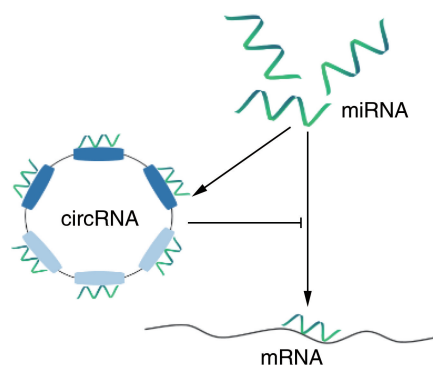


图 1. circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 交互关系

Figure 1. circRNA/miRNA/mRNA interaction relationship

1.2 miRNA

miRNA 是一组内源性高度保守的非编码单链 RNA, 广泛存在于真核生物中, 并在细胞核内生成, 由 20~25 个核糖核苷酸组成。miRNA 主要与靶基因 mRNA 3'端非编码区域(3'-UTR)特异性结合, 调控转录后靶基因 mRNA 的翻译过程, 从而阻断 mRNA 翻译和促进 mRNA 降解导致蛋白质表达降低^[18]。miRNA 的作用涉及个体发育、组织分化、细胞增殖和细胞凋亡等多种心血管疾病的发生发展。研究报道, miR-142-5p 在 As 中高表达, 且通过下调

其靶基因转化生长因子 $\beta 2$ (transforming growth factor- $\beta 2$, TGF- $\beta 2$) 促进人巨噬细胞凋亡^[19]。miR-31-5p 可通过靶向抑制胰岛素降解酶 (insulin-degrading enzyme, TDE) 发挥促 As 作用^[20]。miRNA 家族是基因表达调控网络中重要组成部分,通过多条信号传导通路参与心血管疾病的发生发展,包括 As 形成过程。

2 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 对 As 的影响

目前,相关研究报道了来自患者及动物模型中 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 调控网络参与调控 As 形成和发展不同阶段不同细胞的功能,包括内皮细胞 (endothelial cells, EC)、血管平滑肌细胞 (vascular smooth muscle cells, VSMC) 功能,以及巨噬细胞激活等病理生理过程,进而影响着 As。以下分类进行阐述。

2.1 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 与 EC

EC 是心血管系统的基本组成部分,在维持血管稳态方面起至关重要作用,EC 功能障碍是 As 发生的重要早期事件^[21]。EC 损伤与炎症之间存在相互作用,而 circRNA 可调节 EC 的炎症反应,通过核因子 κB (nuclear factor kappa-B, NF- κB) 信号通路来抑制 EC 炎症和凋亡,调控 As 病理生理过程。研究显示 circ_0003645 在经氧化型低密度脂蛋白 (oxidized LDL, ox-LDL) 诱导的人脐静脉内皮细胞 (human umbilical vein endothelial cells, HUVEC) 和 As 患者血浆中均呈高表达, circ_0003645 沉默通过 NF- κB 途径

改善由 ox-LDL 诱导的 EC 炎症和凋亡,并通过 NF- κB 途径促进 ox-LDL 诱导的 EC 活力^[22]。circ_0065149 竞争性结合 miR-330-5p,通过激活 NF- κB 信号通路,抑制 NF- κB p65 表达,抑制肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素 6 (interleukin-6, IL-6) 和白细胞介素 1 β (interleukin-1 β , IL-1 β) 产生,从而促进 EC 增殖、迁移及抑制 EC 凋亡^[23]。

实际上不同 circRNA 通过与不同 miRNA 竞争性结合,少量 circRNA 结合某一种特殊 miRNA,多数 circRNA 可结合多种 miRNA 发挥竞争性调控基因表达作用。如 circRNA 泛素特异性蛋白酶 36 (circ_USP36, 又称 circ_003204) 可与多个 miRNA 相互作用调控 EC。研究显示 circ_USP36 通过吸附 miR-637 来增强 WNT4 的表达,影响 WNT/ β -catenin 信号通路的调控诱导 EC 增殖、迁移,从而加速 As 中 EC 功能障碍^[24]。另外, circ_USP36 沉默也可通过介导 miR-197-3p/ROBO1 轴减弱由 ox-LDL 诱导的 HUVEC 功能障碍,从而发挥抗 As 作用^[25]。也有研究显示 circ_0003204 在经 ox-LDL 处理后 HUVEC 中表达显著升高,并通过 circ_0003204/miR942-5p/HDAC9 新调控轴来抑制细胞增殖、诱导氧化应激和炎症加速 HUVEC 损伤^[26]。

近年来 circRNA 对 EC 调控作用的研究呈逐年上升, circRNA 竞争性结合 miRNA 从而抑制其对靶基因的表达,影响 EC 增殖、炎症、凋亡等作用机制已逐渐清晰 (表 1)。

表 1. circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 对 EC 功能的影响

Table 1. Effects of circRNA/miRNA/mRNA on EC function

circRNA	miRNA	mRNA	对 EC 功能的影响	参考文献
circ_0000231	miR-135a-5p	CLIC4	促进 EC 炎症反应	[27]
circ_0004104	miR-328-3p	TRIM14	促进 EC 凋亡、炎症和氧化应激	[28]
circ_RSF1	miR-135b-5p	HDCA1	促进 EC 增殖,抑制 EC 凋亡、炎症	[29]
circ_RSF1	miR-758	CCND2	促进 EC 增殖、迁移	[30]
circ_0006896	miR1264	DNMT1	促进 EC 增殖、迁移	[31]
circ_PTPRA	miR-636	SP1	促进 EC 增殖,抑制 EC 凋亡	[32]
circ_0000345	miR-129-5p	TET2	抑制 EC 凋亡	[33]
circ_0068087	miR-186-5p	ROBO1	抑制 EC 凋亡、炎症、氧化应激	[34]
circ_0093887	miR-876-3p	CCND2/SUCNRA	抑制 EC 凋亡、炎症	[35]
circ_DIP2C	miR-556-5p	TET2	抑制 EC 炎症	[36]
circ_0003204	miR-370-3p	TGF- β R2	抑制 EC 增殖、迁移和血管形成	[37]

注: CLIC4: 氯化物细胞内通道 4 (chloride intracellular channel 4); TRIM14: 三方基序 14 (tripartite motif 14); HDCA1: 组蛋白去乙酰化酶 1 (histone deacetylase 1); CCND2: 细胞周期蛋白 D2 (cyclin D2); DNMT1: DNA 甲基转移酶 1 (DNA methyltransferase 1); SP1: 特异性糖蛋白 1 (specific glycoprotein 1); TET2: 甲基胞嘧啶双加氧酶 2 (tet methylcytosine dioxygenase 2); ROBO1: 循环引导受体 1 (roundabout guidance receptor 1); SUCNRA: 琥珀酸信号传递受体 1 (succinate signaling receptor)。

2.2 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 与 VSMC

circRNA 不仅参与 EC 功能,还参与调控 VSMC 增殖、迁移、细胞周期的进程及表型转化,影响 As 进程。如 circ_USP36 在 As 患者和 ox-LDL 诱导的 HUVEEC 中表达上调,它不仅参与调控 EC 功能,还通过调节 miR-182-5p/KLF5 轴来减轻由 ox-LDL 诱导的 HUVEEC 损伤^[38]。同样有研究指出 circRNA_0044073 在 As 患者血清中呈高表达,该 circRNA 不仅与 miR-107 竞争结合促进 EC 增殖、迁移,还通过激活 JAK/STAT 信号通路,显著诱导 IL-1 β 、IL-6 和 TNF- α 等炎症因子表达,参与调控 VSMC 增殖、迁移和炎症反应^[39]。此外,NF- κ B 介导的 VSMC 炎症表型转换在 As 和新内膜形成中起核心作用,据报道, circ-SIRT1 通过介导 NF- κ B 信号通路,与 miR-132/212 结合,促进宿主基因 SIRT1 的表达,导致核 NF- κ B p65 的去乙酰化和失活,进而参与 VSMC 炎症反应^[40]。

circRNA 通过与不同 miRNA 竞争性结合,调控不同靶基因,调控下游多条信号传导通路,影响 VSMC 功能。circ_CHFR(又称 circ_0029589) 作为 miR-241-3p 竞争性内源性 RNA,竞争性抑制 miR-241-3p 对 WNT3 的表达调控,从而调节 ox-LDL 诱

导的 VSMC 增殖、迁移和炎症^[41];也可介导 miR-370/FOXO1/CyclinD1 通路促进 VSMC 增殖和迁移^[42],加快 As 进程。然而,不同研究提出, circ_0029589 通过海绵作用结合 miR-424-5p 正调控胰岛素样生长因子 2(insulin-like growth factor-2, IGF-2) 表达, circ_0029589 沉默抑制由 ox-LDL 处理的 VSMC 增殖、迁移,诱导细胞凋亡, miR-424-5p 是 circ_0029589 下游作用靶点,其下调逆转了 circ_0029589 对 ox-LDL 刺激的 VSMC 增殖、迁移、侵袭和凋亡的干扰作用。在 ox-LDL 处理的 VSMC 中, IGF-2 是 miR-424-5p 下游靶基因, miR-424-5p 过表达通过下调 IGF-2 抑制增殖、迁移和侵袭,促进细胞凋亡,起到抗 As 的作用^[43]。

circRNA 不仅参与 VSMC 增殖、迁移、凋亡及炎症反应等过程,还可调节 VSMC 衰老,而 VSMC 老化亦导致 As 疾病发生发展,一项有关在高糖条件诱导下来自人脐静脉内皮细胞外泌体(HUVEC-Exos) 的 circRNA 是否以及如何调节 VSMC 衰老的研究中指出, circ_0077930 通过竞争性结合 miR-622,解除对 Kras 蛋白表达,升高作为高糖条件下 VSMC 衰老的关键调控因子 Kras 表达水平,诱导 VSMC 衰老^[44](表 2)。

表 2. circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 对 VSMC 功能的影响
Table 2. Effects of circRNA/miRNA/mRNA on VSMC function

circRNA	miRNA	mRNA	对 VSMC 功能的影响	参考文献
circ_0010283	miR-370-3p	HMGB1	促进 VSMC 活力、迁移	[45]
circ_GRN	miR-214-3p	FOXO1	促进 VSMC 增殖、迁移、炎症	[46]
circ_SATB2	miR-939	STIM1	促进 VSMC 增殖、迁移	[47]
circ_MPAK1	miR-22-3p	MECP2	促进 VSMC 增殖、迁移	[48]
circ_PTPRA	miR-636	SP1	促进 VSMC 凋亡,抑制 VSMC 增殖	[32]
circ_UBR4	miR-107	ROCK1	抑制 VSMC 增殖	[49]
circ_MTO1	miR-182-5p	RASA1	抑制 VSMC 增殖、迁移	[50]
circ_0010283	miR-133a-3p	PAPPA	抑制 VSMC 增殖、迁移	[51]
circ_MAP3K5	miR-22-3p	TET2	抑制 VSMC 增殖	[52]
circ_0000345	—	HIF-1 α	抑制 VSMC 凋亡	[53]
circ_00295889	miR-214-3p	STIM1	抑制 VSMC 增殖、迁移	[54]
circ_DHCR24	miR-149-5p	MMP9	抑制 VSMC 增殖、迁移	[55]

注:HMGB1:高迁移率族蛋白 B1(high mobility group box 1);FOXO1:叉头样转录因子 O1(fork head like transcription factor O1);STIM1:基质相互作用分子 1(stromal interaction molecule 1);MECP2:甲基化 CpG 结合蛋白 2(methyl-CpG-binding protein 2);ROCK1:Rho 激酶 1(Rho/Rho-associated coiled-coil containing kinase1);RASA1:Ras p21 蛋白激活剂 1(Ras p21 protein activator 1);PAPPA:妊娠相关血浆蛋白 A(pregnancy-associated plasma protein A);HIF-1 α :缺氧诱导因子 1 α (hypoxia inducible factor-1 α);MMP-9:基质金属蛋白酶 9(matrix metalloproteinases-9)。“—”表示无法获取。

2.3 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 与单核巨噬细胞

巨噬细胞来源于单核细胞,单核细胞吞噬 ox-LDL 转化成泡沫细胞,形成 As 斑块的脂质核心。

circRNA 通过 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 网络调控系统参与调控单核巨噬细胞增殖、分化、迁移等病理过程,从而促进纤维帽形成和斑块核心坏死等多个

环节,影响着 As。研究显示 circ_0001879 和 circ_0004104 在冠状动脉疾病患者血清中被证实是显著上调的,其中 circ_0004104 过表达影响着 THP-1 来源巨噬细胞基因表达,在 circ_0004104 过表达组中,吲哚胺 2,3-双加氧酶 1(indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase 1,IDO1)、基质金属蛋白酶 8(matrix metalloproteinase-8,MMP-8)、CD40 等促 As 基因转录本显著上调,而载脂蛋白 A I(apolipoprotein A I,ApoA I)、核糖核酸酶 1(RNASE1)等抗 As 基因转录本显著下调^[56],这一结果证实了 circ_0004104 过表达在 THP-1 来源的巨噬细胞中正调控 As 基因表达和负调控抗 As 基因表达的作用^[56]。也有学者通过微阵列分析评估 circRNA 谱,发现 circ_0029589、circ_0002984 和 circ_0010283 在 ox-LDL 诱导的 VSMC 中高度上调,并且临床观察结果表明 IRF-1 通过促进其 m6A 修饰抑制 circ_0029589 来促进急性冠状动脉综合征和 As 患者中巨噬细胞凋亡和炎症的新机制^[57]。

当前,多项研究证据显示 circRNA 竞争性结合 miRNA 促进单核巨噬细胞增殖、迁移、炎症等功能。circ_TM7SF3 可直接与 THP-1 来源巨噬细胞中的 miR-206 相互作用,通过抑制门冬氨酸脱氢酶(aspartate dehydrogenase,ASPH)的表达,抑制 THP-1 巨噬细胞的活力,促进细胞凋亡、炎症和氧化应激^[58]。此外,也有研究证实 circ_SCAP 通过调节 miR-221-5p/磷酸二酯酶 3B(phosphodiesterases 3B,PDE3B)轴促进 THP-1 巨噬细胞中的脂质积累、炎症和氧化应激^[59]。学者通过 circRNA 测序,发现 circDENND1B(circ_0000081)的表达与 As 进展及泡沫细胞形成呈负相关,上调 circ_0000081 可通过促进胆固醇外排显著缓解 ox-LDL 诱导的泡沫细胞形成,并验证了 circ_0000081 作为 miR-175p 的海绵参与 IL-1 β 单克隆抗体的抗 As 作用^[60]。由此看出, circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 网络结构参与 As 发生发展的主要病理生理过程,包括脂质代谢的调控。

2.4 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 与脂质代谢

研究表明 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 网络结构在 EC 及 VSMC 损伤和功能障碍、单核巨噬细胞浸润等方面起着重要作用,但其在 As 的其他机制中仍需要更多的实验证据。EC 及 VSMC 损伤和功能障碍、单核巨噬细胞浸润等是引起 As 脂质代谢及不稳定斑块形成的主要机制,而研究表明 miRNA 几乎可参与 As 易损斑块形成的全过程^[61]。易损斑块是指 As 斑块中发展迅速、具有血栓形成倾向的不稳定性高危斑块,与冠心病的发生发展息息相关^[62]。

不仅如此, circRNA 还可通过调控自噬来影响

As 脂质代谢及斑块稳定性。通过生物信息学分析, circ_0030042 在冠心病患者血清中显著下调,其过表达作为内源性真核启动因子 4A-III(eukaryotic initiation factor 4A III,eIF4A3)的海绵,抑制由 ox-LDL 诱导的 HUVEC 异常自噬,维持斑块稳定性^[63]。circ_HIPK3 通过激活自噬来降低由 ox-LDL 诱导的 HUVEC 中脂质含量,通过 miR-190b/ATG7 信号通路影响 As 的发病机制^[64],也参与脂质代谢的调节。上述研究显示 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 调控网络可调节脂肪生成,影响斑块稳定性,从而调控 As 的进展。

3 展 望

综上所述,本文介绍了 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 相互之间的网络调控,及其生物学功能,并对该调控网络在 As 中的作用机制进行初步探讨,旨在说明 circRNA/miRNA/mRNA 网络结构在 As 中重要的调控作用及研究现状, circRNA 通过多个环节介导单个或多个 miRNA 调控 mRNA 功能,参与 As 病理生理过程错综复杂的信号传导通路。此领域尚有不足,如 circRNA 作为一种具体调节因子干预 As 转归研究较少,仍需日后深入研究,进一步在 As 患者、动物或细胞模型中加以深入研究和验证,尽早发现在 As 病理生理过程中作用通路的关键调控因子干预疾病的转归,以期对动脉粥样硬化性疾病的早期诊断和治疗提供有价值的生物标志物及新的治疗。

[参考文献]

- [1] TSIVGOULIS G, SAFOURIS A, KIM D E, et al. Recent advances in primary and secondary prevention of atherosclerotic stroke[J]. J Stroke, 2018, 20(3): 417.
- [2] TOWNSEND N, WILSON L, BHATNAGAR P, et al. Cardiovascular disease in Europe: epidemiological update 2016 [J]. Eur Heart J, 2016, 37(42): 3232-3245.
- [3] GETZ G S, REARDON C A. Atherosclerosis: cell biology and lipoproteins[J]. Curr Opin Lipidol, 2020, 31(1): 35-37.
- [4] KHYZHA N, ALIZADA A, WILSON M D, et al. Epigenetics of atherosclerosis: emerging mechanisms and methods[J]. Trends Mol Med, 2017, 23(4): 332-347.
- [5] TAY Y, RINN J, PANDOLFI P P. The multilayered complexity of ceRNA crosstalk and competition[J]. Nature, 2014, 505(7483): 344-352.
- [6] ZHAO G. Significance of non-coding circular RNAs and microRNAs in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases [J]. J Med Genet, 2018, 55(11): 713-720.
- [7] LIN F, CHEN H W, ZHAO G A, et al. Advances in re-

- search on the circRNA-miRNA-mRNA network in coronary heart disease treated with traditional Chinese medicine[J]. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med, 2020. DOI: 10.1155/2020/8048691.
- [8] WANG L, ZHENG Z, FENG X, et al. circRNA/lncRNA-miRNA-mRNA network in oxidized, low-density, lipoprotein-induced foam cells [J]. DNA Cell Biol, 2019, 38 (12): 1499-1511.
- [9] JI W F, CHEN J X, HE S, et al. Characteristics of circular RNAs expression of peripheral blood mononuclear cells in humans with coronary artery disease [J]. Physiol Genomics, 2021, 53(8): 349-357.
- [10] LIN F, ZHAO G, CHEN Z, et al. circRNA-miRNA association for coronary heart disease [J]. Mol Med Rep, 2019, 19(4): 2527-2536.
- [11] HOLDT L M, STAHRINGER A, SASS K, et al. Circular non-coding RNA ANRIL modulates ribosomal RNA maturation and atherosclerosis in humans [J]. Nat Commun, 2016, 7: 12429.
- [12] SHI P, JI H, ZHANG H, et al. circANRIL reduces vascular endothelial injury, oxidative stress and inflammation in rats with coronary atherosclerosis [J]. Exp Ther Med, 2020, 20(3): 2245-2251.
- [13] SANGER H L, KLOTZ G, RIESNER D, et al. Viroids are single-stranded covalently closed circular RNA molecules existing as highly base-paired rod-like structures [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 1976, 73 (11): 3852-3856.
- [14] LI S, TENG S, XU J, et al. Microarray is an efficient tool for circRNA profiling [J]. Brief Bioinform, 2019, 20 (4): 1420-1433.
- [15] EBBESEN K K, HANSEN T B, KJEMS J. Insights into circular RNA biology [J]. RNA Biol, 2017, 14 (8): 1035-1045.
- [16] HANSEN T B, JENSEN T I, CLAUSEN B H, et al. Natural RNA circles function as efficient microRNA sponges [J]. Nature, 2013, 495(7441): 384-388.
- [17] EBERT M S, NEILSON J R, SHARP P A. MicroRNA sponges: competitive inhibitors of small RNAs in mammalian cells [J]. Nat Methods, 2007, 4(9): 721-726.
- [18] BARTEL D P. MicroRNAs: genomics, biogenesis, mechanism, and function [J]. Cell, 2004, 116(2): 281-297.
- [19] 李玉东, 杨清泉, 张明磊, 等. miR-142-5p 靶向调控 TGF- β 2 促进人巨噬细胞凋亡 [J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2017, 25(5): 475-479.
- LI Y D, YANG Q Q, ZHANG M L, et al. MiR-142-5p target regulating TGF- β 2 promotes human macrophage apoptosis [J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2017, 25(5): 475-479.
- [20] 吴春艳, 吴婕翎, 王 馨, 等. miR-31-5p 通过靶向抑制胰岛素降解酶发挥促进动脉粥样硬化作用 [J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2015, 23(11): 1100-1106.
- WU C Y, WU J L, WANG X, et al. miR-31-Sp promotes progression of atherosclerosis via inhibiting insulin-degrading enzyme [J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2015, 23 (11): 1100-1106.
- [21] TODIRAS M, ALENINA N, BADER M. Evaluation of endothelial dysfunction *in vivo* [J]. Methods Mol Biol, 2017, 1527: 355-367.
- [22] QIN M, WANG W, ZHOU H, et al. Circular RNA circ_0003645 silencing alleviates inflammation and apoptosis via the NF- κ B pathway in endothelial cells induced by ox-LDL [J]. Gene, 2020, 755: 144900.
- [23] LI D, JIN W, SUN L, et al. Circ_0065149 alleviates oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced apoptosis and inflammation in atherosclerosis by targeting miR-330-5p [J]. Front Genet, 2021, 12: 590633.
- [24] HUANG J G, TANG X, WANG J J, et al. A circular RNA, circUSP36, accelerates endothelial cell dysfunction in atherosclerosis by adsorbing miR-637 to enhance WNT4 expression [J]. Bioengineered, 2021, 12(1): 6759-6770.
- [25] ZHANG Y, LI W, LI H, et al. Circ_USP36 silencing attenuates oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced dysfunction in endothelial cells in atherosclerosis through mediating miR-197-3p/ROBO1 axis [J]. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol, 2021, 78 (5): e761-e772.
- [26] WAN H, YOU T, LUO W. Circ_0003204 regulates cell growth, oxidative stress, and inflammation in ox-LDL-induced vascular endothelial cells via regulating miR-942-5p/HDAC9 axis [J]. Front Cardiovasc Med, 2021, 8: 646832.
- [27] SHAO X, LIU Z, LIU S, et al. Astragaloside IV alleviates atherosclerosis through targeting circ_0000231/miR-135a-5p/CLIC4 axis in As cell model *in vitro* [J]. Mol Cell Biochem, 2021, 476(4): 1783-1795.
- [28] ZHANG C, WANG L, SHEN Y. Circ_0004104 knockdown alleviates oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced dysfunction in vascular endothelial cells through targeting miR-328-3p/TRIM14 axis in atherosclerosis [J]. BMC Cardiovasc Disord, 2021, 21(1): 207.
- [29] ZHANG X, LU J, ZHANG Q, et al. CircRNA RSF1 regulated ox-LDL induced vascular endothelial cells proliferation, apoptosis and inflammation through modulating miR-135b-5p/HDAC1 axis in atherosclerosis [J]. Biol Res, 2021, 54(1): 11.
- [30] WEI Z, RAN H, YANG C. CircRSF1 contributes to endothelial cell growth, migration and tube formation under ox-LDL stress through regulating miR-758/CCND2 axis [J]. Life Sci, 2020, 259: 118241.
- [31] WEN Y, CHUN Y, ZQ L, et al. circRNA-0006896-miR1264-DNMT1 axis plays an important role in carotid plaque destabilization by regulating the behavior of endothelial cells in atherosclerosis [J]. Mol Med Rep, 2021, 23(5): 311.

- [32] ZHANG L L. CircRNA-PTPRA promoted the progression of atherosclerosis through sponging with miR-636 and up-regulating the transcription factor SP1[J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2020, 24(23): 12437-12449.
- [33] TILIWALDI H, TURSUN A, TOHTI A, et al. Circ_0000345 protects endothelial cells from oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced injury by miR-129-5p/ten-eleven translocation axis[J]. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol*, 2021, 77(5): 603-613.
- [34] LI S, HUANG T, QIN L, et al. Circ_0068087 silencing ameliorates oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced dysfunction in vascular endothelial cells depending on miR-186-5p-mediated regulation of roundabout guidance receptor 1[J]. *Front Cardiovasc Med*, 2021, 8: 650374.
- [35] GAO Y, LI G, FAN S, et al. Circ_0093887 upregulates CCND2 and SUCNR1 to inhibit the ox-LDL-induced endothelial dysfunction in atherosclerosis by functioning as a miR-876-3p sponge[J]. *Clin Exp Pharmacol Physiol*, 2021, 48(8): 1137-1149.
- [36] HU F, CHEN X, GAO J, et al. CircDIP2C ameliorates oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced cell dysfunction by binding to miR-556-5p to induce TET2 in human umbilical vein endothelial cells[J]. *Vascul Pharmacol*, 2021, 139: 106887.
- [37] ZHANG S, SONG G, YUAN J, et al. Circular RNA circ_0003204 inhibits proliferation, migration and tube formation of endothelial cell in atherosclerosis via miR-370-3p/TGF β R2/phosph-SMAD3 axis[J]. *J Biomed Sci*, 2020, 27(1): 11.
- [38] ZHAO Q, LU Y H, WANG X, et al. Circ_USP36/miR-182-5p/KLF5 axis regulates the ox-LDL-induced injury in human umbilical vein smooth muscle cells[J]. *Am J Transl Res*, 2020, 12(12): 7855-7869.
- [39] SHEN L, HU Y, LOU J, et al. CircRNA-0044073 is up-regulated in atherosclerosis and increases the proliferation and invasion of cells by targeting miR-107[J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2019, 19(5): 3923-3932.
- [40] KONG P, YU Y, WANG L, et al. Circ-Sirt1 controls NF- κ B activation via sequence-specific interaction and enhancement of SIRT1 expression by binding to miR-132/212 in vascular smooth muscle cells[J]. *Nucleic Acids Res*, 2019, 47(7): 3580-3593.
- [41] ZHUANG J B, LI T, HU X M, et al. Circ_CHFR expedites cell growth, migration and inflammation in ox-LDL-treated human vascular smooth muscle cells via the miR-214-3p/Wnt3/ β -catenin pathway[J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2020, 24(6): 3282-3292.
- [42] YANG L, YANG F, ZHAO H, et al. Circular RNA circ-CHFR facilitates the proliferation and migration of vascular smooth muscle via miR-370/FOXO1/cyclin D1 pathway[J]. *Mol Ther Nucleic Acids*, 2019, 16: 434-441.
- [43] YU H, ZHAO L, ZHAO Y, et al. Circular RNA circ_0029589 regulates proliferation, migration, invasion, and apoptosis in ox-LDL-stimulated VSMCs by regulating miR-424-5p/IGF2 axis[J]. *Vascul Pharmacol*, 2020, 135: 106782.
- [44] WANG S, ZHAN J, LIN X, et al. CircRNA-0077930 from hyperglycaemia-stimulated vascular endothelial cell exosomes regulates senescence in vascular smooth muscle cells[J]. *Cell Biochem Funct*, 2020, 38(8): 1056-1068.
- [45] DING P, DING Y, TIAN Y, et al. Circular RNA circ_0010283 regulates the viability and migration of oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced vascular smooth muscle cells via an miR-370-3p/HMGB1 axis in atherosclerosis[J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 2020, 46(4): 1399-1408.
- [46] LI X, LI L, DONG X, et al. Circ_GRN promotes the proliferation, migration, and inflammation of vascular smooth muscle cells in atherosclerosis through miR-214-3p/FOXO1 axis[J]. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol*, 2021, 77(4): 470-479.
- [47] MAO Y Y, WANG J Q, GUO X X, et al. Circ-SATB2 upregulates STIM1 expression and regulates vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation and differentiation through miR-939[J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2018, 505(1): 119-125.
- [48] FU X, NIU T, YANG T, et al. CircMAPK1 promotes the proliferation and migration of vascular smooth muscle cells through miR-22-3p/methyl-CpG binding protein 2 axis[J]. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis*, 2021, 31(7): 2189-2198.
- [49] ZHANG Y, ZHANG C, CHEN Z, et al. Blocking circ_UBR4 suppressed proliferation, migration, and cell cycle progression of human vascular smooth muscle cells in atherosclerosis[J]. *Open Life Sci*, 2021, 16(1): 419-430.
- [50] JI N, WANG Y, GONG X, et al. CircMTO1 inhibits ox-LDL-stimulated vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation and migration via regulating the miR-182-5p/RASA1 axis[J]. *Mol Med*, 2021, 27(1): 73.
- [51] FENG Z, ZHU Y, ZHANG J, et al. Hsa-circ_0010283 regulates oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced proliferation and migration of vascular smooth muscle cells by targeting the miR-133a-3p/pregnancy-associated plasma protein a axis[J]. *Circ J*, 2020, 84(12): 2259-2269.
- [52] ZENG Z, XIA L, FAN S, et al. Circular RNA circMAP3K5 Acts as a microRNA-22-3p sponge to promote resolution of intimal hyperplasia via TET2-mediated smooth muscle cell differentiation[J]. *Circulation*, 2021, 143(4): 354-371.
- [53] LIU H, MA X, WANG X, et al. Hsa_circ_0000345 regulates the cellular development of ASMCs in response to oxygenized low-density lipoprotein[J]. *J Cell Mol Med*, 2020, 24(20): 11849-11857.
- [54] HUANG Z, LI P, WU L, et al. Hsa_circ_0029589 knock-down inhibits the proliferation, migration and invasion of

- vascular smooth muscle cells via regulating miR-214-3p and STIM1[J]. Life Sci, 2020, 259: 118251.
- [55] PENG W, LI T, PI S, et al. Suppression of circular RNA circDHC24 alleviates aortic smooth muscle cell proliferation and migration by targeting miR-149-5p/MMP9 axis[J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2020, 529(3): 753-759.
- [56] WANG L, SHEN C, WANG Y, et al. Identification of circular RNA hsa_circ_0001879 and hsa_circ_0004104 as novel biomarkers for coronary artery disease[J]. Atherosclerosis, 2019, 286: 88-96.
- [57] GUO M, YAN R, JI Q, et al. IFN regulatory factor-1 induced macrophage pyroptosis by modulating m6A modification of circ_0029589 in patients with acute coronary syndrome[J]. Int Immunopharmacol, 2020, 86: 106800.
- [58] WANG X, BAI M. CircTM7SF3 contributes to oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced apoptosis, inflammation and oxidative stress through targeting miR-206/ASPH axis in atherosclerosis cell model *in vitro*[J]. BMC Cardiovasc Disord, 2021, 21(1): 51.
- [60] HE Q, SHAO D, HAO S, et al. CircSCAP aggravates oxidized low-density lipoprotein-induced macrophage injury by upregulating PDE3B by miR-221-5p in atherosclerosis[J]. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol, 2021, 78(5): e749-e760.
- [61] XU F, SHEN L, CHEN H, et al. circDENND1B participates in the antiatherosclerotic effect of IL-1 β monoclonal antibody in mouse by promoting cholesterol efflux via miR-17-5p/Abca1 axis[J]. Front Cell Dev Biol, 2021, 9: 652032.
- [62] 瞿媛, 顾宁. 微小RNA在动脉粥样硬化易损斑块中的研究进展[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2020, 28(6): 548-552.
- QU Y, GU N. Research progress of microRNA in atherosclerotic vulnerable plaque[J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2020, 28(6): 548-552.
- [62] 田进伟, 符亚红. 动脉粥样硬化易损斑块快速进展机制与临床治疗进展[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2019, 27(4): 277-280.
- TIAN J W, FU Y H. The mechanism of progression and clinical intervention of atherosclerotic vulnerable plaque[J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2019, 27(4): 277-280.
- [63] YU F, ZHANG Y, WANG Z, et al. Hsa_circ_0030042 regulates abnormal autophagy and protects atherosclerotic plaque stability by targeting eIF4A3[J]. Theranostics, 2021, 11(11): 5404-5417.
- [64] WEI M Y, LV R R, TENG Z. Circular RNA circHIPK3 as a novel circRNA regulator of autophagy and endothelial cell dysfunction in atherosclerosis[J]. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci, 2020, 24(24): 12849-12858.
- (此文编辑 许雪梅)

(上接第 55 页)

- [19] WANG Q, RAO S, SHEN G Q, et al. Premature myocardial infarction novel susceptibility locus on chromosome 1p34-36 identified by genome-wide linkage analysis[J]. Am J Hum Genet, 2004, 74(2): 262-271.
- [20] WELCH C L, BRETSCHGER S, LATIB N, et al. Localization of atherosclerosis susceptibility loci to chromosomes 4 and 6 using the LDLR knockout mouse model[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2001, 98(14): 7946-7951.
- [21] 王家杰, 王永祥, 彭瑜, 等. 血浆颗粒蛋白前体与急性冠状动脉综合征的相关性研究[J]. 临床心血管病杂志, 2021, 37(12): 1090-1094.
- WANG J J, WANG Y X, PENG Y, et al. Correlation between plasma granule protein precursors and acute coronary syndrome[J]. J Clin Cardiol, 2021, 37(12): 1090-1094.
- [22] JIAN J, KONOPKA J, LIU C. Insights into the role of progranulin in immunity, infection, and inflammation[J]. J Leukoc Biol, 2013, 93(2): 199-208.
- [23] OKURA H, YAMASHITA S, OHAMA T, et al. HDL/apolipoprotein A-I binds to macrophage-derived progranulin and suppresses its conversion into proinflammatory granulins[J]. J Atheroscler Thromb, 2010, 17(6): 568-577.
- [24] SZMITKO P E, WANG C H, WEISEL R D, et al. New markers of inflammation and endothelial cell activation: part I[J]. Circulation, 2003, 108(16): 1917-1923.
- [25] FINNEY A C, FUNK S D, GREEN J M, et al. EphA2 expression regulates inflammation and fibroproliferative remodeling in atherosclerosis[J]. Circulation, 2017, 136(6): 566-582.
- [26] TANG W, LU Y, TIAN Q Y, et al. The growth factor progranulin binds to TNF receptors and is therapeutic against inflammatory arthritis in mice[J]. Science, 2011, 332(6028): 478-484.
- [27] LI H, ZHANG Z, FENG D, et al. PGRN exerts inflammatory effects via Sirt1-NF- κ B in adipose insulin resistance[J]. J Mol Endocrinol, 2020, 64(3): 181-193.
- [28] POSTADZHIYAN A S, TZONTICHEVA A V, KEHAYOV I, et al. Circulating soluble adhesion molecules ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 and their association with clinical outcome, troponin T and C-reactive protein in patients with acute coronary syndromes[J]. Clin Biochem, 2008, 41(3): 126-133.
- [29] 唐锴, 帅壮, 李宗宇, 等. 急性冠状动脉综合征生物标志物的研究现状[J]. 中国动脉硬化杂志, 2021, 29(5): 451-455.
- TANG K, SHUAI Z, LI Z Y, et al. Research status of biomarkers for acute coronary syndrome[J]. Chin J Arterioscler, 2021, 29(5): 451-455.
- [30] MOUROUZIS K, OIKONOMOU E, SIASOS G, et al. Pro-inflammatory cytokines in acute coronary syndromes[J]. Curr Pharm Des, 2020, 26(36): 4624-4647.
- (此文编辑 文玉珊)