

· 综述 ·

异质核糖核蛋白 F 在恶性肿瘤中的研究进展

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[摘要] 异质核糖核蛋白 F(heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein F, HNRNPF)是一种在细胞核中广泛表达的 RNA 结合蛋白,可通过识别结合特定的 RNA 序列使得 mRNA 前体成熟为功能性 mRNA,调控 mRNA 的核转运和表达稳定,影响肿瘤相关信号通路。HNRNPF 在多种恶性肿瘤中异常表达并与不良预后相关,参与肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭和转移等关键生物学过程,可能成为潜在的治疗靶点和临床预后标志物。本文将系统性地综述 HNRNPF 的分子结构特点、分子功能、在恶性肿瘤中的表达模式、预后意义以及相关作用机制,以期为恶性肿瘤的诊断、治疗和预后评估提供新的思路。

[关键词] 异质核糖核蛋白 F; RNA 结合蛋白; 恶性肿瘤; 分子功能; 泛癌

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Research progress of heterogeneous ribonucleoprotein F in malignant neoplasms

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[Abstract] Heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein F (HNRNPF) is a widely expressed RNA-binding protein primarily localized in the nucleus. It plays a crucial role in the maturation of mRNA precursors, facilitating their conversion into functional mRNAs through the recognition and binding of specific RNA sequences. Additionally, it regulates mRNA nuclear transport, enhances expression stability, and influences the transmission of tumor-related signaling pathways. HNRNPF exhibits abnormal expression in various malignant tumors and is strongly correlated with a poor prognosis. It actively participates in crucial biological processes including tumor cell proliferation, invasion, and metastasis, thereby potentially serving as both a therapeutic target and a clinical prognostic marker. This paper systematically reviews the molecular structure and function, expression patterns and prognostic implications of HNRNPF in malignant neoplasms, along with its associated mechanism of action, to generate novel insights for the neoplastic diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.

[Key words] heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein F; RNA-binding protein; malignant neoplasm; molecular function; pan-cancer

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异质核糖核蛋白(heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein, HNRNP)是一类高度保守的 RNA 结合蛋白,在 RNA 代谢和基因表达调控的多个环节中发挥重要作用^[1]。其中 HNRNPF/H 亚家族,包括 HNRNPF、

HNRNPH1、HNRNPH2、HNRNPH3 和 GRSF1^[2],因其含有特异的类 RNA 识别基序(quasi-RNA recognition motif, qRRM),可与富含鸟嘌呤(G)序列的 RNA 结合并通过相互作用改变 RNA 的二级结构^[3-4],参与 mRNA 前体(pre-mRNA)的剪接和修饰、mRNA 的成熟和稳定性以及 mRNA 的核浆转运等过程^[5-7]。研究发现, HNRNPF 在肿瘤的发生发展过程中发挥重要作用,在多数恶性肿瘤中高表达,且与患者生存预后呈负相关,提示 HNRNPF 可能是一个重要的潜

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在原癌基因。本文对HNRNPF的分子结构特点、分子功能、在恶性肿瘤中的表达和预后以及相关作用机制进行综述如下。

1 HNRNPF的结构特点

HNRNPF基因(Gene ID: 3185, Ensembl: ENSG00000169813)位于10号染色体q11.21,序列相对保守(图1A),其编码蛋白由415个氨基酸组成,分子量大小为45 kDa,由2个N端qRRM(域13~85和111~188),1个富含甘氨酸-酪氨酸-精氨酸(GYR)基团,第3个qRRM(域289~366)和C端1个富含甘氨酸(GY)基团组成^[2](图1B)。

HNRNPF蛋白的qRRM因缺乏带正电荷的芳香族氨基酸残基而与经典的RRM序列不同^[8]。然而,在空间结构上,qRRM是经典的RRM折叠,即在含有连续3个鸟嘌呤或以上的重复RNA序列(G-tract RNA)存在时,每个qRRM形成1个 β/α 、 β/β 、 α/β 模体,特异性地“包裹”G-tract RNA,使其保持单链构象,以重塑RNA二级和三级结构^[3]。此外,qRRM区域内存在大量与RNA接触的保守氨基酸,成为影响蛋白质构象动力学的重要因素^[9],包括qRRM序列起始端的4个氨基酸——精氨酸、甘氨酸、亮氨酸、脯氨酸(RGLP)和该区域后面的色氨酸(W)、苯丙氨酸(F)或酪氨酸(Y);在中间位置的精氨酸(R);以及在区域末端由6个氨基酸——精氨酸、酪氨酸、异亮氨酸、谷氨酸、缬氨酸或亮氨酸、苯丙氨酸(RYIEVF或RYIELF)构成的保守序列^[2]。

HNRNPF蛋白的GYR和GY是由重复氨基酸组成的低复杂度结构域(low-complexity domain, LCD),通常参与调控多种动态过程,包括基因表达的多价相互作用^[10]、蛋白质间相互作用^[11]和亚细胞定位^[12]等。特别地,LCD是HNRNP通过液-液相分离形成核糖核蛋白颗粒或应激颗粒的关键组分^[13]。这些大分子颗粒可参与储存或隔离未翻译的mRNA和错误折叠的蛋白质,从而调节蛋白质的表达和功能转变^[14-16]。HNRNPF的GYR可以与其他包含类似LCD的RNA结合蛋白相互作用,其GYR结构域中的3个酪氨酸残基(Y236、Y240和Y243)是与其他含有LCD的蛋白相互作用的关键因素,GYR能够通过相分离成为可逆性聚合物或者液滴构型,调控其作为选择性RNA剪接因子的活性^[17]。

2 HNRNPF的分子功能

HNRNPF是一种在细胞核中广泛表达的RNA

结合蛋白(图1C),其分子结构使其在pre-mRNA的选择性剪接、mRNA稳定性、转录调控和修饰等多个RNA代谢过程中发挥重要作用。

2.1 调节pre-mRNA的选择性剪接

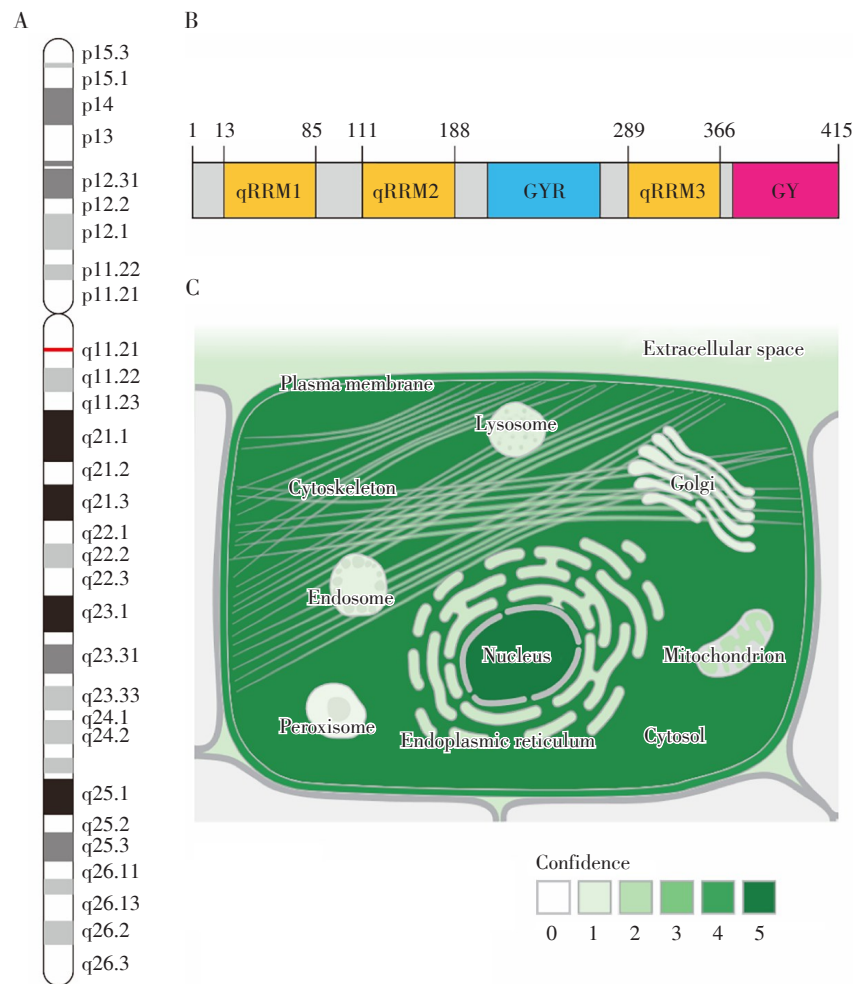
RNA结合蛋白通过识别不同的RNA序列来控制pre-mRNA选择性剪接,使得基因产生多种mRNA成熟变体而增加蛋白表达的多样性^[18]。越来越多的证据表明,pre-mRNA的选择性剪接在组织正常发育和病理过程中起关键作用。真核细胞转录形成的pre-mRNA去除内含子,使外显子按照一定的顺序重新拼接在一起形成成熟mRNA^[19]。在RNA中,G-tract RNA是常见的剪接识别元件,存在于内含子和外显子中,对于5'剪接位点的识别至关重要^[20],HNRNPF蛋白通过与剪接位点或者多聚腺苷酸化信号附近的G-tract RNA的相互作用来调节pre-mRNA的剪接^[21]。Wang等^[22]发现HNRNPF通过募集U1小核核糖核蛋白体与5'剪接位点富G序列进行碱基配对,从而调节RNA的选择性剪接。Chen等^[23]发现,HNRNPF可通过激活肿瘤细胞中MYC依赖性原癌基因HRAS外显子exon 5的剪接,加速细胞G2/M周期并抑制细胞凋亡。

2.2 调节mRNA稳定性

稳定的mRNA能够持续存在并被翻译为蛋白质,从而对细胞的生物学过程和功能发挥关键作用。mRNA的稳定性决定了基因表达的水平 and 持续时间,直接影响蛋白质的合成速率^[24]。最近的研究表明,HNRNPF可能在调节细胞核和细胞质中的mRNA稳定性方面发挥作用。HNRNPF作为辅助因子参与三重四硫蛋白家族(tristetraprolin)介导的mRNA衰变^[25]。HNRNPF在神经元中可通过延长淀粉样前体蛋白mRNA半衰期来增加其表达水平,参与神经细胞的保护和修复过程^[26]。HNRNPF在膀胱癌中通过与蜗牛家族转录抑制因子1(snail family transcriptional repressor 1, Snail1)mRNA的3' UTR结合介导Snail1 mRNA的稳定性调节上皮间充质转化^[5]。因此,HNRNPF在基因表达调控方面的作用,使其成为许多蛋白异常表达相关性疾病的关键调节因子。

2.3 调节转录和转运

HNRNPF作为穿梭蛋白,与其他核糖核蛋白一起形成核糖核蛋白复合物,并参与由GYR结构域介导的转录后的mRNA分子从细胞核运输到细胞质的过程,此转运活动可能受到翻译后修饰的影响^[22, 27-28]。HNRNPF还可以直接与DNA序列结



A: Localization of HNRNPF gene on chromosomes. B: Schematic diagram of HNRNPF protein structure. C: Distribution of HNRNPF protein in cells.

图1 HNRNPF 基因位置和蛋白结构及细胞表达

Figure 1 Gene location, protein structure, and cellular expression of HNRNPF

合,通过调节转录因子的招募或调控染色质结构来影响基因的转录活性^[29]。

3 HNRNPF 在恶性肿瘤中的表达和预后

多种恶性肿瘤都与HNRNP家族蛋白有密切联系, HNRNPF作为促癌因子促进肿瘤发生和发展,且在不同类型恶性肿瘤中的表达模式存在差异。本文借助生物信息学分析平台 Sangerbox 3.0(<http://sangerbox.com>)获得了HNRNPF在不同肿瘤中的表达模式(图2)及生存预后(图3)^[30]。

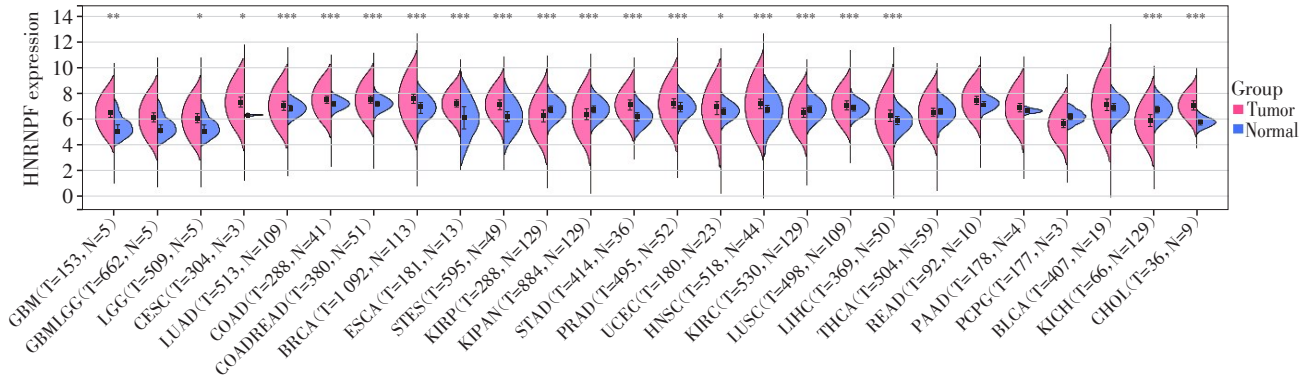
结果表明, HNRNPF在大部分肿瘤中高表达,如胶质瘤、宫颈癌、肺癌、结直肠癌、食管癌、胃癌、前列腺癌、子宫内膜癌、头颈鳞状细胞癌、肝细胞癌、胆管癌等,且与肿瘤患者的不良生存预后相关,在少部分肿瘤如来源于肾的各种恶性肿瘤中低表达。

这些表达模式的差异可能是由多种因素引起的,包括肿瘤的组织来源、分子特征以及不同的调

控机制。理解这些差异对于深入研究HNRNPF在特定肿瘤类型中的功能和作用机制至关重要。需要注意的是,表达模式可能因研究的方法、样本来源和研究人员的不同而有所变化。

4 HNRNPF 在恶性肿瘤发生发展中的作用

恶性肿瘤作为一类威胁人类生命的疾病,一直受到广泛的研究和关注。恶性肿瘤中HNRNPF的表达失调或功能障碍可导致靶向癌基因和抑癌基因的表达异常,从而引起肿瘤相关表型变化。在机制上, HNRNPF作为一种重要的RNA结合蛋白,可通过对特定RNA序列的识别结合使得mRNA前体成熟为功能性mRNA,调控mRNA的核转运和表达,影响肿瘤相关信号通路。研究发现,在许多恶性肿瘤中观察到HNRNPF的异常表达,与肿瘤的发生、发展和不良预后相关,提示HNRNPF可能作为原癌基因或促癌基因参与多个关键过程。



GBM: glioblastoma multiforme; GBMLGG: glioma; LGG: brain lower grade glioma; CESC: cervical squamous cell carcinoma and endocervical adenocarcinoma; LUAD: lung adenocarcinoma; COAD: colon adenocarcinoma; COADREAD: colon adenocarcinoma/rectum adenocarcinoma esophageal carcinoma; BRCA: breast invasive carcinoma; ESCA: esophageal carcinoma; STES: stomach and esophageal carcinoma; KIRP: kidney renal papillary cell carcinoma; KIPAN: pan-kidney cohort (KICH+KIRC+KIRP); STAD: stomach adenocarcinoma; PRAD: prostate adenocarcinoma; UCEC: uterine corpus endometrial carcinoma; HNSC: head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; KIRC: kidney renal clear cell carcinoma; LUSC: lung squamous cell carcinoma; LIHC: liver hepatocellular carcinoma; THCA: thyroid carcinoma; READ: rectum adenocarcinoma; PAAD: pancreatic adenocarcinoma; PCPG: pheochromocytoma and paraganglioma; BLCA: bladder urothelial carcinoma; KICH: kidney chromophobe; CHOL: cholangiocarcinoma. T: tumor; N: normal.

图2 HNRNPF在泛癌中基因表达差异

Figure 2 Differential gene expression of HNRNPF in pan-cancers

4.1 HNRNPF与消化系统肿瘤

消化系统恶性肿瘤主要包括来源于消化道和消化腺的恶性肿瘤。一项基于TCGA全基因组测序数据分析显示,HNRNPF在常见消化系统恶性肿瘤(食管癌、胃癌、结肠癌、直肠癌、肝癌、胆管癌、胰腺癌)组织中mRNA表达均显著高于正常样本^[31]。HNRNPF调控靶标mRNA的稳定性是影响基因表达的一个重要因素,研究发现,HNRNPF可通过增强M2型肿瘤相关巨噬细胞中CD206和CC趋化因子13(C-C motif chemokine ligand 13, CCL13)mRNA的稳定表达促进口腔鳞状细胞癌的免疫逃逸和肿瘤转移^[32]。在食管鳞状细胞癌中,HNRNPF与尿路上皮癌相关1(urothelial carcinoma associated 1, UCA1)基因结合调节成纤维细胞生长因子受体2(fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, FGFR2)的选择性剪接,促进其FGFR2 IIIb向FGFR2 IIIc异构体转化,后者通过PI3K-AKT信号通路激活肿瘤细胞的上皮间充质转化促进肿瘤进展^[33]。在胃癌组织中,HNRNPF的表达高于正常组织^[34-35]。相关分子机制研究发现,胃癌组织中过表达的无蜕皮激素细胞周期调节因子可通过抑制E3连接酶锌指蛋白91介导的HNRNPF泛素化和降解来促进肿瘤侵袭和转移;腹前同源异型盒2(ventral anterior homeobox 2, VAX2)通过反向抑制lncRNA-LINC01189的表达来延长HNRNPF泛素化降解而促进肿瘤侵袭和迁移。有研究表明,HNRNPF在结直肠癌组织中表达上调,

可能成为结直肠癌的潜在标志物和药物靶标^[36-37]。然而,选取局部晚期直肠癌患者的活检样本进行蛋白质组学研究发现,对新辅助放化疗治疗敏感的患者,其肿瘤活检组织中HNRNPF蛋白表达反而显著上调,因此HNRNPF高表达可能提示直肠癌患者有更好的治疗反应^[38]。除了在消化道相关恶性肿瘤中,HNRNPF在消化腺相关恶性肿瘤中也显示出异常表达。梁润威^[39]发现肝癌患者肿瘤组织中HNRNPF mRNA和蛋白的表达水平都显著高于正常组织,其高表达是患者术后不良预后的独立危险因素。此外,杨会等^[31]发现HNRNPF表达水平与胰腺癌患者TNM肿瘤分期和肿瘤浸润深度呈显著正相关,HNRNPF高表达患者的总生存时间更短,提示其是胰腺癌预后不良的风险因素。

4.2 HNRNPF与泌尿系统肿瘤

HNRNPF在泌尿生殖系统肿瘤中的研究尚不充分。一些初步研究表明,HNRNPF可能在某些泌尿生殖系统肿瘤中发挥重要作用。研究发现,与正常前列腺组织相比,前列腺癌组织中HNRNPF的表达显著增加,提示HNRNPF可能与前列腺癌的发生密切相关^[40]。HNRNPF的过表达可能参与了前列腺癌细胞的信号转导和基因表达调控而促进肿瘤的发展和转移。在前列腺癌中,HNRNPF表达与原癌基因MYC呈正相关,其可通过激活肿瘤细胞中MYC依赖性HRAS外显子exon 5的剪接加速细胞G2/M周期并抑制细胞凋亡^[23]。另一项研究发现,

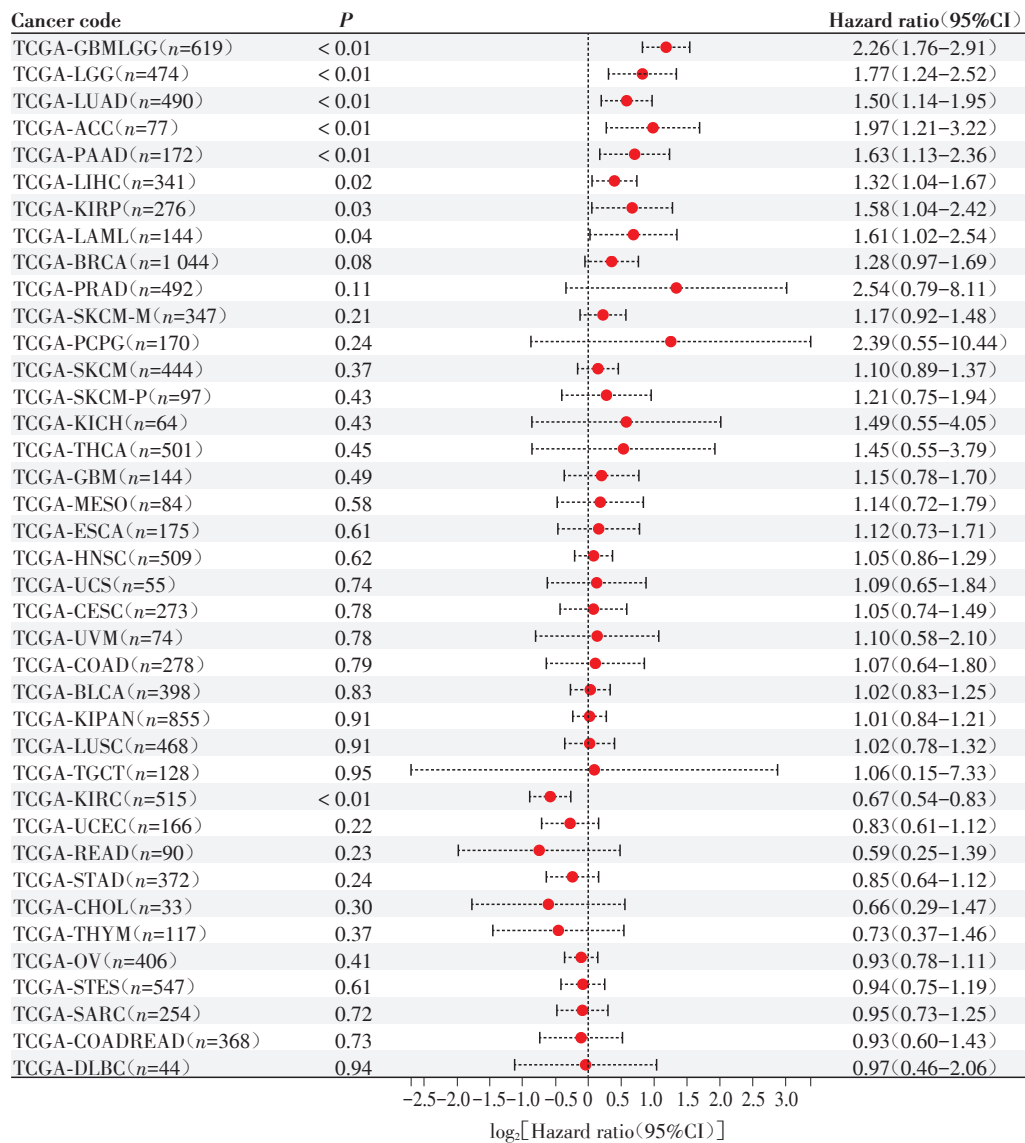


图3 HNRNPF在泛癌中基因表达的生存预后

Figure 3 Overall survival of HNRNPF gene expression in pan-cancers

HNRNPF可与组蛋白去甲基化酶JMJD1A相互作用,促进雄激素受体剪接变异7(androgen receptor splicing variant 7, AR-V7)的选择性剪接,而AR-V7的形成是前列腺癌对雄激素剥夺治疗产生耐药性的主要机制之一^[41]。HNRNPF在膀胱癌组织中显著上调,并且其过表达与膀胱癌患者的不良预后相关,通过与Snail1 mRNA的3' UTR结合增强Snail1 mRNA的稳定性诱导膀胱癌的上皮间充质转化^[5]。在膀胱癌中,HNRNPF的表达可能受PI3K/AKT通路介导的叉头框蛋白O1(forkhead box O1, FOXO1)磷酸化调控,磷酸化抑制了FOXO1,进而使HNRNPF能够促进细胞周期进程和肿瘤增殖^[42]。另一项研究发现,在HNRNPF敲除的细胞中爪蟾驱动蛋白

样蛋白2(targeting protein for *Xenopus* kinesin-like protein 2, TPX2)表达降低进一步降低了细胞中细胞周期蛋白D1的表达,并激活细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制剂P21蛋白的表达,最终导致膀胱癌细胞的细胞周期G1/S转换停滞和增殖抑制^[43]。

4.3 HNRNPF与呼吸系统肿瘤

HNRNPF在肺腺癌患者肿瘤组织中过表达,与肿瘤增殖和迁移、化疗敏感性相关。坏死性凋亡是一种程序性细胞死亡方式,可通过增强CD8⁺ T细胞介导的抗肿瘤免疫效应调节肿瘤免疫微环境^[44]。Zhou等^[45]研究发现,HNRNPF与肺腺癌的坏死性凋亡相关,通过体外功能实验证明,HNRNPF的过表达显著促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和迁移;而沉默HNRNPF

表达可促进顺铂诱导的肿瘤细胞坏死性凋亡,抑制肿瘤细胞增殖迁移,为肺腺癌免疫治疗提供了新的靶点,并有希望成为肺腺癌预后的预测因子。

4.4 HNRNPF与乳腺肿瘤

目前研究对HNRNPF在乳腺癌中的表达情况存在争议。Dong等^[46]研究发现,乳腺癌患者的血清中HNRNPF自身抗体水平显著高于正常对照组,同时肿瘤组织中检测的HNRNPF mRNA水平也显著上调,HNRNPF自身抗体可作为血清生物标志物以提高乳腺癌诊断的准确性。然而,Huang等^[21]通过TCGA数据库分析发现HNRNPF在乳腺癌中低表达且与患者生存预后呈正相关,其在肿瘤中耗竭会导致上皮间充质转化相关基因的上调而促进肿瘤的侵袭。在肿瘤缺氧微环境中,lncRNA HIFAL可通过与HNRNPF结合驱动PKM2/PHD3的核易位激活缺氧诱导因子1 α 亚基促进肿瘤的增殖和侵袭^[47]。Tyson等^[48]研究发现HNRNPF是髓样细胞白血病-1(myeloid cell leukemia-1, Mcl-1)的关键剪接因子,在乳腺癌细胞中敲减HNRNPF会导致Mcl-1由抗凋亡表型向促凋亡表型转变,为克服乳腺癌化疗耐药性提供了新的研究方向。

4.5 HNRNPF与内分泌系统肿瘤

在甲状腺癌中,HNRNPF的表达与肿瘤抑制因子miRNA hsa-miR-139-5p呈负相关,HNRNPF可通过激活或抑制盒式外显子的识别参与mRNA的选择性剪接的发生^[49],促进癌症相关通路,包括RTK/RAS/MAPK和PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号转导^[50]。Shao等^[51]研究发现,HNRNPF在侵袭性皮肤神经内分泌癌——梅克尔细胞癌(Merkel cell carcinoma, MCC)中过表达,且作为mTOR信号通路的下游靶蛋白参与肿瘤的发生和发展。

5 总结和展望

综合以上研究进展,HNRNPF在恶性肿瘤中显示出重要的调控作用,参与多个关键的细胞生物学过程,并可能成为潜在的治疗靶点和临床预后标志物。特别的,随着电子显微镜、探测器和图像处理软件的技术进步,加速了蛋白结构及功能的探索^[14]。基于RNA结合蛋白的靶向药物,包括小分子药物、反义寡核苷酸、靶蛋白水解靶向嵌合体和治疗性合成肽等^[52],有望成为肿瘤干预的新策略。

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所有作者声明无利益冲突。

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蒋宗赢为主要作者,章聪收集并编辑了所有图片,蒋新卫为通信作者并审阅了最终论文。所有作者阅读并审定终稿。

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JIANG Zongying is the main author. ZHANG Cong collected and edited all the pictures. JIANG Xinwei is the corresponding author and edited the final paper. All authors read and reviewed the final manuscript.

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