

# 真菌对唑类抗真菌药物的耐受机制

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**摘要:** 唑类抗真菌药物广泛用于临床和农业。唑类药物通过与羊毛甾醇 14 $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶 (Erg11p/Cyp51) 结合, 抑制麦角甾醇合成, 同时导致有毒甾醇积累。真菌可快速在转录水平上对唑类药物胁迫作出响应而导致耐药性, 尤其是唑类药物外排泵基因和麦角甾醇合成相关基因表达的上调。农业和临床上绝大多数唑类药物耐药菌株的形成都是由麦角甾醇合成基因和唑类药物外排泵表达的变化或是突变所致。一些转录因子 (如 Pdr1p、Pdr3p、Upc2p、Yap1p、Tac1p、Mrr1p、CCG-8) 和信号通路 (如 cAMP 途径、PKC-MAPK 途径、HOG MAPK 途径、钙调磷酸酶途径) 均参与对药物外排泵基因和麦角甾醇合成基因等的调控, 影响唑类药物耐药性。针对于这些调控因子设计的抑制剂将有助于提高唑类药物的治疗效果。本文概述了唑类药物的抑菌机制、真菌对唑类药物耐药性形成的原因、真菌对唑类药物适应性响应机理, 并对未来此领域的热点和方向进行了展望。

**关键词:** 唑类药物, 耐药性, 真菌

## Mechanisms of azole antifungal resistance in fungi

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**Abstract:** Antifungal azoles, which inhibit lanosterol 14 $\alpha$ -demethylase (Erg11p/Cyp51) in ergosterol biosynthesis, are widely used in clinic and agriculture. However, fungi can rapidly increase expression of a number of genes in response to azole stress, especially genes encoding azole efflux pumps and azole targets, and become resistant to azoles. The overexpression or mutations on genes involved in ergosterol biosynthesis or drug efflux are the main reason for azole resistance in the majority of azole-resistant isolates. Transcription factors, including Pdr1p, Pdr3p, Upc2p, Yap1p, Tac1p, Mrr1p, and CCG-8, and signaling pathways, including cAMP pathway, PKC-MAPK, HOG MAPK pathways, and calcineurin pathway, were found to be involved in azole stress response by regulating genes such as ergosterol biosynthesis genes and/or azole efflux pump genes. Inhibitors targeting these regulators will help to improve the therapeutic effect of azoles. This article reviewed the antifungal mechanisms of azoles, the causes of azole resistance and fungal adaptive mechanisms to azoles. The future research directions were also proposed.

**Key words:** azoles, drug resistance, fungi

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病原真菌严重危害着人类健康和食品安全。尤其近年来随着器官移植及免疫抑制剂的使用、癌症和艾滋病等病患者数量的增加,机会致病真菌导致的感染和死亡呈现明显的上升趋势(Ascioglu *et al.* 2002; McNeil *et al.* 2001)。同时,由于抗真菌药物的广泛使用而出现的耐药现象也使得病原真菌的防控更加困难(Howard *et al.* 2009)。

真菌与人和动植物同属于真核生物,绝大多数代谢过程与人和动植物相似,因而可用于抗真菌药物研发的真菌特异性靶点非常少。目前使用的抗真菌药物仅有4类:唑类(抑制麦角甾醇合成)、多烯类(与麦角甾醇结合)、棘球白素类(抑制真菌细胞壁合成)和碱基类似物氟胞嘧啶(干扰DNA合成)(Cannon *et al.* 2007)。正是由于靶点少,新的抗真菌药物研发非常缓慢,在过去的几十年中,新增加的临床抗真菌药物只有棘球白素类药物(Shapiro *et al.* 2011)。唑类药物因其抗菌谱广和低毒高效的特点,是目前临床和农业上使用最广泛的抗真菌药物。然而,长期广泛的使用导致了唑类药物耐药性的出现,严重降低了该药物的防控和治疗效果。因此,加深对真菌耐药形成机制的认识尤为重要,不仅可以为合理用药提供理论依据,也能为抗真菌新药的研发提供更多靶点。本文从唑类药物的作用机制、唑类药物耐药发生的原因、真菌对唑类药物的适应性响应机理等几个方面,对真菌对唑类药物的耐药及调控机理进行了综述,并对未来研究趋势和热点进行了展望。

## 1 唑类药物及其作用方式

唑类药物是一类含氮五元杂环化合物,包括五元环中含有两个氮原子的咪唑类(咪康唑、酮康唑等)和含有3个氮原子的三唑类(氟康唑、伊曲康唑、泊松康唑等)。通常认为,唑类药物通过易化扩散(facilitated diffusion)进入细胞(Mansfield *et al.* 2010),与麦角甾醇合成途径的关键酶羊毛甾醇14 $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶(lanosterol demethylase, 属于细

胞色素P450家族,在白色念珠菌 *Candida albicans*、新生隐球菌 *Cryptococcus neoformans* 和酿酒酵母 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* 中由 *ERG11* 编码,烟曲霉 *Aspergillus fumigatus* 中由 *cyp51A* 和 *cyp51B* 编码)结合,从而抑制麦角甾醇的合成,对细胞功能产生不利影响。羊毛甾醇14 $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶被抑制,使麦角甾醇合成途径中的中间代谢产物经旁路代谢(由 *ERG3* 编码的  $\Delta 5,6$ -desaturase 催化)产生毒性甾醇14 $\alpha$ -methyl-3,6-diol,在细胞膜中积累,进一步抑制真菌生长(Kelly *et al.* 1995; Shapiro *et al.* 2011; Watson *et al.* 1989)。唑类药物通过结合羊毛甾醇14 $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶活性区域血红素中的铁来抑制其活性(Shapiro *et al.* 2011; White *et al.* 1998)。有报道显示唑类药物对其他一些P450家族的酶类也有一定的结合活性,比如人CYP2B、CYP3A和CYP4A1(Itokawa *et al.* 2007; Mast *et al.* 2013),酿酒酵母CYP61等(Kelly *et al.* 1997)。

唑类药物的使用可以引起真菌细胞一系列的损害。首先,麦角甾醇作为一种重要的细胞膜成分,影响细胞膜的流动性和通透性。麦角甾醇合成的抑制以及毒性甾醇的积累影响了细胞膜的构成和功能(Abe *et al.* 2009)。*ERG3* 突变株对唑类药物耐受,是因为该菌株细胞膜上的毒性甾醇被另一种可保证菌体生长的甾醇替代(Kontoyiannis 2000; Watson *et al.* 1989)。这说明了唑类药物导致了细胞膜系统的改变。此外,麦角甾醇参与构成脂筏结构,起着重要的调控功能(Simons *et al.* 2000)。一些研究结果证明咪康唑的杀菌效果与其诱导氧自由基(ROS)产生有关(Kobayashi *et al.* 2002);(Manavathu *et al.* 1998; Shapiro *et al.* 2011; Ferreira *et al.* 2013)。而在诱导ROS产生之前咪康唑会导致肌动蛋白细胞骨架的改变(Thevissen *et al.* 2007),咪康唑这两方面的作用都被认为和细胞膜脂筏的破坏有关(François *et al.* 2009)。再者,麦角甾醇也是膜上一些蛋白的功能所必须。比如,唑类药物使用引起的麦角甾醇减少会影响液泡膜

上氢离子 ATP 酶的活性, 从而影响胞内离子平衡 (Zhang *et al.* 2010)。

## 2 真菌唑类药物耐药性的发生及原因

虽然唑类药物低毒高效, 但由于唑类药物长期使用, 在临床和农业上广泛出现了耐药菌株 (Cools *et al.* 2013; Howard *et al.* 2009; Marr *et al.* 1998; Sanglard *et al.* 1995, 1998; Snelders *et al.* 2008; White 1997)。通过对这些耐药菌株的分离和研究, 人们初步阐明了真菌耐药性发生的原因。一般来说, 耐药性形成归结于以下几方面: 药物靶点的突变、药物靶点的过表达和药物外排泵的过表达。这几方面几乎是所有真菌对唑类药物产生耐药性的最直接原因。

### 2.1 麦角甾醇合成基因突变及过表达导致耐药性

唑类药物通过和羊毛甾醇 14- $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶的特异性结合来抑制该酶活性, 从而阻遏麦角甾醇的合成。通过对一些白色念珠菌临床分离株的分析发现, 羊毛甾醇 14- $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶一些氨基酸的突变 [如 G129A (129 位甘氨酸突变为丙氨酸)、Y132H、S405F、G464S、R467K、A149V、D153E、E165Y、S279F、V452A 和 G465S] 可以减弱其与唑类药物的结合, 进而导致耐药性的发生 (Marichal *et al.* 1999; Sanglard *et al.* 1998)。对烟曲霉临床菌株的分析也发现羊毛甾醇 14- $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶 (Cyp51A) 上氨基酸的突变是产生耐药性的主要原因, 比如 Cyp51A 第 54 位甘氨酸的点突变 (Diaz-Guerra *et al.* 2003; Mann *et al.* 2003)、TR/L98H 突变 (启动子区域存在两拷贝的 34bp 序列, 同时 Cyp51A 第 98 位亮氨酸突变为组氨酸) (Mellado *et al.* 2007) 均导致烟曲霉对唑类药物产生耐药性。Cyp51A 第 301 位异亮氨酸到甘氨酸的突变使烟曲霉对氟康唑具有抗性 (Edlind *et al.* 2001)。同时, 大多数农业上分离得到的耐药性菌株也发现了羊毛甾醇 14- $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶的氨基酸突变 (Cools *et al.* 2013)。

羊毛甾醇 14- $\alpha$ -去甲基化酶的过表达也是真菌

耐药性出现的另一种原因。在一些白色念珠菌临床耐药分离株中可以检测到 *ERG11* 的过表达 (Perea *et al.* 2002; Redding *et al.* 2003)。同时, 实验条件下过表达 *ERG11* 能够导致耐药 (Du *et al.* 2004)。全基因组范围表达谱数据显示, 唑类药物处理可以诱导高水平 *ERG11* 的表达 (Agarwal *et al.* 2003; Ferreira *et al.* 2006; Liu *et al.* 2005, 2010; Sun *et al.* 2013)。这说明, *ERG11* 的高表达不是突变而可能是真菌对唑类药物最原始的适应性响应。

与麦角甾醇合成相关基因的突变或表达水平改变同样能导致真菌对唑类药物产生耐药性。转录分析显示, 唑类药物作用下与麦角甾醇合成相关的一些基因会上调表达 (Agarwal *et al.* 2003; Ferreira *et al.* 2006; Liu *et al.* 2005, 2010; Sun *et al.* 2013)。对一些临床菌株的分析显示, 麦角甾醇合成基因如 *ERG16* 的过表达程度和菌株耐药程度呈正比 (White 1997)。一些基因的突变会导致菌株耐药性的改变, 比如 *ERG3* 的突变会导致耐药性的增强, 一种解释是 *ERG3* 的突变使细胞膜上积累可以维持生长的甾醇而不是毒性甾醇 (Kelly *et al.* 1995; Shapiro *et al.* 2011; Watson *et al.* 1989)。另外, 在粗糙脉孢菌 *Neurospora crassa* 和轮枝镰刀菌 *Fusarium verticillioides* 中发现, sterol C-22 desaturase *ERG5* 基因的敲除会导致菌株耐药性的降低, 是一种潜在的抗真菌药物靶点 (Sun *et al.* 2013)。麦角甾醇合成相关基因的突变可能在一定程度上改变了细胞膜上甾醇的成分, 从而影响生长。

### 2.2 唑类药物外排泵基因过表达导致耐药性

药物外排可以有效降低胞内的唑类药物浓度。耐药菌株的分析表明药物外排泵编码基因的过表达也是真菌耐药的主要原因之一 (Cools *et al.* 2013; Perea *et al.* 2001; White 1997)。实验室条件下利用唑类药物处理真菌能够诱导相关外排泵的过表达 (Agarwal *et al.* 2003; Ferreira *et al.* 2006; Liu *et al.* 2005, 2010), 说明药泵也是真菌对唑类药物适应性所必须。常见的唑类药物外排泵蛋白包

括两大类: ABC 转运蛋白 (ATP-binding cassette transporter) 和易化扩散载体超家族 (major facilitator superfamily, MFS) 蛋白。

ABC 转运蛋白需要利用 ATP 提供能量来发挥作用。Pdr5p 类型的 ABC 转运蛋白是目前真菌中已知的主要唑类药物外排泵,其过表达导致真菌对唑类药物产生耐药。Cdr1p 和 Cdr2p 是白色念珠菌中研究比较清楚的两个 ABC 类唑类药物外排泵,因其能够回补酿酒酵母 *PDR5* 突变株而被鉴定 (Prasad *et al.* 1995; Sanglard *et al.* 1997)。很多临床分离的耐受菌株存在 *CDR1* 和 *CDR2* 的过表达 (Perea *et al.* 2001; Sanglard *et al.* 1995)。丝状真菌中有多个 Pdr5p 同源蛋白,其中 PMR1 类型的 Pdr5p 同源蛋白对唑类药物的耐受起主要作用,如指状青霉 PMR1 (Nakaune *et al.* 1998),粗糙脉孢菌 *CDR-4* (Zhang *et al.* 2012)。Pdr5p 类药物外排泵蛋白的过表达也是很多农业耐药菌株耐药的主要原因之一 (Cools *et al.* 2013)。

MFS 类药物外排泵利用细胞膜两侧质子浓度梯度作为驱动,是一类多药物外排泵。白色念珠菌 MDR1 是典型的 MFS 类药物外排泵,在很多对氟康唑耐受的临床菌株中检测到 MDR1 的过表达 (Sanglard *et al.* 1995)。烟曲霉中 Mdr1-4 也参与烟曲霉对唑类药物的耐药性 (da Silva Ferreira *et al.* 2004; Nascimento *et al.* 2003)。这一药物外排泵受唑类药物诱导会上调表达,但在一些真菌中还未找到有功能的该类转运蛋白,原因可能在于和 ABC 类转运蛋白有部分功能上的冗余,还有待进一步研究和深入。

### 3 真菌对唑类药物适应性响应机理

真菌对环境胁迫具有非常强的适应能力。当环境变化(如渗透压、细胞壁的破坏等)形成胁迫时,真菌能够感受胁迫刺激并通过一定的信号通路来激活或沉默相关基因的表达以应对胁迫,从而使细胞重新达到稳态,将胁迫对细胞的损害降到最小程

度 (de Nadal *et al.* 2011)。唑类药物会对真菌细胞产生胁迫,其胁迫作用体现在 4 个方面: 首先,唑类药物影响了麦角甾醇合成,从而导致了膜组分的改变,细胞膜流动性相继改变,产生一种膜功能性的缺陷;其次,由于中间代谢产物通过 Erg3p 旁路的作用,使得细胞膜上积累一种毒性甾醇,被认为诱导了细胞膜胁迫的产生,严重影响真菌的生长 (Kelly *et al.* 1995; Kontoyiannis 2000; Watson *et al.* 1989);再次,有研究表明,咪康唑能够诱导细胞内氧自由基 (ROS) 的产生 (Kobayashi *et al.* 2002),ROS 的积累对细胞形成了胁迫;另外,唑类药物外排泵在药物胁迫下大幅增强表达也暗示着真菌也会对药物本身做出响应,也暗示着唑类药物本身作为外源物质进入真菌细胞也会对细胞产生一定的胁迫。真菌为了应对这些胁迫,必然会有一系列适应性的响应。当然,因为唑类药物胁迫信号来源包括了以上 4 个方面,所以响应存在一定的复杂性。下面我们通过转录调控、信号传导和胁迫刺激的感受 3 个方面来分述。

#### 3.1 真菌对唑类药物胁迫的转录响应

转录调控是真菌生长发育及环境适应过程中的重要一环。大量的组学数据显示,唑类药物胁迫会诱导一系列基因表达的改变,包括药物靶标基因、麦角甾醇合成途径相关基因和药物外排泵基因等 (Agarwal *et al.* 2003; Ferreira *et al.* 2006; Liu *et al.* 2005, 2010)。麦角甾醇合成基因的表达量变化是真菌对麦角甾醇合成减少所作出的一种适应性响应。一方面,唑类药物靶标 Erg11p 及其下游的一些合成酶如 Erg2p 编码基因上调,增加麦角甾醇的合成;另一方面,一些麦角甾醇合成基因的上调可以增加甾醇合成向旁路代谢转移,合成一些可以替代麦角甾醇的甾醇 (Liu *et al.* 2005)。药物外排泵编码基因的上调也是真菌对唑类药物转录响应的一个主要特征。药物外排泵是真菌对唑类药物耐药产生的直接原因,所以这一类基因的上调都预示着耐药程度的增加。除此之外,很多基因诸如和细



胞壁合成、胁迫响应、信号传导、转录调控、脂类合成和代谢相关的基因会做出响应。真菌通过调控诸如胁迫响应的基因来应对唑类药物带来的胁迫,通过调控合成代谢相关基因来调控自身的稳态。

转录因子是这一系列的适应性转录响应的关键。唑类药物耐药性转录调控的研究在酵母和白色念珠菌等酵母类真菌中比较深入,并发现了多个调控药物外排泵和药物靶标编码基因表达的转录因子。白色念珠菌 Tac1p 能正向调控外排泵 *CDR1* 和 *CDR2* 的表达 (Coste *et al.* 2004)。*CDR1* 和 *CDR2* 的启动子区域存在 Tac1p 的直接结合位点 DRE (drug-responsive element) 元件 (Cowen *et al.* 2009),是 *CDR1* 和 *CDR2* 药物诱导所必须的 (Micheli *et al.* 2002)。DRE 元件也存在于受 Tac1p 调控 *RTA3*、*IFU5* 和 *HSP12* 等基因的启动子区域 (Cowen *et al.* 2009),而 *RTA3* 的表达受到酮康唑的诱导 (Liu *et al.* 2005),说明 DRE 元件及与其结合的转录因子 Tac1p 是白色念珠菌对唑类药物转录响应所必须的。白色念珠菌 MFS 类药物外排泵 Mdr1p 的转录表达受到了转录因子 Mrr1p 的调控。Mrr1p 的功能获得性突变 (P683S 和 G997V) 能够引起 *MDR1* 的过表达以及菌株对多种抗真菌药物的耐受 (Morschhäuser *et al.* 2007)。同时, Mrr1p 调控的基因也在 *MDR1* 过表达的临床菌株中发现,说明 Mrr1p 转录因子对耐药的重要调控作用 (Morschhäuser *et al.* 2007)。唑类药物靶点编码基因 *ERG11* 和一些麦角甾醇合成相关基因受到 Upc2p 的直接调控,和麦角甾醇摄入相关的基因 *SUT1* 也受到直接调控,这一调控作用依赖于基因启动子区域的顺式作用元件,如 SRE (sterol response element) 和 ARE (azole-responsive enhancer element) (Znaidi *et al.* 2008)。临床分离菌株 Upc2p 的功能获得性突变 (如 A643T) 会导致 *ERG11* 的过表达,从而产生对唑类药物的耐药性 (Dunkel *et al.* 2008; Flowers *et al.* 2012; Heilmann *et al.* 2010; Vasicek *et al.* 2014)。更有意思的是, Upc2 是麦角甾醇合成和转运的重

要调控因子,也能直接结合到 *CDR1* 和 *MDR1* 的启动子区域,这一线索对理解 *CDR1* 和 *MDR1* 的调控方式和功能有着一定启示意义 (Znaidi *et al.* 2008)。除此之外,一些其他的转录因子也参与调控唑类药物耐药性,包括白色念珠菌中调控唑类药物外排泵的 Fcr3p、Cap1p (Schubert *et al.* 2011; Yang *et al.* 2001) 和能同时调控麦角甾醇合成和药物外排泵的 Ndt80p (Sellam *et al.* 2009)。这些转录因子构成了一个复杂的调控网络 (Sanglard *et al.* 2009),暗示了唑类药物耐药性调控的复杂性。组蛋白的乙酰化修饰通过影响染色体的结构来影响基因的转录,能够影响 *CDR1*、*CDR2* 和 *ERG11* 的表达 (Smith *et al.* 2002),是更深层面的调控。

不同真菌中转录因子的作用方式也有差别。转录因子 Pdr1p 及其同源蛋白 Pdr3p 在酿酒酵母中对唑类药物的耐受起正向调控作用,它们促进药物外排泵编码基因 (包括 *PDR5*、*SNQ2*、*YOR1*、*FLR1*) 的表达 (Gulshan *et al.* 2007)。在白色念珠菌中,它们的同源蛋白 Fcr1p 虽然能够回补酿酒酵母 *pdr1* 和 *pdr3* 双敲除突变株对唑类药物的超敏感表型,但 *FCR1* 敲除菌株却对唑类药物耐受 (Talibi *et al.* 1999)。进一步的研究显示其能抑制唑类药物外排泵基因 *CDR1* 的表达 (Shen *et al.* 2007),说明这类型转录因子在两种真菌中作用相反。在光滑念珠菌 *Candida glabrata* 中,也发现了类似于 Fcr1p 的负调控因子 Stb5p,基因表达研究表明其负调控 *CDR1* 的表达 (Noble *et al.* 2013)。而 Stb5p 在酵母中和 Pdr1p 形成异二聚体,共同结合到 *PDR5* 的启动子区域 (Akache *et al.* 2004),进一步证实了 Fcr1p 和 Pdr1p 作用相反。同时也表明不同的真菌有着不同的转录调控系统,尤其是亲缘关系较远的丝状真菌。

目前对丝状真菌中唑类药物胁迫响应转录调控机制的了解非常少,仅有少量相关报道,调控机理的研究并不深入。烟曲霉中甾醇调节元件结合蛋白 (SREBP, sterol regulatory element binding protein) SrbA 响应低氧胁迫,调控麦角甾醇的合

成,参与唑类药物的耐受(Blatzer *et al.* 2011; Chang *et al.* 2007)。HapE 是烟曲霉中又一调控麦角甾醇合成的转录因子,其氨基酸 P88L 的突变导致 *cyp51A* 表达的提高从而出现对唑类药物的耐受表型(Camps *et al.* 2012)。CCG-8 是从粗糙脉孢菌中筛选到的调控唑类药物胁迫响应的一个新转录因子,其在粗糙脉孢菌和轮枝镰刀菌中的缺失都会导致对唑类药物的超敏感(Sun *et al.* 2014)。在酮康唑胁迫时,CCG-8 能够激活粗糙脉孢菌中唑类药物外排泵 CDR-4 和唑类药物靶蛋白 ERG-11 编码基因的表达(Sun *et al.* 2014)。以上转录因子在酿酒酵母和白色念珠菌中没有同源蛋白或同源蛋白没有类似的功能。目前仅有 AP-1 在丝状真菌和酵母类真菌中保守,均参与调控唑类药物耐药性(Alarco *et al.* 1997; Chen *et al.* 2007; Qiao *et al.* 2010),说明仍然可能有相同功能调控因子的存在。但是根据目前的研究还无法对丝状真菌中唑类药物耐药性的研究作全局性的描述。

### 3.2 信号通路与唑类药物耐药

信号通路赋予了真菌应对环境胁迫和细胞损害的能力。细胞将感受到的胁迫通过信号通路传导下去,进而影响基因的表达和蛋白的合成等过程。白色念珠菌 Cdr1p 和 Cdr2p 的基因表达水平受到酪蛋白激酶 II (CK2) 的调控(Bruno *et al.* 2005)。CK2 催化亚基 CKA2 的插入突变导致了 CDR1 和 CDR2 的高表达,从而导致了白色念珠菌对氟康唑的耐受(Bruno *et al.* 2005)。CDR1 的表达也受到了 cAMP 途径的调控。cAMP 途径中 *cyr1* 和 *srv2* 的突变株对唑类药物超敏感,进一步分析发现其中 CDR1 的表达受到了抑制(Jain *et al.* 2003)。转录因子 Efg1p 作为一种重要的形态调控因子,调控麦角甾醇的合成和细胞膜流动性,是 cAMP 途径调控唑类药物耐药性的介导因子之一(Prasad *et al.* 2010)。这些都是和真菌生长发育有重要作用的信号途径,说明唑类药物可能对真菌生长发育产生影响。

与胁迫响应相关的信号通路和唑类药物耐药

性有很大联系,诸如 PKC-MAPK 途径。PKC-MAPK 细胞整合途径调控细胞壁的合成,白色念珠菌 PKC1 的敲除可以导致菌株对唑类药物的超敏感(LaFayette *et al.* 2010)。烟曲霉中这一途径的突变也会导致唑类药物敏感性的增加(Dichtl *et al.* 2012; Dirr *et al.* 2010)。新生隐球菌中证实 PKC-MAPK 途径是真菌对氟康唑耐受所必须,Mpk1 的磷酸化受到氟康唑的诱导,同时也发现 Tor 信号通路和这一途径都通过影响鞘磷脂合成而引起细胞膜的改变导致药物外排系统缺陷(Lee *et al.* 2012)。另外,渗透压响应 MAPK (HOG MAPK) 途径的受损会导致对唑类药物的耐受。新生隐球菌 HOG MAPK 途径的突变株中麦角甾醇合成相关的基因如 ERG11 的表达量上调,造成了对唑类药物的耐受(Ko *et al.* 2009),也证实了酿酒酵母中 HOG 途径抑制麦角甾醇合成这一结论。胁迫响应信号通路的参与更进一步证明唑类药物诱导产生了胁迫,是真菌对抗唑类药物的重要组成部分。

相对于以上的信号途径,HSP90 分子伴侣因其独特性、保守性和广泛性而受到了更多的关注。HSP90 通过一种稳定蛋白尤其是信号通路蛋白的方式(胁迫环境下稳定特定蛋白使其积累或是稳定有突变的蛋白)使酿酒酵母可以快速的获得唑类药物耐药性(Cowen *et al.* 2005)。HSP90 抑制剂可以降低白色念珠菌对氟康唑的耐受(Cowen *et al.* 2005; Shapiro *et al.* 2011),能够提高唑类药物的治疗效果(Cowen *et al.* 2009),表明 HSP90 有很大的药靶潜质。烟曲霉中 HSP90 的第 27 位赖氨酸的突变也会导致对唑类药物的超敏感(Lamoth *et al.* 2014)。酿酒酵母 HSP90 被证实与很多蛋白有物理相互作用,这包括很多信号通路的关键因子,如钙调磷酸酶、CK2、PKC 途径中的 Mkc1p 等(Zhao *et al.* 2005)。HSP90 主要通过钙调磷酸酶来调控唑类药物耐药性(Cowen *et al.* 2005)。钙调磷酸酶调节亚基 SNB1 的突变会导致念珠菌对唑类药物及细胞膜损伤的超敏感(Cruz *et al.* 2002)。钙调磷酸酶途

径有着广泛的生物学效应,在真菌中调控着包括细胞周期、离子平衡等一系列过程,也是真核生物应对环境胁迫的一个关键调控途径 (Stie *et al.* 2008)。在酿酒酵母中,钙调磷酸酶通过对下游转录因子 Crz1p 的修饰来调控多个生物过程 (Yoshimoto *et al.* 2002),也通过对 Hph1p 和 Hph2p 的去磷酸化来调节多个胁迫响应 (Heath *et al.* 2004),包括唑类药物耐药性。钙调磷酸酶途径的参与也表明钙离子对唑类药物耐药性调控的重要影响。同时,值得一提的是 Crz1p 转录因子的磷酸化水平也会受到 cAMP 途径的影响 (Kafadar *et al.* 2004),说明各个通路之间有一定的交叉。

### 3.3 唑类药物胁迫感应的探讨

唑类药物导致真菌细胞膜的改变,从而影响了真菌的生长发育。诸多的信号通路影响了唑类药物的耐药性,但是信号通路是如何被激发的尚无定论。在酵母中,麦角甾醇和鞘磷脂合成的抑制均能够激活 HOG MAPK 途径 (Tanigawa *et al.* 2012)。另外,鞘磷脂和麦角甾醇合成基因突变株对咪康唑耐受 (François *et al.* 2009)。这些证据一方面说明细胞膜脂筏结构的调控作用,另一方面说明唑类药物导致脂筏结构的缺陷而引起了适应性的响应。光滑念珠菌中 Rho1 GTP 酶激活因子 (GAP) Bem2 能够通过下游 PKC-MAPK 细胞整合途径调控药物外排泵的表达 (Borah *et al.* 2011)。GAP 响应外界刺激激活 Rho GTPase,所以必然存在上游激活因素在唑类药物作用下刺激 GAP,一种可能是细胞膜上特定结构或是膜组分的改变。另外,在新生隐球菌和烟曲霉的研究中发现,甾醇调节元件结合蛋白 (SREBP) 的敲除能够导致对唑类药物敏感性的提高 (Blatzer *et al.* 2011; Chang *et al.* 2007)。这一途径中一些蛋白在真菌中非常保守,并且发现其他真菌中 SREBP 的突变株均对氟康唑敏感 (Chang *et al.* 2009)。哺乳动物 SREBP 蛋白在胆固醇减少的细胞中被激活,调控甾醇合成基因的表达,与真菌中的功能相同 (Bien *et al.* 2010)。这就暗示着唑类药物

作用下真菌麦角甾醇的变化或为信号激活的原因。而对唑类药物耐受的 *ERG3* 突变株在细胞膜上积累另一种可促进菌株生长的甾醇而不是毒性甾醇的实验证据 (Kontoyiannis 2000; Watson *et al.* 1989),表明麦角甾醇的减少或许不是一种原因,或是有其他功能性甾醇的存在。这些甾醇或许也参与膜上细微结构的构建,有重要调控作用。对这些功能甾醇的鉴定将有助于阐释一些重要过程的调控机制。

另外,钙离子作为一种第二信使分子也参与到唑类药物耐药性的调控。在人细胞中的研究表明,唑类药物能够扰乱胞内钙离子的平衡 (Heusinkveld *et al.* 2013)。在酵母中的研究发现,加入钙离子能够导致耐受而加入钙离子螯合剂可以增强唑类药物效果,钙调蛋白则直接参与了该调控的过程 (Edlind *et al.* 2002)。钙离子可能是作为一种适应的机制,而不是信号激活的机制,其激活仍可能依赖膜上的信号因子。所以,由于唑类药物影响的是细胞膜的主要成分,影响范围极其广泛,其响应是复杂的,对于信号的激活仍有待进一步的分析和验证。

## 4 总结与展望

由于可用于抗真菌药物设计的靶点有限,人与动植物真菌疾病很难防治,而药物的耐药性问题又使这样一个难题变得更为严峻。加深对真菌克服药物毒性的理解有助于病原真菌耐药性的治理,提高现有药物的治疗效果,同时也能够为新药研发提供更多作用靶点。麦角甾醇合成途径中 *ERG5* 的敲除使真菌对唑类药物敏感性增强 (Sun *et al.* 2013),微生物 ABC 药物外排泵的过表达和多种药物的耐药性都有关,这些都是潜在的药物靶点 (Leonard *et al.* 2002; Tanabe *et al.* 2007)。复杂的信号通路赋予了真菌胁迫响应的能力,一些关键调控因子如 HSP90 的抑制能够提高多种抗真菌药物如棘球白素类和唑类药物的效果,是很好的药物靶标 (Cowen 2013; Cowen *et al.* 2009; Lamoth *et al.*



2014)。目前,虽然已有 HSP90 的抑制剂用于癌症的治疗,但还没有一种可用于真菌防治的 HSP90 抑制剂。针对这些靶点的抑制剂开发还有待进一步的合成或天然活性分子的筛选。协同用药(combination therapy)也是一种提高唑类药物防控效果的有效手段,比如与细胞壁抑制剂(Cuenca-Estrella *et al.* 2005; Seyedmousavi *et al.* 2013)或其他活性天然产物(Sun *et al.* 2009)等协同用药,可以更加有效地防控病原真菌。

唑类药物胁迫能够引起真菌一系列基因表达的响应,如麦角甾醇合成基因、药泵基因、脂代谢基因、细胞壁合成基因、激酶基因等等(Agarwal *et al.* 2003; Ferreira *et al.* 2006; Hoehamer *et al.* 2010; Liu *et al.* 2005, 2010; Sun *et al.* 2013)。目前除了麦角甾醇合成及药泵基因外,其他生物学过程相关基因对唑类药物耐药性的影响仍不清楚。有研究鉴定出一些生物学过程的突变株改变了药物敏感性,比如光滑念珠菌 CgPDR16p 参与蛋白分泌调控脂代谢,并能调控药泵 Cdr1p 来调控唑类药物耐药(Culakova *et al.* 2013);烟曲霉  $\alpha$ -1,2-甘露糖转移酶 AfMnt1 突变株影响细胞壁,同时对唑类药物超敏感(Wagner *et al.* 2008);白色念珠菌线粒体的功能缺陷会引起药物外排泵的下调从而导致对唑类药物敏感(Sun *et al.* 2013)。对这些基因的分析将有助于全面了解真菌对唑类药物耐药性的调控,也使运用唑类药物研究相关生物学过程的调控成为可能。这其中不乏好的药物靶标,比如 AfMnt1,其突变株影响了细胞壁的合成,同时对动物的侵袭性降低,是一种潜在的靶标(Wagner *et al.* 2008)。基因组规模敲除突变体的分析有助于该问题的深入,比如白色念珠菌大规模敲除株的药物敏感性分析一方面了解了哪些基因对该药物的耐药性有贡献,另一方面对新药物靶点的鉴定提供了很大帮助(Xu *et al.* 2007)。

丝状真菌唑类药物耐药性的研究有待进一步加强。耐药性问题的白色念珠菌、酿酒酵母等酵母

样真菌中研究较多,尤其是转录调控。但由于丝状真菌与酵母类真菌间同源转录因子较少,调控系统相对复杂,已鉴定的调控因子甚少,对实践的指导意义有限。基于此,最近人们开始采用遗传操作简便的模式真菌如构巢曲霉和粗糙脉孢菌来进行丝状真菌耐药相关基因的筛选及作用机制研究,然后在病原真菌中进行功能验证(He *et al.* 2014)。在模式菌粗糙脉孢菌中,目前已通过筛选鉴定了唑类药物外排泵 CDR-4(Zhang *et al.* 2012)、转录因子 CCG-8(Sun *et al.* 2014)和麦角甾醇合成基因 ERG-5(Sun *et al.* 2013),初步明确了它们参与唑类药物耐药性的作用机制,并在病原真菌中得到了功能验证。除了采用模式真菌作为研究材料提高研究效率外,引进一些新的技术手段如各种组学技术,人们对真菌耐药性机制的研究将能取得突破性进展。

除此之外,生物被膜高度群体化,几乎能够对抗所有的抗真菌药物,有重要的生物学意义,是目前的研究热点。有研究表明,药泵的过表达只参与生物被膜形成前期的耐药性,而在后期并没有多大影响(Mukherjee *et al.* 2003)。在烟曲霉中证实药物外排泵的活性只是影响生物被膜耐药性的一部分原因(Rajendran *et al.* 2011)。这就是说生物被膜有一套独特的防御机制,比如葡聚糖的含量对生物被膜耐药就有很大影响(Nett *et al.* 2007)。Efg1p 转录因子可以调控白色念珠菌对唑类药物的耐受性,也调控了生物被膜对多种抗真菌药物的耐受性(Bink *et al.* 2012)。信号通路如钙调磷酸酶途径和 PKC-MAPK 途径被证实参与了生物被膜的形成和耐药(Kumamoto 2005; Uppuluri *et al.* 2008)。但是由于生物被膜的复杂性,目前对生物被膜的耐药机制仍知之甚少不成系统,还有很多亟待解决的问题来认识其结构和生物学功能。

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