钙火花研究进展与瞻望

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摘要: 钙离子是最广泛而又最重要的细胞内第二信使。自 1993 年以来,钙火花等一系列钙信号基本单元相继发现,揭示了细胞钙信号转导的数字-模拟二元特征: 纳米-微米尺度上短暂的钙信号事件(数字系统)随机叠加于连续的全细胞钙信号(模拟系统)背景中。数字模式的微区域钙信号赋予细胞钙信号在时间、空间、幅度上多尺度多层次的精细结构。对钙火花激活机制、协同机制、终止机制等方面的研究,为钙释放通道阵列的门控及调节提出了新的见解和问题。钙火花等对于高域值钙依赖性过程(如肌细胞兴奋-收缩耦联、细胞兴奋性和神经细胞分泌)的激活和时空调控具有特别重要的生理和病理意义。钙信号"数-模二元性"的研究可望进一步揭示细胞钙信号的简单性与复杂性的统一。

关键词: 钙火花; 钙致钙释放; 雷诺丁受体; 1,4,5- 三磷酸肌醇受体; 数一模二元性中图分类号: O25

0 引 言

钙离子是最简单也是最复杂的细胞信使。钙信 号复杂性表现为无与伦比的功能多样性。快速变化 的钙信号与肌肉收缩、神经递质传导、激素分泌等 重要生理过程直接相关:不同钙信号的组合在长时 程生物学过程,如受精、基因表达及细胞凋亡中发 挥关键作用[1-5]。然而, 钙信号作用原理却似乎十 分简单: 钙离子作为单原子二价阳离子既不被分解 也不被合成,只是通过与效应蛋白的结合和解离, 以及在不同细胞器之间的运动,来实现其对生物学 过程的调控。阐明一个如此简单的钙离子如何有序 地精细调节一个细胞内各种不同的, 甚至是相反的 生理过程的必要性自不待言。在已知的诸如 Ca2+、 cAMP、IP₃、NO 等细胞第二信使分子中, 钙离子 是研究得最清楚的一个, 因此理解钙信号的简单性 与复杂性的统一也将对认识整个细胞信号转导具有 启迪与指导的意义。

钙离子可以通过多种途径由胞外进入细胞,如质膜上钙离子通道。这些通道的开放受控于电压、配体、细胞内信使、牵张力以及内质网/肌浆网清空信号等。Na⁺/Ca²⁺ 交换体(Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchanger, NCX)也可在特定的条件下逆向工作,向胞内转运钙离子。钙离子从内质网/肌浆网释放进入胞浆则由两个蛋白家族介导,雷诺丁受体(ryanodine receptor,RyR)[6-8] 和 1,4,5- 三磷酸 肌醇 受体(inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor,IP3R)[9,10],每个受体家族已鉴定出三种亚型。进入胞浆的钙离

子由质膜上的 NCX 和 Ca²⁺-ATP 酶排出,同时由内质网 / 肌浆网上的 Ca²⁺-ATP 酶(sarco/endoplasmic reticulum Ca²⁺ ATPase, SERCA)回收入内钙库,重新达到动态平衡。

过去 20 多年来,众多研究者在肌肉细胞、神经细胞、卵细胞等可兴奋和非可兴奋细胞中对微区域钙信号进行了大量研究。最重要的发现之一是探测到钙信号基本单元——"钙火花"(Ca²+ spark)及其相关钙信号事件□1,它们揭示了钙信号局部控制的新机制,以及细胞内精细的钙信号结构体系。这一工作首开先河,将钙信号原理的单一性与其调控和功能的复杂性统一了起来。本文以心脏中钙火花的研究为例,对这一迅速发展起来的领域——"钙火花学"做一概述。钙信号基本单元及其相关细胞组分名称总结于附表 1。相关综述请见参考文献[5,12-30]。

1 钙火花

1.1 自发性钙火花

在静息的心肌细胞中,钙火花会突然随机出现 在本来十分平静的钙信号背景中,其荧光信号可在 10 ms 内陡升一倍,然后在 20 ms 内消失;直径大

收稿日期: 2007-07-29

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小约 2 μ m,体积约 8 fL(图 1)。当有外源高浓度的钙离子螯合剂 EGTA(4 μ mol/L)存在时,与钙火花相应的局部钙信号事件称为"钙针"(Ca²⁺

spike), 其直径为 0.6 μm, 时程仅 8 ms。钙针的特点支持钙火花是由一个点状源或一个钙释放单元 (CRU) 发出的推测。

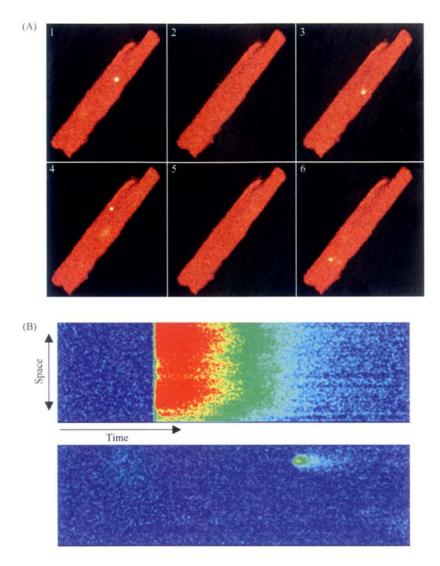


图 1 钙火花。(A) 静息心肌细胞中钙火花的共聚焦二维图像(扫描速度 1.0 s/ 帧); (B) 动作电位引发钙瞬变波(上部)和自发钙火花(下部)的共聚焦线扫描图像(扫描速度 2.0 ms/ 行)。引自参考文献[15]和[32]

自发钙火花并不需要通过 L 型钙通道(L-type Ca²⁺ channel, LCC; 也称为二氢吡啶受体,dihydropyridine receptor, DHPR)或其他跨膜通路进入胞内的钙离子来触发。除去胞外的钙离子[11,31,32]或用药物特异阻断 LCC 后,短时间内仍可在—80 mV的静息电位下观察到自发钙火花。自发钙火花的产生甚至不需要完整的质膜,因为在皂角苷处理破坏心肌细胞膜后,也能观察到自发钙火花。假设一个细胞中通常含 10⁶ 个 RyR 受体,若在该细胞中每秒观察到有 100 个自发钙火花,那么我们计算得到

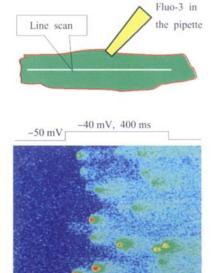
RyR 的开放频率为 10⁻⁴ s^{-1[11]}。

因为钙火花直接反映 RyR 开放,我们可以在实验中通过检测钙火花的发生来显示 RyR 在细胞中的活动。我们发现 RyR 的开放频率(PO)受到亚空间钙浓度([Ca²+]_{subspace})、肌浆网钙浓度([Ca²+]_{sR})以及作用于 RyR 的药物影响。最近有报道[^{33]}称自发钙火花是由某个肌浆网终池钙超载而引发的,但到目前为止还没有直接的证据证实这一假说。

1.2 受激钙火花

心肌细胞兴奋 - 收缩耦联时, 经电压门控的 L

型钙通道内流的钙离子可通过钙致钙释放(Ca²+-induced Ca²+ release, CICR)机制触发钙火花(图 2)。受激钙火花与自发钙火花相比,个性特征几乎完全一样,但在触发机制上有其自己的特点。去除胞外钙离子(以 Ba²+ 代替胞外 Ca²+)或在钙离子流的反转电位(+80 mV)以上,是检测不到诱发性钙火花的。这些发现证明,在心肌细胞电兴奋过程中,钙火花是由通过 LCC 进入细胞的钙离子激发的。



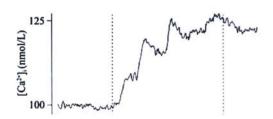


图 2 去极化引发的钙火花。应用全细胞膜片钳技术和胞内定位的钙指示剂 fluo-3,小范围去极化(钳制电压从-50 mV 到-40 mV)引起时间空间随机发生的钙火花。这些散在钙火花的总和决定了全细胞钙信号的时程和振幅(底部)。标尺为 10 μm。引自参考文献[82]

钙火花广泛存在于各类动物的心室肌细胞中,包括大鼠[11]、小鼠[16]、兔子[34-36]、貂[37]、几内亚猪[38,39]、狗[40]、鸟类和人;在心脏肌条[41]及完整的灌流心脏中已记录到了类似钙火花的信号。心房肌细胞中的自发钙火花的频率更高,时程更长(在12 ms 内有 300 000 个 Ca²⁺释放,心室肌中 7 ms 内有 100 000 个 Ca²⁺释放),且多出现在细胞边缘;动作电位可直接激发膜下的钙火花,膜下钙火花进一步激活 CICR 产生向细胞内传播的钙波(Ca²⁺

wave)。窦房结细胞中存在节律性的钙火花,可引起心脏舒张期的去极化,后者是通过激活生电性的Na⁺/Ca²⁺交换而实现的。因此,一种观点认为钙火花是调控心脏起搏的"Ca²⁺钟",与传统的"电生理钟"一起参与调控心脏节律^[42]。在体外培养的由干细胞分化而来的心肌细胞中也同样检测到了钙火花信号,在 RyR2 基因敲除后,这些钙火花则不复存在^[43]。在心脏纤维原细胞及 H9c2 等心肌细胞系中^[44],也发现有钙火花。因此,几乎所有种类的心脏细胞都能产生钙火花。

1.3 其他种类细胞中的钙火花

由胞内钙释放引起的微区域钙信号几乎在所有细胞中都存在,特别是在骨骼肌[45-48]、平滑肌[49-51]、神经分泌细胞(如嗜铬细胞)[52]及含有不同亚型RyR的神经元细胞[53-55]中。在爪蟾卵母细胞中由IP₃R产生的离散的钙信号和其他相关的更小的钙释放事件被分别称为"钙烟"(Ca²⁺ puff)和"钙斑"(Ca²⁺ blip)。即便是在非可兴奋性细胞中,如内皮细胞、少突祖细胞[56]和 HeLa 细胞[57]等,局部钙释放事件也呈现与钙火花类似的特点,这些钙释放事件被认为是由 RyR 或 IP₃R、或两者共同介导的。

2 钙火花形成机理及其检测方法

2.1 钙火花的形成

钙火花形成的本质是一个"扩散-反应"的过程,即钙离子从发放源向周围扩散的过程中不断地与各种缓冲分子作用,同时由多种转运机制清除[11,58,59]。在细胞胞浆中,绝大部分(99%)钙离子将与蛋白或脂膜结合。除了扩散和结合作用,钙离子还可以被 SERCA 转运进入肌浆网内腔,或被质膜上的 Na⁺/Ca²⁺ 交换体和钙 ATP 酶排出细胞,少数钙离子还可进入线粒体。

细胞质膜与肌浆网终池之间的亚空间宽度在200~500 nm 之间,厚度 12~15 nm,有 50~300 个RyR 的足部呈二维平面阵列紧密堆积于其中。对亚空间中的情形来说,除上述的影响机制外,还有两个因素决定其中纳米尺度的钙浓度梯度: —是空间几何效应,另一个是表面电荷效应对钙离子流扩散的影响。Soeller 和 Cannell^[60,61]利用数字模拟技术,发现亚空间的钙浓度梯度是随着钙离子流的"开"和"关"建立和消失的,这一过程可在100 μs 内实现;亚空间内的钙浓度与流入的钙离

子流几乎呈线性关系。

2.2 钙火花的检测

20世纪60年代末期,人们首次在北极鹅的单 个颤动性肌纤维中观察到钙瞬变[6263]: 到 20 世纪 70年代末,人们用显微图片记录并描绘出了鲫鱼 受精卵中的钙波。在这些早期的实验中, 钙离子是 通过水母发光蛋白来测量的。紧接着,利用这种发 光蛋白作为指示剂,在蛙心肌细胞闷和狗浦肯耶纤 维[6]中都观察到了心脏在兴奋-收缩耦联时期的钙 瞬变信号。随着三价金属离子染料的使用, 钙瞬变 的测量方法有了很大的改进。Brown 等人[69]用偶氮 胂Ⅲ先后测量到乌贼神经元和肌肉细胞中的钙瞬 变,随后 Kovacs 等人[67]使用 antipyrylazo III也测量 到了钙瞬变信号。Roger Tsien 和他的同事们将一 种新型的荧光指示剂 fura-2 应用于实验研究[68], 这 种荧光指示剂极大地推动了钙信号的测量和光学成 像观察。利用这种荧光指示剂,他们在分离的平滑 肌细胞和单个心肌细胞中测量到了钙信号并描绘出 胞内钙浓度梯度的活动,在正常状态和钙超载的状 态下观察到了活跃的内钙离子所形成的钙波[69,70]。 在爪蟾卵母细胞中还记录到了美丽的螺旋形钙 波[71]。随着共聚焦显微镜(BioRad MRC 500)技 术的发展和新一代钙指示剂 fluo-3 的出现,使我们 首先在静息的心肌细胞中发现了钙火花[49]。迄今为 止已有许多成像技术应用于记录这种钙火花信号, 包括单光子[11,38,47,48,50,72]和双光子[73-76]共聚焦显微镜、 全内反射荧光显微镜网、宽视野显微镜和低噪 CCD 照相机的联用[51]等等。

3 钙火花形态学

钙火花是钙释放单元(Ca²⁺ release unit, CRU)激活和内质网/肌浆网钙离子外流的实时观测,反映阵列 RyR 的门控及其所形成的微钙区域信号。因此,钙火花形态反映了丰富的信息,包括CRU 的门控、释放的离子流、微观尺度的钙扩散及这些过程的生理调控。然而,包含在钙火花形态中的这些信息通常并不能直接获得,需要进行细致的分析。

3.1 钙火花峰值

测量到的心室肌细胞钙火花幅度范围低至0.2~0.3 F/F0 单位(检测限),高至 3~4 F/F0 单位。计算机模拟显示钙火花峰值可粗略反映其短暂上升相中释放的钙离子总量[58,59,78,79]。在钙针的检测中

(附表 1), 其振幅较为直接地反映瞬时释放的钙离子流强度^[80]。

然而对钙火花幅度的检测并不如想象的那么容易。共聚焦采样理论表明,在钙火花的非中心区域 采样时,就表观幅度降低、空间尺寸变宽、运动迟 钝等特征而言,其失真程度依实际钙火花扫描平面 或扫描线的相对位置而不同。结果是,无论真实峰 值如何,表观峰值总是呈单调下降的分布函数。

为了重现钙火花的真实幅度, Rois 等人[81]试图 对钙火花峰值分布曲线进行去卷积。还有一些研究 者通过高活性的 CRU 在特定位置重复产生钙火 花,并分析这些钙火花幅度的可变性。Wang^[82]和 Shen^[83]等人用"非紧密封接的膜片钳"技术来刺激 位于焦平面附近的 CRU 以产生钙火花。该技术将 一个直径约 1 µm 的毛细管压在细胞膜表面,形成 一个低电阻封接(约 20~50 MΩ), 反复地去极化 脉冲电压来诱发钙火花产生,从而较好地保证钙火 花均产生于共聚焦显微镜的焦平面内, 实现准确记 录。结果显示,钙火花的实际峰值分布较宽,并且 有一个主峰。即使是来自同一个 CRU 的钙火花峰 值也显现较大变化。Lipp 和 Niggli 等人[84]也有类似 的结果, 他们证明局部光致钙释放所诱导的钙火花 也不总是大小均一的,而是可变的。因此,钙火花 并非与我们最初设想的那样一成不变。

3.2 空间尺度

钙火花的峰宽通常是指最大峰值一半处的宽度 (full width at half maximum, FWHM), 这是衡量 钙扩散反应过程的一个很有意义的参量。心肌细胞 钙火花 FWHM 的观测值约为 2.0 μm。用 4 mmol/L EGTA 时钙针的峰宽表示钙离子源扩展 范围的上限值,为 0.6 µm^[85]。然而,几乎所有对 钙火花数学模型模拟所得到的 FWHM 值都只是实 验观测值的一半[59,76,78,79,86],因而体积比观测值低约 一个数量级,由此产生"钙火花峰宽悖论"[59]。 Soeller 和 Cannell^[76]假定空间扩展的钙离子源和三 角形钙离子流波形, 为钙火花峰宽的悖论提供了一 个可能的解释。Baylor 及其同事们[78,87]发现,完整 蛙骨骼肌细胞中的钙火花峰宽为 1.0 µm,与数学 模型模拟结果一致;但将蛙骨骼肌纤维进行渗透处 理或切除其末端后, 钙火花峰宽悖论依然存在。他 们推测不同处理导致不同峰宽的钙火花是因为缓冲 分子及释放流量不尽相同。

3.3 钙火花动力学

钙火花上升到峰值的平均时间,在骨骼肌和心肌中分别为 5 ms 和 10 ms,衰减一半的时间为 20 ms^[11,47,85,88],如此短暂的时程确保了钙火花信号时间上的精确性,并提示其中存在强有力的钙火花终止机制(见下文)。在心肌和骨骼肌中,已观察到了钙火花上升速率和释放时程反向相关^[88,89],其机制可能与亚空间中钙离子引起的 RyR 失活有关,也可能是局部肌浆网钙离子的清空所致。

在亚微摩尔浓度的雷诺丁或 imperotoxin 存在时,RyR 保持在亚电导和全电导开放的状态,部分钙火花将持续几百毫秒甚至更长时间[11,90-92]。这些长时程的钙火花通常呈现一个很短暂的尖峰,随后维持在一个振幅较低的平台期,这被称作"钙烬"(Ca²⁺ ember)^[91]。在成年哺乳动物骨骼肌内观察到了无初始尖峰的小振幅的钙烬^[93],近来,又在颈上神经元中发现了无初始尖峰的"钙焰"(Ca²⁺ glow)^[94],其时程可长至 10 s。由于钙火花的形成包含多种低通过滤机制(如缓冲分子、指示剂动力学、空间扩散等),钙火花进行过程中若有短暂的通道关闭很难用光学的方法解析出来。因此,测量到的释放时程反映的可以是如下几种情形之一: 1)释放通道的持续开放; 2)释放通道的快速间断开放; 3)多个通道的混合开放等^[88]。

3.4 自调控性

许多证据显示钙火花是具有自我调控特性的,即钙火花单体特征与触发方式和强度无关。最明显的证据就是<mark>动作电位激发的钙火花与自发钙火花在</mark>

形态上没有区别[12.95]。在生理电压-50 到 +30 mV 范围内,尽管单通道 LCC 的钙电流变化很大,但所激发的钙火花的单体特征并不表现有电压依赖性[181]。激发钙火花的性质也不会因为其相对于电压脉冲的潜伏期不同而改变[181]。极短的去极化②ms)后超极化到 +80 mV 来迅速关闭 LCC 的钙离子流,激发钙火花的特性依然不变;反过来,用FPL64176C 延长 LCC 的开放时间对钙火花的幅度和时程也无显著影响[82]。因此,一经激活,心肌钙火花的动力学过程就不再受控于触发信号,而是具有自调控性。钙火花所具有的自我调控特性进一步支持钙火花乃细胞钙信号基本单元的论断。

4 钙 星

钙星(Ca²+ sparklet)是单个 LCC 通道口处的 微区域内发生的钙瞬变(图 3)。Wang 等人应用共聚焦显微镜和细胞膜片钳技术,在心肌细胞中发现了这一钙信号。实验中使用了通道兴奋剂 FPL64176 以延长通道开放时间,并增加了胞外钙浓度以增强离子流的振幅。同步记录胞内钙电流,发现进入细胞的钙离子量与在线扫图像上观察到的钙星荧光强度呈线性关系。另外 Demuro 和 Parker分别记录到了爪蟾卵母细胞中由单个 N 型电压门控的钙通道和肌肉细胞中由单个乙酰胆碱受体通道开放产生的钙星[95,96]。

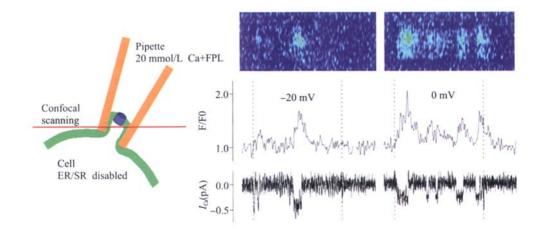
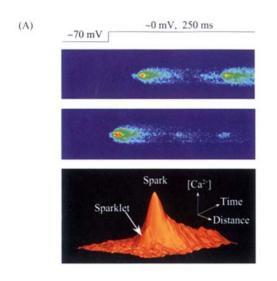


图 3 钙星。单个 LCC 钙离子流(i_{Ca})和通道口钙瞬变(钙星)的同步记录。用毒胡萝卜素和咖啡因阻止肌质网 / 肌浆网中的钙释放,同时在灌流液中加入 LCC 激动剂 FPL64176(FPL)和高浓度钙溶液以提高 i_{Ca} 。引自参考文献[82]

5 LCC 和 RyR 的分子间信号转导

联合应用细胞膜片钳和共聚焦显微镜技术,证实单个 LCC 的开放可引发钙火花^[82]。若用FPL64176处理,LCC 钙星便可以与 RyR 钙火花同步记录,且可由其振幅的不同或通过药理学手段来



区分这两种钙信号(图 4)。实验结果显示,几乎每个钙火花都是在钙星基础上产生的,同时有30%的钙星不能引发钙火花。由此可知,LCC调节剂存在时钙星 - 钙火花耦联的可靠度(g)可达0.7。

6 钙空穴

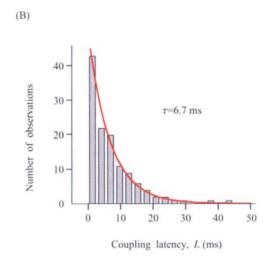


图 4 钙星 - 钙火花耦联。(A) 非紧密封接膜片钳记录到的 LCC 钙星(低水平振幅)以及激发的钙火花 (高水平振幅),并非每个钙星都会激发钙火花; (B) 钙星 - 钙火花耦联潜伏期的柱状图, τ =6.7 ms。图中数据是在 LCC 激动剂 FPL64176 (FPL)和高浓度钙的存在下得到的。引自参考文献[82]

在兔、大鼠、小鼠心室肌细胞中,伴随自发或激发钙火花,会在肌浆网中出现低亲和性钙指示剂 (fluo-5N) 信号的短暂变暗,这一信号被称为"钙空穴 (Ca²+ blink)" [બ]。相比于钙火花,钙空穴受限于更小的空间,其 FWHM 只有 0.8 μm。 SR 终池是厚约 30 nm、直径约 465 nm 的薄饼状,并包绕在直径 100~200 nm 的 T 管外。 钙空穴的存在生动体现了内质网 / 肌浆网腔内局部钙信号的动力过程,并为钙信号转导的特异性和多样性提供了一个新机制。

心肌 EC 耦联实质上是两种钙通道分子间的信号转导,一是质膜上的 LCC,另一个是肌浆网上的 RyR。在分子水平,这一信号转导是由钙星、钙火花和钙空穴三个基本事件联合实现的(图 5)。 LCC 钙星通过纳米尺度的 CICR 机制激活 RyR 钙火花; 钙火花的综合引起全细胞钙瞬变,导致肌细胞收缩;同时,钙火花中的钙释放致使终池中产生钙空穴,后者又起始了肌浆网腔中的信号转导(如钙释放终止机制)。

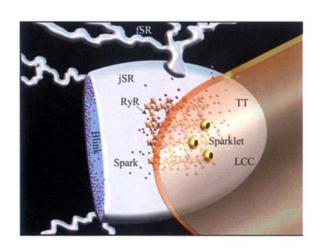


图 5 心脏 EC 耦联中的钙星 - 钙火花 - 钙空穴 "三部曲"。引自参考文献[34]

7 钙火花的激活机制

在接下来的几节中,我们将讨论钙火花的机制问题:哪些方式可以触发钙火花?一个钙火花的发生究竟需要多少RyR开放?若多个RyR参与一个

钙火花,它们之间是如何协调的? 钙火花终止机制 是什么? 钙火花的激活的后续反应是什么? 钙火花 相关机制总结于附表 2。

静息心室肌细胞中有自发的钙火花产生,并在 短暂去除胞外钙[11]、阻断 LCC[32]或化学方法破坏外 膜后仍可发生[97]。这些钙火花可反映心脏舒张期胞 内钙浓度约 100 nmol/L 时 RyR2 的正常开放。另一 个可能的机制称为"超载引发的钙释放"(Store overload-induced Ca2+ release, SOICR [33], 肌浆网 腔内钙浓度达到一定阈值时就会从内部触发或激活 RyR (附表 2)。SOICR 机制可能与钙超载情况下 的自发钙火花有关[98]。

在心肌细胞中, 去极化引起钙离子从 LCC 进 入细胞, 启动 CICR 机制, 从而诱发钙火花。用 Ba2+ 代替胞外 Ca2+, 或将电压升高至钙离子流反转 电位以上则都不能诱发钙火花^[38,72,82]。阻断 LCC 的 开放或 Ca2+ 的通透 (Cd2+) 也同样抑制钙火花的 产生[32,39,99]。与此不同,骨骼肌中钙火花的产生是 由双重机制控制的,即电压依赖性钙释放 (VDCR, voltage-dependant Ca2+ release) 和 CICR, 其中前 者占主要地位。VDCR 指的是电压感受器— DHPR 和 RvR 组成结构上的耦联, 当膜电压激活 DHPR 时, DHPR 直接激活 RyR 而产生钙火花[47]。 VDCR 和 CICR 都能在不同类型的神经元中触发膜 下钙火花[53]。

多种 RyR 配体可增加钙火花的频率。胞内光 致释放钙离子将引发大小不等的钙火花, 且与膜去 极化无关[84]。咖啡因可通过增敏 CICR 增加钙火花 的产生,这一效应呈剂量依赖性[37],但在过高浓度 下 (>10 mmol/L) 由于肌浆网的清空,而表现为钙 火花的抑制。钙火花的激动剂中硝酰基(HNO) 效应最强, 其供体 Angeli's 盐 1 mmol/L 浓度时能 将钙火花的发放频率增高 18 倍,但不影响单个钙 火花的性质[100]。

钙火花中 RvR 协同机制

确定一个钙火花中被激活的 RyR 数目是钙火 花学的一个基本问题。这是因为一个 CRU 中包含 数量不等的 RyR 四聚体,最多可有几百个这样的 肌浆网钙释放通道。由于它们聚集形成二维的类晶 体阵列,且每个都与其它四个 RyR 相接,其可能 的相互作用的方式多种多样。每个 RyR 不仅受到 肌浆网和亚空间钙信号的调控。更为重要的是,

RyR 阵列分子间可在一定程度上有协调作用。

由于 RyR 被封闭在肌浆网终池和横管之间的 亚空间,在完整细胞上无法对 RyR 进行电生理研 究。七个方面的结果对于上述问题的解决可能至关 重要。首先,一个钙火花中钙电流强度约为 4 pA, 持续约 10 ms[11,76,82,89]; 第二, 生理状况下测到单个 RyR2 的钙电流比预期的小,约 0.5~0.7 pA[101];第 三,同一释放位点的钙火花单体特性具有多样 性[82,83]; 第四,特殊条件下会产生非常长的具有一 半峰值强度的钙火花[11,92,102];第五,一个钙火花发 生时肌浆网终池腔内钙离子浓度显著下降[3];第 六,每个 CRU 都是由许多 RyR (50~300 个) 聚集 形成的[103];最后,各个钙火花中可能存在数目不 一的钙量子基元[89]。若这一点能被后续的研究确 证,将会为我们深入研究 RyR 的活动提供一个新 的机制。

上述结果的基本结论是, 钙火花包含多个 RyR2 激活。那么, RyR2 阵列中分子之间是如何 协同作用的呢?在 CICR 没有被抑制的情况下,一 个 RyR 的激活便会导致 CRU 中所有 RyR 的激活。 协同门控机制是指 RyR 间通过构象改变实现耦联。 结果是使 RyR 开关同步化。这种机制可与 CICR 并行不悖,也可调控 CICR。有意思的是 Stern 及 其同事[104]发现所有已报道的单个 RyR 门控模型都 不能同时解释心脏 CICR 的高增益和稳定性同时存 在的基本事实,而引入阵列 RyR 间的协同门控便 可有效地弥补这些模型中的不足。这种协同门控同 时也部分解释了为什么 RyR 要排列成大的阵列。

那么协同门控机制是如何改变钙火花中 RyR 的激活特性的呢?协同门控的作用就在于相对于单 个 RyR 对钙离子的敏感性,成簇 RyR 对钙离子的 敏感性改变, 使得 P_0 与 $[Ca^{2+}]_{subspace}$ 关系曲线更陡。 不论是否受控于协同门控机制,每个 RyR 都可随 机开放或关闭,但成簇的 RyR 更倾向于整体同步 开放和关闭。在这一观点中,协同门控对 RyR 的 激活来说是多余的,但可能对钙火花的终止非常 重要。

迄今为止,一个 CRU 中是否会发生 RyR 的协 同门控,还没有直接的证据。若真的存在这一机 制,那么是存在于整个 CRU 中还是只与其中的某 些亚群有关?在生理条件和病理情况下协同门控是 如何被调控的呢?回答这些重要而复杂的问题需要 更新的技术,以及对阵列 RyR 的活动有更深层次 的理解。

9 钙火花终止机制

CICR 作为一个正反馈机制,在无抑制条件时可维持局部经久不息的钙释放,然而,钙火花的时程只有几十毫秒,提示存在某种拮抗机制中止CICR。迄今为止,没有哪个单一的机制足够说明钙火花如何终止,越来越多的证据显示在钙火花终止时可能有很多机制共同作用。在本节中我们将讨论当前有关终止机制的假说和实验发现。

9.1 肌浆网钙清空

清空的肌浆网终池钙离子可引起钙火花的熄灭,一是由于没有可以释放的钙离子,二是由于局部亚空间 CICR 所需的钙离子流的减弱。腔内钙离子减少也可能导致某些 RyR 的失活或脱敏 (附表 2) [33,104-109]。心肌细胞中钙火花发生时,其镜像形态"钙空穴" (Ca²+ blink) 反映出短暂局部终池的钙清空^[34]。由此看来,钙火花发生时终池的钙清空将调节 RyR 的功能。钙火花的终止并不简单地依赖于钙清空,因为钙空穴研究发现,终池充填速度比钙火花幅值恢复的速度快 6 倍^[34]。因此推测有其它机制在发挥作用。

9.2 随机损耗

假如 CRU 中所有随机活动的 RyR 同时关闭,钙离子流的消失就意味着 CICR 的停止,随之而来的是钙火花的熄灭。这种"随机损耗"中止钙火花最为简单,无需引入任何别的机制。然而只有当钙火花的产生是由一个或很少的 RyR 被激活所引起时,随机损耗机制才有实际意义[110]。而当 RyR 数目增大时,随机损耗让所有通道同时关闭的几率小之又小,与钙火花的观测不符。另外,CICR 的局部不应性说明钙火花终止有避免马上产生下一个钙火花的后效,这与随机损耗机制的预测相反。

9.3 肌浆网内腔钙调控 RvR 受体钙敏感性

由于钙空穴显示的是钙火花发生过程中,终池 内钙有清空现象,这一机制可部分解释钙火花的终 止,即随着腔内钙清空,RyR 钙敏感性进行性下 降,最终导致 RyR 关闭和钙火花的终止。

9.4 通道的失活和适应性

RyR 通道分钙依赖性和非钙依赖性的失活, 后者指的是 RyR 从激活状态自发转变为失活状态。 广义来讲,钙依赖性失活包括钙离子结合于钙失活 位点,以及通道本身钙依赖性的磷酸化和去磷酸 化。在脂双层实验中,用光解笼锁分子钙释放技术 使胞内钙浓度递增并不能观察到 RyR 的失活[III,III]。 RyR 开放概率的钙依赖性呈钟形曲线,提示我们有钙依赖失活的存在,但 RyR 失活的钙浓度往往需要 mmol/L 的高钙条件。当脂双层实验中钙快速升高时,便可观察到复杂的 RyR 适应性(adaptation)失活现象(附表 2),但细胞中观测到的现象表明生理条件下 RyR 的失活而非适应有更为重要的贡献。综合正反两方面证据,RyR 失活的存在性有待严格的证明。

9.5 局部 CICR 的不应性

全细胞钙瞬变或钙波之后,CICR 将进入不应期。全细胞 CICR 不应期的证据包括: 迎面碰撞的两个钙波相互湮灭。钙波可抑制随后电刺激产生的瞬变波,反之亦然。

关于 CICR 不应期后钙火花的恢复过程,Terentyev 等[113]和 Sobie 等[114]分别用 imperatoxin A 和低浓度的雷诺丁进行实验,因这些试剂可在同一位点反复产生钙火花,所以可用于检测钙火花恢复的动力学。Sobie 等人[115]测定到,钙火花的幅值恢复的时间常数是 91 ms,而触发几率的恢复时间常数为 80 ms。Brochet 等人[34]用非紧密封接的膜片钳技术研究发现,当用 400 ms 的脉冲电压触发钙火花时,钙星 - 钙火花耦联效率及随后的钙火花幅值都会下降很多。但是钙火花幅值恢复的速度比钙空穴所反映的局部肌浆网钙回复的速度要慢。以上结果提示存在慢速机制共同决定钙火花的不应期。

10 对细胞钙信号转导机制的新认识

以钙火花为代表的钙信号基本单元的发现,为 认识细胞钙信号系统的原理及其细胞组织形式提供 了新的启迪。在发现钙火花之前,人们假定胞浆是 连续的匀质系统,而其中钙离子的升高和降低是均 一的。以钙浓度和时间作为两个可变参量就可以对 钙信号生物信息进行编译。如今证明几乎所有的细 胞中,钙信号系统都包含分散的基本单元,并在跨 越几个数量级的空间、时间和强度范围内呈现精致 的多层次非连续的结构。

以心肌细胞为模式举例,钙信号的特征空间常数包括邻近的 LCC 和 RyR 间的距离(12~15 nm)或相邻 RyR 的距离(30 nm)、单个 CRU 的大小(100~500 nm)、CRU 的横向(0.5~1.5 μm)或纵向距离(1.8 μm)。一个钙火花的跨度约 2.0 μm,一个断续的 Ca²+ 波横跨 5~10 μm,一个完整的钙

波向整个细胞扩展,宽 20 μm, 长 100~150 μm。 以缝隙连接作为钙通路还可实现 CICR 的跨细胞传 递。在肌浆网膜限制的细胞器空间范围内,一个终 池包含一个直径 300~600 nm、厚约 30 nm 的囊 泡^[34]。

心肌中钙信号的动力时程从 100 μs(亚空间 钙离子梯度的形成和消失)、1 ms 以下(LCC 开放时间、5~40 ms(RyR 开放时间、钙火花及钙空穴)到 0.1~1 s(全细胞钙瞬变或钙波),甚至到 10 s(钙焰)。多种生理病理刺激对钙信号转导的调节发生在秒到分钟的时间范围内,而心肌肥大及心衰过程中钙信号系统的重塑则需要经过几天到几周甚至更长的时间。

在浓度尺度上,生理情况下不同区域相应的胞内钙浓度跨越了至少三个量级。1) 钙火花和钙星发生时的亚空间钙浓度最高达数百 μmol/L,限制在 0.002 fL 的体积内持续 1~10 ms; 2) 钙火花发生时在临近亚空间 0.1~0.5 μm 区域内的胞内钙浓度在 1~10 μmol/L 的量级; 3) 胞浆内静息钙浓度为 0.1 μmol/L,钙瞬变发生时可改变 10 倍以上。

除了多尺度的层次结构, 钙信号基本单元的存 在显示了钙信号转导系统的数字-模拟二元性。钙 火花等局部事件构成一个分散的数字式的钙信号转 导系统,全细胞钙信号则构成一个连续的模拟式的 转导系统。数字式的系统主要用于激活高阈值的钙 依赖性过程(如 RyR 的阵列激活、calmodulin kinase 和 calcineurin 的激活以及囊泡的分泌),这 些过程必须定位在与 CRU 重叠或十分邻近的地方, 并与钙信号基本单元同时发生。CRU 的自调控特 性进一步说明数字式的钙信号主要遵从频率依赖性 的调控模式。CRU 的定位、激活时间及其激活态 的多样性都是随机变化的。因此,高阈值的钙信号 转导可由离散数学函数S (n_{CRU} , t_{event}) 来描述, 其 中 n_{CRU} 和 t_{event} 分别代表 CRU 的数目和开放时刻。 对低阈值钙信号转导过程来说, 钙信号转导将可由 连续函数S ([Ca²⁺],t) 来描述。

11 展 望

钙信号转导系统是由一个单原子信使连接成千 上万的信号蛋白,构成的一个庞大的生物信号转导 网络。基本钙信号转导事件的特征显示出"数字-模拟二元性"及极其丰富的钙信号转导模式。数字 式钙信号转导系统的关键特点包括 CRU 组织形式 的离散性,CRU 激活的局部控制,CRU 自调控特性,非线性响应以及频率依赖性的编译方式。以此为基础,细胞钙信号体现了精致的层次结构,从钙星、钙火花到复合钙火花,再到钙波以及包含多重精细结构的螺旋状钙波^[63,115-119]。另外,钙火花与钙空穴的存在说明在不同细胞器内的钙信号可能编码相互关联但截然不同的生物信息。实验和理论上的进展正在不断揭开钙信号转导的秘密。

尽管我们已经初步揭示了在时间、空间和浓度 多元维度中钙信号转导的生物学原理,但对于钙火 花和其他信号基元是如何来指挥钙信号蛋白网络的 信息流这一点,目前几乎一无所知。生物信息学和 系统生物学的快速发展为这些曾令人生畏的问题提 供了新的研究手段。生命的智慧在于它能利用最简 单的基元构建最复杂最美妙的生命结构和功能,解 读钙信号系统所蕴藏的智慧无疑是生理学家最大的 梦想之一。

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CALCIUM SPARKS AND CALCIUM SIGNALING IN HEART

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Abstract: The calcium ion (Ca²⁺) is the simplest and the most versatile intracellular second messenger known to date. Over last decade, the discovery of Ca²⁺ sparks and a family of local elementary Ca²⁺ signaling events has unveiled a "digital-analog" feature of intracellular Ca²⁺ signaling. Brief, local "digital" Ca²⁺ microdomains and nanodomains are commingled with the continuous global "analog" Ca²⁺ signals. Patterned activation of digital Ca²⁺ signals confers on intracellular Ca²⁺ signaling a multi-scaled architecture in space, time and magnitude, and is of particular relevance in spatiotemporal regulation of high-threshold Ca²⁺-dependent processes (e.g., striated muscle excitation-contraction coupling, exocytosis). Investigation on spark activation, coordination, and termination has revealed new insights as well as perplexing questions about gating of Ca²⁺ release channels (ryanodine receptor, inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor) in intact cells, and brought about mechanistic understanding of the diverse and even opposing roles of Ca²⁺ signaling. Future investigation on "digital-analog" dichotomy of Ca²⁺ signaling thus holds the promise to unify the simplicity and complexity of Ca²⁺ signaling in biology.

Key Words: Calcium sparks; Calcium-induced calcium release; Ryanodine receptor; Inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate receptor; Digital-analog dichotomy

Received: July 29, 2007

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附表 1: 钙火花学名词一览表

术语	定义	注释
钙释放单元 (CRU)	一个 CRU 是指一组成簇存在于内质网 / 肌 浆网上的钙释放通道,可以是 RyR 或 IP ₃ R 或二者的混合体	见参考文献[103]。在功能方面,一个 CRU 包括 Ca ²⁺ 释放通道、通道复合体上的分子伴侣以及释放通道所在的内质网 / 肌浆网池
耦联子 (Couplon)	肌肉细胞兴奋 - 收缩耦联的结构和功能的基本单位。解剖学上这一元件包括肌细胞质膜上的 Ca ²⁺ 通道或电压感受器、CRU 和它们之间的亚空间(见后)	见参考文献[120]。耦联子最初的定义仅指 CRU。在解剖学上可与"二联体"同义。而 一个三联体包括两个耦联子
亚空间 (Subspace)	二联体上细胞膜与内质网 / 肌浆网间的空隙	Ca ²⁺ 内流或 Ca ²⁺ 释放时,Ca ²⁺ 在进入胞浆过程中首先经过的纳米尺度的空间
膜下终池 (Subsurface cistern,SSC)	神经细胞中与质膜相邻的内质网区域形成与肌细胞中耦联子相类似的特定结构	见参考文献[121,122]
钙火花 (Calcium spark)	单个 CRU 的钙释放事件的光学记录	见参考文献 ^[11] 。也可称为 " <mark>局部钙瞬变</mark> "
<mark>钙星</mark> (Ca ²⁺ sparklet)	单个钙通道的钙流通事件的光学记录	见参考文献 ^[82]
钙烬 (Ca ²⁺ ember)	在处理过的 <mark>骨骼肌</mark> 上发现的比钙火花更小, 持续更长的钙信号	见参考文献[91]。相当于单个 RyR 产生的钙星
钙焰 (Ca ²⁺ glow)	在培养的 <mark>颈上神经节神经元细胞</mark> 中发现的 长时程钙火花	见参考文献 ^[94]
钙夸克 (Ca ²⁺ quark)	等同于 RyR 产生的钙星	
钙量子 (Ca²+ quantum)	组成钙火花对应钙电流的量子化单位	见参考文献 ^[89] 。一个量子单位反应了单个 RyR 或一个 CRU 中紧密耦联的 RyR 组合
复合型钙火花 (Compound Ca ²⁺ spark)	由邻近的 CRU 同步活动所产生的钙信号	见参考文献[123,124],也叫做"巨型钙火花"[125]
钙波(Ca ²⁺ wave)	许多 CRU 在时间、空间上依序激活所产生的 Ca ²⁺ 释放,反映了高效率的钙致钙释放(CICR)	钙波不连续传播时看起来就像钙火花或复合型钙火花做跳跃前进。在同一细胞内可观察到平面钙波和钙螺旋波。见参考文献[125,126]
钙针 (Ca²+ spike)	在高浓度 EGTA 等外源性钙缓冲剂的存在 下记录到的局部钙瞬变,直接反映钙流量 的幅值及时程	见参考文献 ^[80,127] 。钙针的记录主要解决了钙源的定位及其动力学
钙烟 (Ca ²⁺ puff)	由 IP ₃ R 产生的局部钙信号。相当于单个 CRU 产生的钙火花或多个 CRU 产生的复合 型钙火花	见参考文献[128]。目前仍缺少 IP ₃ R 成簇形成CRU 的电镜证据
钙斑 (Ca²+ blip)	IP ₃ R 介导的比钙火花更小的钙释放事件	见参考文献[129]。一个钙斑可认为包含了一个或几个 IP ₃ R
钙空穴 (Ca ²⁺ blink)	在钙火花发生过程中,在 ER/SR 的终池内 钙局部清空现象	见参考文献 ^[34] 。 钙火花和钙空穴是同一事件分别在胞浆和内质网 / 肌浆网上观察到的不同表象。也叫做"skraps"(钙火花 spark 的逆序拼写)。见参考文献 ^[130]

附表 2: 钙火花机制一览表

术语	定义	注释
局部控制理论 (Local control theory)	心脏中,由于 LCC 和 RyR2 紧密毗邻, RyR2 由亚空间中 LCC 钙内流所产生的高 钙信号而激活,从而使得 CICR 的正反馈具 有高增益而不影响稳定性	见参考文献[110,131]
钙致钙释放 (CICR)	钙浓度的升高会诱导钙从 ER/SR 进一步释放的机制	这被认为是心脏细胞中产生受激钙火花的主要方式。 RyR 和 IP_3R 都利用 CICR 机制,但 IP_3R 的激活需要 IP_3 和 Ca^{2+} 同时存在
电压依赖性 钙释放 (VDCR)	去极化引发的、不需要有胞外钙的内质网 / 肌浆网钙释放	骨骼肌中,DHPR 作为电压感受器,通过与 RyR 构象耦联激活后者。而在神经中,相关 分子机制尚属未知[13]
耦联门控 (Coupled gating)	两个或多个通道通过蛋白 - 蛋白相互作用而 影响彼此的门控活动	这个机制可与 CICR 共存。它是耦联通道同步开放和关闭的协同机制之一[133,134]
CICR的内腔钙敏感性 (Lumenal Ca ²⁺ sensitization of CICR)	内质网/肌浆网内腔钙浓度影响 RyR 对胞浆内钙浓度的敏感性。一个表现就是钙超载会引发的钙释放(SOICR)	可解释为何 SR 钙超载时钙火花的速率会升高。腔内钙清空时 CICR 脱敏可能是钙火花终止机制之—[33,105,106,135,136]
配体非依赖性受体激活 (Constitutive receptor activation)	一个配体门控的通道在无配体存在时呈低 水平活性	在平面脂双层中, RyR 和 IP_3R 都无明显的配体(Ca^{2+} , IP_3)非依赖性通道活性
电压敏感性失活 (Voltage sensor deactivation)	骨骼肌上 DHPR 的去激活(deactivation) 会引起正在进行中钙火花提前终止	见参考文献 ^[88]
随机损耗 (Stochastic attrition)	如果一组通道的门控是独立而随机的,那 么存在一定的几率,达到一种所有通道全 部关闭,因而整个通道都处于关闭的状态	见参考文献[110]
RyR失活 (RyR inactivation)	当 RyR 被持续激活时 Po 会下降,这一改变称之为失活。没有实验证据证明存在快速的失活机制(小于 10 毫秒) 但已观察到一种慢的复杂的失活机制(几百毫秒到几秒)(见下文的适应性)	钙依赖性的失活被认为是 RyR 分子的适应性。另一个失活机制推测是钙非依赖性失活,即激活过程本身必然导致失活,与局部钙信号无关
通道适应性 (Channel adaptation)	一个单通道在持续刺激存在下, Po 显示出时间依赖性的下降,但由于通道还能对更强的刺激发生反应,因此有别于简单的通道失活	见参考文献[111,112,137]。通道适应性本质是可以用复杂的马尔科夫通道失活来解释
CRU不应性 (Refractoriness of CRU)	CRU对触发钙信号敏感性降低或不反应的 状态	见参考文献[36,138]

钙火花研究进展与瞻望



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刊名: 生物物理学报 ISTIC PKU 英文刊名: ACTA BIOPHYSICA SINICA

年,卷(期): 2007,23(4) 被引用次数: 9次

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引用本文格式: <u>赵婷. 魏盛. 方华强. 王显花. 郑铭. 程和平. ZHAO Ting. WEI Sheng. FANG Hua-qiang. WANG Xian-hua. ZHENG Ming.</u> CHENG He-ping 钙火花研究进展与瞻望[期刊论文]-生物物理学报 2007(4)