

第二信使 cAMP 在细菌压力应激与毒力调节中的作用

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摘要: 不同类型的第二信使分子在细菌生理活动中发挥着重要作用。环腺苷酸(3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)作为核苷类第二信使在细菌中普遍存在。正常生理条件下 cAMP 在细菌胞内的合成与代谢存在动态平衡, 并通过与其受体蛋白(cAMP receptor protein, Crp)形成的复合体发挥转录调节作用。本文综述了 cAMP-Crp 在致死胁迫、细菌群体竞争和生物膜形成中的压力应激调节机制, 以及 cAMP 在不同病原菌中影响毒力的作用途径, 并呼吁研究者关注细菌 cAMP 响应宿主或外界环境变化的上游途径。全面了解 cAMP 介导的细菌应激和毒力调控, 可能有助于细菌感染的防控与治疗。

关键词: 环腺苷酸(cAMP); 第二信使; cAMP 受体蛋白; 压力应激; 细菌毒力

Roles of the second messenger cAMP in bacterial stress responses and virulence regulation

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Abstract: Second messengers play important roles in the physiological activities of bacteria.

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3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) as a second messenger exists ubiquitously in bacteria. Under normal physiological conditions, the synthesis and metabolism of cAMP in bacterial cells are in dynamic balance, and cAMP functions as a transcription regulator by forming complexes with its receptor protein Crp. This article reviews the regulatory mechanisms of cAMP-Crp in lethal stress response, bacterial population competition, and biofilm formation, as well as the pathways through which cAMP affects the virulence of different pathogens. It calls for researchers to pay attention to the upstream pathways of bacterial cAMP in response to host or external environmental changes. Comprehensively understanding the cAMP-mediated bacterial stress responses and virulence regulation may contribute to the prevention and treatment of bacterial infections.

Keywords: 3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP); second messenger; cAMP receptor protein Crp; stress response; bacterial virulence

第二信使学说(second messenger hypothesis)于1965年首次提出,即细胞表面受体在第一信使(胞外信号)的调节下影响胞内第二信使分子的水平,进而调控信号下游途径以适应环境变化^[1]。随着研究的不断深入,在细菌中发现了众多的第二信使分子,其中核苷类第二信使分子研究较为广泛^[2-3]。环鸟苷酸(cyclic guanosine monophosphate, cGMP)由鸟苷酸环化酶催化三磷酸鸟苷(guanosine triphosphate, GTP)生成,在红螺菌(*Rhodospirillum centenum*)中,编码鸟苷酸环化酶和其受体蛋白 Crp 同源物的基因 *rc1_3783* 和 *rc1_3788* 的表达能够正向促进其孢囊体发育及细胞周期^[4];在枯草芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus subtilis*)中发现的环二腺苷酸(cyclic di-adenosine monophosphate, c-di-AMP)则由两分子三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)缩合而成^[5],除调节细菌生理活动外, c-di-AMP 还能诱导强烈的免疫反应,在真核宿主细胞抗感染的固有免疫中发挥着重要作用^[6-7]。环二鸟苷酸(cyclic di-guanosine monophosphate, c-di-GMP)由两分子 GTP 缩合而成,参与调控细菌抗生素耐药性、毒力及细胞周期等多种生理生化过程,并且在细菌生物膜形成及扩散的过程中具有关键作用^[8-9];环鸟苷酸-腺苷酸(cyclic GMP-AMP, cGAMP)是

近几年刚刚发现的混合碱基型第二信使。2012年, Davies 等^[10]在霍乱弧菌(*Vibrio cholerae*)中发现具有 GGDEF 结构域的 DncV 蛋白,该蛋白能够同时利用 ATP 和 GTP 作为底物合成 cGAMP,并证实了这类第二信使调控着霍乱弧菌在宿主中的运动和定殖。此外,通常认为与严紧反应调控相关的鸟苷四磷酸(ppGpp)和鸟苷五磷酸(pppGpp)也是第二信使,可影响细菌的转录翻译等生理过程^[11]。

1963年 Okabayashi 等^[12]和1965年 Makman 等^[1]的研究分别在液化短杆菌(*Brevibacterium liquefaciens*)和大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*)中检测到环腺苷酸(3',5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP),揭示了其在细菌中作为第二信使的作用。此后,作为参与调节物质代谢和生物学功能的重要信号传导分子, cAMP 在细菌中介导的“葡萄糖效应”(glucose effect)和分解代谢抑制作用被广泛报道^[13]。此外, cAMP 还参与包括细菌生长、生物膜形成、脂肪酸合成及钾离子转运等多种重要的生理功能,与细菌适应环境变化的能力及致病菌的毒力调节密切相关^[14-15]。

本综述在介绍细菌中 cAMP 的合成代谢及其受体蛋白的基础上,将重点关注 cAMP 在影响细菌应激反应和毒力调节中的作用,归纳总

结 cAMP 相关信号通路研究, 展示其在细菌逆境适应和毒力调节中的分子机制, 以期全面了解 cAMP 的作用提供新的角度, 为后续 cAMP 或其他第二信使参与压力应激与细菌毒力的研究提供参考。

1 cAMP 的合成与代谢

cAMP 作为最早被发现的第二信使, 由腺苷酸环化酶(adenylate cyclase, AC)催化 ATP 发生环化反应生成^[16]。细菌胞内 cAMP 的生成与代谢是一个动态平衡的过程^[17], ATP 在 AC 的催化下转化为 cAMP 并释放出焦磷酸, 同时 cAMP 可在磷酸二酯酶(phosphodiesterase, PDE)的催化作用下被水解为 AMP^[15] (图 1)。AC 的活性受到多种信号分子的调控, 比如胞内高 cAMP 水平能够抑制 AC 的活性^[18]; 一些细菌的 AC 可以被二氧化碳或碳酸氢盐激活^[19]; 而碳源丰

度对不同细菌 AC 活性的影响存在差异。例如对于铜绿假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*), 其 cAMP 的水平不受碳源变化的影响^[20], 而培养基中葡萄糖浓度较高时, 大肠杆菌胞内 cAMP 的浓度会降低^[21]。在 cAMP 的降解途径中, PDE 编码基因的表达受 cAMP 与其受体蛋白形成的复合物的正向调控, 以保证 cAMP 在细胞内的适当浓度^[22] (图 1)。

具体以大肠杆菌为例, 细胞通过控制腺苷酸环化酶(CyaA)的活性来调节 cAMP 的合成^[23]。研究发现, CyaA 活性受到磷酸烯醇式丙酮酸(phosphoenolpyruvate, PEP)-碳水化合物磷酸转移酶系统(phosphotransferase system, PTS)的调控^[24]。PTS 作为一种复杂的信号系统, 能够通过磷酸化级联将磷酸基团转移至特异性酶 II 复合物(EII)运输的碳源中^[25-26]。当葡萄糖缺乏时, 葡萄糖特异性的 EII^{Glc} 蛋白会被磷酸化, 并与

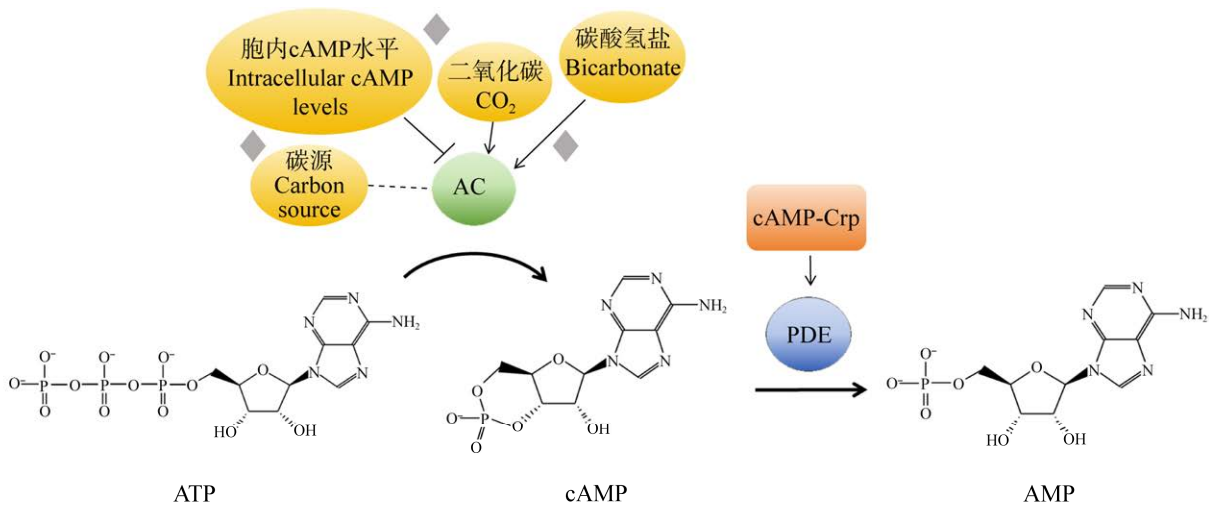


图 1 cAMP 的合成与代谢 AC: 腺苷酸环化酶; PDE: 磷酸二酯酶. 不标注文字的灰色菱形表示潜在的其他影响因素. 箭头表示促进作用, T 形线符表示抑制作用, 虚线表示碳源丰度对不同细菌 AC 活性的影响存在差异

Figure 1 The synthesis and metabolism of cAMP. AC: Adenylate cyclase; PDE: Phosphodiesterase. Gray diamonds without text indicate other potential influencing factors. Arrows indicate stimulating effects, T-shaped symbols indicate inhibitory effects, and the dashed line indicates the differential effect of carbon source on AC activity in different bacteria.

CyaA 相互作用, 激活 cAMP 的合成; 然而, 当葡萄糖大量存在时, EIIA^{Glc} 则被去磷酸化, 导致 CyaA 不被激活, 从而使得 cAMP 水平降低, 进而减少编码处理其他碳源的酶的基因表达^[27]。

2 cAMP 受体蛋白

细菌 cAMP 通常通过与其受体蛋白(cAMP receptor protein, Crp)结合来发挥作用。Crp 属于转录调控因子 CRP/FNR 家族, 是细菌中的全局调控因子之一。Crp 或其同源蛋白在不同细菌中广泛存在(表 1), 这提示 cAMP-Crp 调控作用

在细菌界的普遍性, 其转录调控作用在大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*)中研究得最为广泛和深入。以大肠杆菌 cAMP-Crp 响应葡萄糖营养环境为例, 如果葡萄糖存在, 细菌不产生 cAMP, Crp 在 DNA 结合中无活性^[30]。如果葡萄糖缺失, 细菌会产生信号分子 cAMP 结合并激活 Crp, Crp 随即发生变构现象并识别特异性位点: 5'-AAATGTGATC TAGATCACATTT-3', 此时的 cAMP-Crp 复合体会对大肠杆菌近 50%的基因进行转录水平的调控, 从而引起细菌的结构、生长速率、应激调节和毒力等方面的改变^[31-32]。

表 1 不同细菌中 cAMP 受体蛋白信息

Table 1 cAMP receptor protein information in different bacteria

细菌 Bacterium	cAMP 受体蛋白名称 Name of cAMP receptor protein	NCBI 序列号 NCBI reference sequence	蛋白氨基酸的同源性* Homology of protein amino acid sequence* (%)	来源 Resource
大肠杆菌 <i>Escherichia coli</i>	Crp	NP_417816.1	100.00	[28]
肺炎克雷伯菌 <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Crp (KP1_5071)	YP_002921585.1	98.10	NCBI BLAST
结核分枝杆菌 <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Crp (Rv3676)	NP_218193.1	30.69	NCBI BLAST
	Cmr (Rv1765c)	NP_216191.1	No significant similarity found	NCBI BLAST
	Rv0998	NP_215513.1	No significant similarity found	NCBI BLAST
铜绿假单胞菌 <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Vfr	NP_249343.1	67.00	[29]
鼠伤寒沙门氏菌 <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	Crp	NP_462369.1	98.10	NCBI BLAST
霍乱弧菌 <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Crp	WP_000242749.1	94.29	NCBI BLAST
鼠疫耶尔森氏菌 <i>Yersinia pestis</i>	Crp	WP_002212297.1	97.14	NCBI BLAST
产酸克雷伯菌 <i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	Crp	WP_000242758.1	98.10	NCBI BLAST
鱼爱德华氏菌 <i>Edwardsiella piscicida</i>	Crp	WP_000242755.1	98.57	NCBI BLAST
奇异变形杆菌 <i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	Crp	WP_004246872.1	97.14	NCBI BLAST
创伤弧菌 <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	Crp	WP_011079297.1	94.29	NCBI BLAST

*: 以大肠杆菌 Crp 蛋白为参照进行同源性比对

*: Homology alignment was performed using the Crp protein of *Escherichia coli* as a reference.

3 cAMP 影响细菌应激反应

3.1 cAMP 在细菌致死性压力应激中的作用

为了应对抗生素致死逆境压力,细菌演化出了多种应对机制^[33],其中 cAMP-Crp 复合体在这一过程中发挥着重要的调节作用。

在大肠杆菌中,葡萄糖 PTS-cAMP 调节系统缺陷会导致大肠杆菌对多种抗生素和消毒剂产生广泛耐受性。cAMP 合成的减少使碳通量从三羧酸循环转向糖酵解和磷酸戊糖途径,这种转移降低了细菌在压力胁迫下的电子转移和 ATP 合成,从而使细菌在应对不同应激源的杀伤作用中呈现出较强的耐受能力^[34]。多项研究表明,低 cAMP 水平抑制了应激源介导的活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)积累或增强了 ROS 清除能力,可保护细菌免受应激介导的杀伤^[13,34-36]。大肠杆菌胞内 cAMP 水平降低对次氯酸压力及过氧化氢压力的抗性显著增强,这是因为 cAMP 水平降低导致其受体蛋白 Crp 部分失活,Crp 的下调导致 *rpoS* 基因表达量的上升,从而激活大肠杆菌的氧化应激反应,并显著增强其应对压力介导的损伤和降解 ROS 的能力^[35]。此外,Donovan 等^[36]也在尿路致病性大肠杆菌(uropathogenic *E. coli*, UPEC)中发现,*cyaA* 或 *crp* 的缺失在促进 RpoS 表达的情况下,增加了 UPEC 菌株对过氧化氢和酸胁迫的抗性。最近,Jiang 等^[37]报告了一个高 cAMP 水平促进细菌耐药发生的例子。由较低的葡萄糖浓度引起的 cAMP-Crp 复合体的表达增加,在大肠杆菌对氨基青霉素耐药性的进化过程中发挥了关键作用。当葡萄糖浓度低时,cAMP-Crp 系统被激活,从而减少 ROS 的产生和氧化应激,并促进 DNA 修复,这些变化有助于降低大肠杆菌的氧化应激和基因突变率,促进敏感菌株向耐药状态的过渡。

cAMP 水平的降低增加了分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium* sp.)对抗生素的敏感性。结核分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium tuberculosis*)中预测至少有 15 个编码 AC 的基因^[38],这使得结核分枝杆菌可以通过使用 cAMP 作为第二信使来整合多种不同的信号和下游的细胞反应。例如,结核分枝杆菌中编码 AC 的基因 *Rv3645/macE* 缺失后,由于 cAMP 水平的降低,包括 Mt-Pat 在内的多个 cAMP 效应因子的活性也随之降低,从而增加脂肪酸的摄取、分解代谢及三羧酸氧化代谢,同时降低电子传递链的活性。这种紊乱可能最终导致氧化还原失衡、膜电位紊乱及生长电位降低,从而使结核分枝杆菌对抗生素的敏感性增加^[39]。然而,在耻垢分枝杆菌(*Mycobacterium smegmatis*) mc2155 中,*Rv1339* 基因编码一种 PDE,其重组表达使 cAMP 水平下降了约 66.7% 导致了上百个基因表达的改变、生物能受损和肽聚糖生物合成中断,从而致使其对靶向细胞壁合成的抗菌药物(如乙胺丁醇、D-环丝氨酸和万古霉素)的耐受性降低^[40]。

此外,在高渗透压条件下,大肠杆菌可以通过增加细胞内的 cAMP 水平来应对渗透压的变化^[41]。在霍乱沙门氏菌(*Salmonella choleraesuis*)中,*crp* 突变后可能影响了细胞壁的组成或结构,从而改变细菌细胞的通透性,并增强细菌对低 pH 值和胆盐的抗性^[42]。

3.2 cAMP 在细菌群体竞争中的作用

除应对非生物性环境胁迫外,细菌与细菌之间也面临着激烈的生存竞争。在这一过程中,cAMP 对细菌在群体中的生长、竞争和定殖适应性发挥了重要作用。

群体感应是细菌群体中的一种依赖细胞密度的细菌通信系统,细菌通过向胞外分泌自诱导信号分子并对其感应来判断菌群密度和周围环境变化,当菌群数达到一定的数量后,会启

动一系列相应基因的表达调节,以调节菌体的群体行为^[43]。在霍乱弧菌(*Vibrio cholerae*)生存环境的变化过程中,群体感应起着关键作用^[44]。cAMP 受体蛋白 Crp 可以通过激活霍乱弧菌自诱导物 1 (cholera autoinducer 1, CAI-1)的生物合成来增强群体感应^[45], CAI-1 是一种关键的信号分子,能够激活 HapR 蛋白^[46]。在霍乱弧菌中, HapR 调控约 100 个基因的表达,在提高其自然转化能力、抑制毒力基因表达及逃离宿主肠道黏膜等多种“群体行为”中发挥重要作用^[47]。Crp 作为一种群体感应激活剂,能够上调 HapR 的表达,进而抑制霍乱弧菌的毒力,使霍乱弧菌整合群体感应和 cAMP 信号传导,以控制相关基因的表达^[48]。此外, Crp 还能直接抑制跨膜调控因子 TcpP/H 的转录,这是激活霍乱毒素基因表达所需的关键因子,因此, Crp 对霍乱弧菌的毒力有负向调控作用^[49]。

此外, cAMP 还可以通过促进吡啶合成来抑制铜绿假单胞菌中 N-酰基高丝氨酸内酯调节的脓青素的生成^[50],从而有利于大肠杆菌在含有铜绿假单胞菌的混合生物膜和浮游种群混合培养中的生长^[51]。在鼠伤寒沙门氏菌(*Salmonella typhimurium*)中, cAMP-Crp 可以通过激活基因 *sdiA* 的转录^[52],检测其他物种产生的特定物质 N-酰基高丝氨酸内酯^[53],从而帮助鼠伤寒沙门氏菌在肠道中的生长^[54-55]。

3.3 cAMP 在细菌生物膜调控中的作用

生物膜泛指微生物附着于接触表面,通过分泌多糖、脂质、蛋白质、多肽和胞外 DNA 等组成细胞外聚合物基质(extracellular polymeric substrates, EPS),并将自身包裹在其中的一种群落聚集体^[56]。生物膜具有高度的空间异质性、时间变化性及能够通过分泌 EPS 来改变细菌生存环境的物理和化学条件,以帮助其适应不同的环境。

在大肠杆菌、黏质沙雷氏菌(*Serratia marcescens*)、肺炎克雷伯菌(*Klebsiella pneumoniae*)等肠杆菌科中, cAMP-Crp 复合体能够通过调节鞭毛或菌毛的合成来控制生物膜的形成^[57-59]。在大肠杆菌中, cAMP-Crp 复合体在生物膜形成的调控中发挥着重要的辅助作用^[60]: (1) cAMP-Crp 能够介导卷曲纤维的合成。卷曲菌毛作为细胞外基质的一部分,参与细菌到宿主细胞表面的黏附,以启动生物膜的形成^[61]。而 cAMP-Crp 可以直接激活表达卷曲纤维合成的主要调控因子 CsgD 的转录,从而促进生物膜的形成^[62]。(2) cAMP-Crp 调控鞭毛的生物合成。在大肠杆菌的生物膜形成过程中,鞭毛作为一种机械感觉器,感知固体表面信号并驱动初始附着^[63]。大肠杆菌中鞭毛的生物合成涉及大约 50 个基因簇,这些基因簇由主运动复合体 FlhDC 控制^[64]。而 cAMP-Crp 能够正向调控 *flhDC* 的转录,从而调控鞭毛的生物合成及生物膜的形成^[59]。(3) cAMP-Crp 直接抑制了 *rpoS* 转录^[65-66]。在大肠杆菌形成生物膜的过程中, *rpoS* 突变体能够产生一种细胞外因子,在指数生长阶段促进生物膜的产生,表明 RpoS 可能对生物膜的形成具有抑制作用^[67]。因此, cAMP-Crp 通过抑制 *rpoS* 转录来促进生物膜的形成。

在肺炎克雷伯菌中, 3 型菌毛能够引导细菌开始聚集并形成生物膜,是生物膜成熟和维持其结构完整性的关键因素^[68]。然而, Crp 能够通过直接结合到一种位于 1 型和 3 型菌毛基因簇中的假定蛋白 KP1_4563 的启动子区域来对其进行负调控,进而调控 3 型菌毛的功能、促进生物膜的形成^[69]。鼠伤寒沙门氏菌(*Salmonella typhimurium*)中, cAMP-Crp 可以直接促进生物膜相关基因 *yihU*、*yshA* 操纵子的转录,从而激活其调控的生物膜发育,支持细菌在胆囊中的定殖^[70]。在铜绿假单胞菌中, cAMP-Vfr

复合体也能够刺激生物膜诱导途径, 从而促进生物膜的形成^[71]。

4 cAMP 调节细菌毒力

除了对细菌应对环境胁迫的影响外, cAMP 及其受体蛋白还可以直接对细菌毒力产生影响, 主要表现为上调或下调毒力相关基因的表达。cAMP 也可以通过调控细菌蛋白酶、调节细菌内毒素合成等途径来影响细菌毒力。比如 cAMP 参与调控的细菌生物膜, 不仅与细菌的适应性有关, 也与毒力密切相关^[57-59]。下文将详细介绍不同细菌中 cAMP 及其受体蛋白对细菌毒力的影响(表 2)。

4.1 肺炎克雷伯菌

在肺炎克雷伯菌中, cAMP-Crp 复合物主要通过调控菌毛及荚膜多糖(capsular polysaccharide, CPS)等一些重要毒力因子的表达量从而正向影响细菌的毒力。肺炎克雷伯菌主要通过其 1 型和 3 型菌毛黏附在宿主细胞或细胞外基质上^[91]。这两类菌毛作为尿路感染的毒力因子, 能够促进生物膜形成的启动^[68]。肺炎克雷伯菌中的 KP1_4563 基因位于 1 型和 3 型菌毛基因簇中, 编码一个假定蛋白, Crp 的识别基序位于其启动子区域。有研究表明, KP1_4563 的缺失增强了细菌的黏附能力, Crp 能够通过直接结合到其启动子区域来负调控 KP1_4563 的转录, 而 KP1_4563 以目前未知的方式负调控 3 型菌毛的功能, Crp 在这个过程中间接地正向调节了细菌的毒力^[69]。Crp 还能够正向调控 *allS* 基因的转录, AllS 蛋白能够利用肺炎克雷伯菌的毒力因子之一的尿囊素。有研究在 *allS* 启动子区域发现了 Crp 的特异性 DNA 识别序列, Crp 可能通过直接与 *allS* 启动子的上游结合, 从而促进 *allS* 基因的转录, 导致肺炎克雷伯菌毒力的增强^[73]。

CPS 作为肺炎克雷伯菌的主要毒力因子之一,

可以帮助细菌逃离宿主的免疫清除并促进感染^[92]。研究发现, Crp 可以抑制 CPS 的生物合成^[93]。Crp 结合位点位于 *rcsA* 的启动子区域, 该区域编码一个 CPS 转录激活因子, cAMP-Crp 可以直接调控 CPS 生物合成基因的转录。虽然 Δcrp 突变株可以产生更多的 CPS, 但对小鼠的致死性减弱。 Δcrp 突变株中虽然 CPS 产量提高但并不能够平衡因为 *crp* 缺失而导致的其他细菌毒力的降低^[93]。

葡萄糖水平的增加可以减少细胞内第二信使 cAMP 的产生, 并使 cAMP-Crp 信号通路部分失活, 进而影响细菌的毒力^[17,94]。临床研究显示, 糖尿病合并肺炎克雷伯菌引起肝脓肿的患者, 脓毒症和侵袭性感染的发生率高于非糖尿病患者, 并且住院时间也相对延长^[95]。高浓度葡萄糖条件下, 肺炎克雷伯菌会增强负责合成 CPS 的基因 *galF*、*wzi* 和 *manC* 的表达, 并促进调控细菌黏附能力的外膜蛋白 RmpA 和 OmpA 的转录, RmpA 作为肺炎克雷伯菌中重要的毒力因子, 能够促进荚膜的产生, 从而形成高黏液表型^[74]。这些变化均会导致菌株的毒力增强, 从而增加其致病性^[96]。

4.2 结核分枝杆菌

结核分枝杆菌在宿主体内的生存和繁殖依赖于其感知和响应动态宿主微环境变化的能力。cAMP 作为一种重要的第二信使, 不仅可以协助结核分枝杆菌感知宿主微环境的变化, 还调节细菌的生理和代谢活动, 使其能够适应不同的环境条件^[65,97], 从而增强其毒力。研究发现, 结核分枝杆菌能够通过产生过量的 cAMP 来抑制宿主免疫细胞产生的损伤^[98]。其 AC 能够产生过量 cAMP, 导致巨噬细胞内 cAMP 水平升高^[99], 而高水平的 cAMP 对巨噬细胞具有毒性作用, 可以抑制其吞噬功能甚至使细胞死亡, 从而有利于结核分枝杆菌在宿主体内存活和扩散。

表 2 cAMP-Crp/Crp 在不同细菌中调节毒力的方式

Table 2 cAMP-Crp/Crp regulates virulence in various bacterial species

细菌 Bacterium	cAMP-Crp/Crp 调控的蛋白/基因 cAMP-Crp/Crp regulated proteins/genes	影响的生理活动/毒力因子 Affected physiological activities/virulence factors	调控毒力 Direction of regulation	参考文献 Reference
肺炎克雷伯菌 <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	负调控 KP1_4563 的转录 Negatively regulate the transcription of KP1_4563	菌毛 Pilus	正向 Positive	[69,72]
	正向调控 <i>allS</i> 的转录 Positively regulate the transcription of <i>allS</i>	尿囊素 Allantoin	正向 Positive	[73]
	增强基因 <i>galF</i> 、 <i>wzi</i> 和 <i>manC</i> 的表达、促进外膜蛋白 RmpA 和 OmpA 的表达 Enhance the expression of genes <i>galF</i> , <i>wzi</i> , and <i>manC</i> , and promote the expression of outer membrane proteins RmpA and OmpA	荚膜 Capsule	正向 Positive	[74]
	促进 RpfA 的表达 Promote the expression of RpfA protein	休眠状态的重新激活 Reactivation of dormancy	正向 Positive	[75]
结核分枝杆菌 <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	正向调控 <i>serC</i> 、 <i>whiBI</i> 的表达 Positively regulate the expression of <i>serC</i> and <i>whiBI</i>	生长状态 Growth state	正向 Positive	[76-77]
	与 FrdA 的上游区域结合 Binding to the upstream region of FrdA	琥珀酸代谢 Succinate cycle	正向 Positive	[78]
	调控 HilD 的表达 Regulation of the hilD expression	III 型分泌系统 Type III secretion system	正向 Positive	[79]
沙门氏菌 <i>Salmonella</i>	调控质粒中的 <i>spv</i> 操纵子的表达 Regulation of <i>spv</i> operon expression in plasmids	鞭毛 Flagellum	正向 Positive	[80]
	调控 EIIA ^{Ntr} 的表达 Regulation of EIIA ^{Ntr} expression	碳源利用 Carbon source utilization	正向 Positive	[81]
	调控 Pla 蛋白酶的表达 Regulation of Pla protease expression	III 型分泌系统 Type III secretion system	正向 Positive	[82]
耶尔森氏菌 <i>Yersinia</i>	调控 CsrB 和 CsrC 的合成 Regulating the synthesis of CsrB and CsrC	毒力因子表达 Expression of virulence factors	正向 Positive	[83]
	激活 <i>aroX</i> 和 NRPS 操纵子的转录 Activating transcription of <i>aroX</i> and NRPS operons	TV 细胞毒素 TV cytotoxin	正向 Positive	[84]
产肠毒素大肠杆菌 Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>	调控分泌系统、肠毒素基因表达 Regulation of secretion system and enterotoxin gene expression	黏附性 Adhesion	正向 Positive	[85-86]
铜绿假单胞菌 <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	调控 <i>jasR</i> 、ChP 系统等多个基因的转录 Regulate the transcription of multiple genes, such as <i>jasR</i> and ChP system	运动性 Motility	正向 Positive	[87-89]
创伤弧菌 <i>Vibrio vulnificus</i>	影响多种毒力表型 Affecting multiple virulence phenotypes	荚膜、运动性和黏附性 Capsule, motility and adhesion	双重 Bidirectional	[90]

Crp 是结核分枝杆菌 3 个 cAMP 结合效应蛋白中唯一与其他菌株具有同源性的蛋白(表 1)^[100], 调控着结核分枝杆菌中至少 100 个基因, 是一种

与毒力相关的全局调控因子^[101]。研究发现, 相较于未缺失的菌株, 缺失了 *crp* 基因的结核分枝杆菌在小鼠模型和巨噬细胞中的生长表现显示

出明显的生长受损现象^[102-103]。Crp 可以直接调控结核分枝杆菌中一些重要基因的表达。例如, Crp 可以促进编码复苏促进因子 RpfA 的表达, 其在休眠结核分枝杆菌培养物的重新激活中发挥作用^[75]。Crp 还上调编码磷酸丝氨酸转氨酶的基因 *serC* 的表达^[76], 丝氨酸生物合成缺陷会导致结核分枝杆菌的生长减缓^[102]。Crp 被证明可以直接正向调控 *whiBI* 的表达^[77], *whiBI* 编码具有控制发育过程功能的 wbl 家族蛋白质^[104], 从而调节分枝杆菌的正常生长。此外, Crp 能够与富马酸还原酶复合物 FrdA 的上游区域结合, 这表明 Crp 参与了结核分枝杆菌中琥珀酸代谢的调节, 从而影响其正常功能^[78]。

PhoP 作为一种 DNA 结合转录因子, 可以影响毒力因子的表达, 对结核分枝杆菌毒力产生重要影响^[105-106]。研究发现, 结核分枝杆菌中受 Crp 调控或相互作用的相关基因, 均受到 PhoP 的调控, 磷酸化的 PhoP 促进了 Crp 在目标基因的启动子上的定位^[106]。此外, 结核分枝杆菌的乙酰化水平对其毒力和生长表型均有显著影响^[107]。在感染巨噬细胞前后, cAMP 浓度对 Crp 乙酰化的调控可能会直接影响 Crp 与 DNA 的相互作用; 乙酰化作用于 Crp 的 C 端 DNA 结合域内保守的第 193 位赖氨酸, 并通过乙酰磷酸酯进行调节; 结核分枝杆菌通过增加 Crp 的表达以及 Crp 第 193 位赖氨酸的可逆乙酰化来促进结核分枝杆菌在宿主体内的生存^[108]。

4.3 沙门氏菌

不同种沙门氏菌中, cAMP 及其受体蛋白会对细菌毒力产生不同程度的正向促进作用。在霍乱沙门氏菌中, Δcrp 突变株入侵肠上皮细胞的能力显著降低^[42]。其毒力决定因素之一是分泌功能岛 1 (SPI-1) 编码的 III 型分泌系统 (T3SS)^[109]。该系统分泌的效应蛋白 SopB 和 SipB 能够诱导巨噬细胞凋亡^[110]。霍乱沙门氏菌中 cAMP-Crp

复合体能够通过抑制毒力调控因子 HilD 的表达来下调 SPI-1 的表达^[79], 并影响 SPI-1 编码的 T3SS 的分泌功能, 导致效应蛋白 SopB 和 SipB 无法正常分泌^[111], 进而影响其侵袭宿主肠上皮细胞的能力。虽然 SPI-1 对沙门氏菌感染至关重要, 但其表达所需的高能量成本会减缓细菌的生长速率^[112]。因此, cAMP-Crp 对 SPI-1 相关基因表达的调控整体上有助于提高细菌的适应度和生存能力。

在鼠伤寒沙门氏菌中, cAMP 合成酶和受体蛋白缺陷突变株的毒力同样显著减弱, 包括无法形成鞭毛导致运动性缺陷^[113]、无法从小鼠肠道传播至淋巴结和外周器官^[47,114], 并使位于鼠伤寒沙门氏菌毒力质粒中的 *spv* 操纵子失活, 导致毒力降低^[80]。研究表明, 感染 Δcrp 突变株的鼠伤寒沙门氏菌后, 其宿主细胞凋亡数量、半胱氨酸蛋白酶活性、乳酸水平、己糖激酶和 ATP 水平均发生显著变化, 表明 Crp 可能通过增强巨噬细胞的糖酵解从而诱导自身死亡^[115]。Crp 还可以通过增加 EIIA^{Ntr} (一种与毒力有关的氮代谢 PTS 成分) 的表达, 使鼠伤寒沙门氏菌能够更有效地利用碳源, 进而对毒力产生影响^[81]。

4.4 耶尔森氏菌

cAMP 受体蛋白 (Crp) 同样是鼠疫耶尔森氏菌 (*Yersinia pestis*) 的重要转录调控因子, 是其毒力发挥所必需的^[116]。在鼠疫耶尔森氏菌中, *crp* 的缺失会影响至少 6% 基因的转录, 涉及参与碳源代谢和毒力等多个方面, 在小鼠口服和皮下感染鼠疫耶尔森氏菌的过程中, *crp* 的缺失导致其毒力的显著降低^[117]。

RovA 和 Crp 均为调节鼠疫耶尔森氏菌生物膜和毒力相关基因表达所必需的毒力调节因子。双组分调节系统 PhoP/PhoQ 是鼠疫耶尔森氏菌产生生物膜所必需的^[118], 并且在感染过程中对细菌在巨噬细胞中的胞内生存具有至关重要

要的作用^[119]。PhoP/PhoQ 能够对 Crp 起调控作用^[120],其中 PhoP 识别 *crp* 和 *cyaA* 的启动子区域,以刺激鼠疫耶尔森氏菌中的毒力相关基因。PhoP 能够直接抑制 *rovA* 的转录^[121],而 RovA 能够间接抑制 *crp* 和 *phoP* 的转录^[122]。由 PhoP、Crp 和 RovA 介导的全局调控通路对鼠疫耶尔森氏菌感染过程中的毒力发挥产生重要影响。Crp 还可以调节 T3SS 操纵子 Pla 蛋白酶的表达^[82],从而可能直接影响腺鼠疫和肺鼠疫的致病过程^[123-124]。

此外,耶尔森氏菌的毒力级联调控与 cAMP-Crp 碳分解代谢物抑制系统之间存在联系。CsrC 在高氨基酸/肽浓度的培养基中表达量较高,但在以葡萄糖为主要碳源的培养基中其表达受到抑制^[125]。研究发现,Crp 能够负调控 CsrB 和 CsrC 两种 Csr RNAs 的合成^[83]。其中,CsrC 水平的降低能够导致毒力调节因子 RovA 表达的下调^[83]。耶尔森氏菌通过这种方式能够将其营养状况与毒力联系起来,从而能够调整其在感染过程中的毒力并提高自身的适应性。

4.5 其他细菌

产酸克雷伯菌(*Klebsiella oxytoca*)是人类肠道致病菌,其中某些产毒素菌株能够分泌非核糖体肽硫氨酸(tilivalline, TV)细胞毒素。TV 可引起出血性结肠炎^[126],其生物合成是由蛋白 AroX 和操纵子 NRPS 编码的酶驱动的^[126]。研究发现,Crp 可以直接激活 *aroX* 和 NRPS 操纵子的转录,由于 TV 产生的显著减少,*crp* 的缺失能够降低产酸克雷伯菌对 HeLa 细胞的细胞毒性^[84]。

在鱼爱德华氏菌(*Edwardsiella piscicida*)中,*crp* 缺失突变体由于缺乏鞭毛合成而表现出运动性的显著降低,削弱了逃避宿主免疫清除的能力,毒力显著减弱^[127]。

产肠毒素大肠杆菌(enterotoxigenic *E. coli*, ETEC)是人类和农场动物腹泻最常见的病原之

一,具有利用外源 cAMP 的能力^[128-129]。研究表明,cAMP-Crp 复合物可以调控 ETEC 的分泌系统^[130],并协调参与肠毒素基因表达的调节级联反应^[85,131]。cAMP 还能够调控细菌黏附相关基因,促进 ETEC 黏附于宿主细胞^[86,132]。

在铜绿假单胞菌中,鞭毛作为机械传感器,能够直接感知固体表面信号,刺激 cAMP 的合成^[133]。铜绿假单胞菌的毒力,特别是急性毒力,对细菌细胞内 cAMP 含量非常敏感。高水平的 cAMP 可以显著增加 *jasR*、ChP 系统等多个基因的转录,从而正向促进铜绿假单胞菌的毒力^[87-89,134-135]。

在创伤弧菌(*Vibrio vulnificus*)中,Crp 对不同毒力性状发挥着双重调控作用。*crp* 基因的突变导致多种毒力表型的显著下调,抑制了细菌的生长、使荚膜产量减少、运动性和对宿主细胞的黏附性也显著下降。但 Δcrp 突变体导致了 HeLa 细胞的细胞骨架重排,标志着 RtxA1 毒素的活性提高^[90]。

5 总结与展望

综上所述,第二信使分子 cAMP 在细菌中普遍存在,通过与其受体蛋白结合,广泛调节细菌生理活动和应激反应。根据现有报道,cAMP-Crp 主要通过影响代谢活动和全局抗逆调节因子 RpoS 的表达调控细菌应激反应,并可调节群体感应和生物膜形成影响细菌群体竞争性和环境适应能力^[136]。

cAMP-Crp 复合体或 Crp 蛋白对病原菌毒力的调节具有复杂性。不同细菌中 Crp 影响毒力的靶向分子呈现出多样性(表 2),而 Crp 对同一细菌中的不同毒力因子具有双重调控作用^[90,93]。比如在肺炎克雷伯菌中 Crp 抑制 CPS 的形成,但可能促进其他毒力因子的表达^[93]。这降低了现有研究对后续 cAMP-Crp 与细菌毒力相关探究的借鉴意义,呼吁后续研究重视 cAMP-Crp

在不同细菌与不同毒力类型中调节的特异性。

细菌代谢可能是细菌毒力与耐药性关系研究的切入点。毒力是细菌特异表达的产物，有助于突破宿主的防御机制，耐药性则有利于细菌抵抗抗生素而存活，同时细菌耐药机制可能会使细菌的毒力发生改变^[137]，并且大多数情况下耐药性增强通常与细菌毒力下降和适应性降低有关^[138]，但细菌毒力与耐药性调节之间的详细分子机制仍有待探究。我们尝试通过 cAMP-Crp 信号建立细菌毒力与耐药性的关系，但 cAMP-Crp 调控缺陷会赋予细菌对多种抗生素抵抗力的增强^[34]，而促进分枝杆菌对抗菌剂的敏感性^[39-40]，并且 cAMP-Crp 水平对细菌毒力的影响趋势并不一致(表 2)。同时回顾细菌代谢在 cAMP-Crp 系统与抗生素耐受性关系中的作用^[13,34-36]，这似乎提示细菌代谢可能是细菌毒力与抗生素耐药性之间调节的纽带，而更具体的毒力与耐药性之间的关系可能会因为细菌和毒力类型的不同存在差异。

cAMP 感知外界信号的机制尚不十分清楚。目前，cAMP 响应碳源变化的上下游分子机制研究较为深入^[13,27,30]，而 cAMP-Crp 参与应激反应的探究一般围绕 Crp 下游作用靶标进行，同时不同病原菌中 cAMP-Crp 可以通过下游靶标影响细菌毒力的结论是殷实的(表 2)。但 cAMP 如何感知抗生素等外界应激压力，以及在宿主与环境中的哪些信号的刺激下会特异性地调控某些毒力因素的表达仍是未知，因此，cAMP-Crp 调控通路上游途径可能成为 cAMP 后续研究的关注点。

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