

## 双组分系统调控肺炎克雷伯菌碳青霉烯耐药机制的研究进展

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**【摘要】** 碳青霉烯类耐药肺炎克雷伯菌(CRKP)使感染患者的病死率居高不下。如何应对CRKP是临床亟待解决的问题,对CRKP开展耐药性机制研究势在必行。而双组分系统(TCSs)与多种细菌耐药性的形成有关,故TCSs可望成为CRKP的重要治疗靶点。因此,本文从肺炎克雷伯菌对碳青霉烯类耐药的常见机制、TCSs的耐药研究进展以及肺炎克雷伯菌与TCSs的关系等方面,对TCSs调控肺炎克雷伯菌对碳青霉烯耐药的机制进行综述,以期对日后的研究提供思路,为临床诊疗提供参考依据。

**【关键词】** 肺炎克雷伯菌; 碳青霉烯耐药; 双组分系统; 研究进展

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### Research progress on the mechanism of two-component systems in regulating carbapenem resistance of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

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**【Abstract】** Carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (CRKP) leads to high mortality of infected patients. How to deal with CRKP is an urgent problem in clinical practice, and it is imperative to carry out research on carbapenem resistance mechanism of CRKP. The two-component systems (TCSs) are associated with the development of drug resistance in a variety of bacteria, and TCSs were expected to be important therapeutic targets for CRKP. Therefore, this article reviewed the mechanisms of TCSs in the regulation of CRKP from the following several aspects: common mechanisms of carbapenem resistance of CRKP, research progress in drug resistance of TCSs, relationships between *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and TCSs, and so on. It may provide some research ideas for future research and the references for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

**【Key words】** *Klebsiella pneumoniae*; Carbapenem resistance; Two-component system; Research progress

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根据2020年中国细菌耐药监测网(China Antimicrobial Surveillance Network, CHINET)发布的数据显示,大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌(*Klebsiella pneumoniae*, KP)和铜绿假单胞菌一直是位于我国临床分离革兰阴性病原菌的前3位。有研究显示,急诊社区发生血流感染的病原菌以肠杆菌科大肠埃希菌和KP为主,且对临床常见抗菌药物耐药率呈增加趋势<sup>[1-2]</sup>。KP引起的耐药性问题日趋严重<sup>[3-4]</sup>。在我国临床分离的菌株中,碳青霉烯耐药肺炎克雷伯菌(carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, CRKP)的检出率逐年增加<sup>[5]</sup>。CHINET最新发布的数据也显示,尽管2019至2020年耐亚胺培南KP的检出率虽略有下降,但仍可高达23.3%。而且,CRKP在我国重症监护病房(intensive care unit, ICU)中的检出率远高于其他病区,导致ICU感染患者的病死率高达50%以上<sup>[6]</sup>。如何有效应对CRKP感染是重症医学科当前亟待解决的重大问题之一,因此,开展CRKP耐药机制的研究势在必行。而在细菌和酵母细胞中存在双组分信号系统

(two-component systems, TCSs), TCSs是一种跨膜信号转导系统,与多种细菌耐药性的形成密切相关。本文就TCSs在调控KP碳青霉烯耐药中的作用机制进行综述,以期对日后抗菌药物作用机制的研究提供思路,也为临床诊疗提供参考依据。

### 1 KP碳青霉烯耐药的常见机制

KP是临床上常见的条件致病菌,属于肠杆菌科克雷伯菌属,为革兰阴性兼性厌氧菌。显微镜下观察显示,KP呈短棒状杆菌,表面有较厚的荚膜,具有O抗原和K抗原(即菌体抗原和荚膜抗原),后者常见分型。近年来,由于抗菌药物的大量不规范使用以及抗菌药物的选择性压力,细菌耐药性的问题日益突出。现有研究显示,细菌对抗菌药物的耐药机制主要有以下几个方面:①通过产生药物灭活酶和化学修饰抗菌药物分子两个途径使抗菌药物分子失活;②通过形成生物被膜、膜孔蛋白缺失、增强外排泵的作用使细菌细胞内抗菌药物浓度降低;③产生基因变异使抗

菌药物靶位点突变或对抗菌药物靶点进行修饰;④存在基因盒-整合子系统,使耐药基因在细菌之间水平传播。特别值得指出的是,最近来,美国麻省理工学院的研究人员发现,参与代谢的基因发生突变也能帮助细菌逃避几种不同抗菌药物,从而产生耐药<sup>[7-8]</sup>。由此可见KP的耐药机制极其复杂。Tsai等<sup>[9]</sup>的研究发现,在缺失KP的膜孔蛋白后,KP对多种头孢菌素由敏感变为了耐药,证明KP可通过降低细胞膜对抗菌药物分子的通透性,从而使进入细菌细胞内的抗菌药物浓度下降。有研究显示,喹诺酮类药物的作用靶点主要为DNA解旋酶和拓扑异构酶IV。而KP可通过编码Qmr蛋白,并与上述2个酶结合,从而使喹诺酮类药物无法发挥作用<sup>[10]</sup>。华南农业大学研究团队于2015年发现,黏菌素的耐药基因mcr-1可以通过质粒介导传播<sup>[11]</sup>。此后,也有研究证实,mcr-1基因亦可被KP携带并传播<sup>[12]</sup>。在众多的耐药机制中,通过合成水解抗菌药物的酶从而使抗菌药物失活导致耐药这一机制在KP中最为普遍。其中,CRKP主要的耐药机制是产碳青霉烯酶。按Ambler分类可将β-内酰胺酶分为A、B、C、D类。A类是以丝氨酸残基为活性位点,包括KP碳青霉烯酶(*Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemases, KPC)、CTX-M、SHV1、TEM1等;B类为金属酶,是以金属离子新德里β-内酰胺酶为活性位点;C类为头孢菌素酶,也是以丝氨酸残基为活性位点;D类为青霉素酶。其中,A、B、D类酶属于碳青霉烯酶。我国CRKP对碳青霉烯类抗菌药物耐药的主要机制是产KPC。2001年,研究人员在卡莱罗纳北部首次发现产KPC的CRKP<sup>[13]</sup>。目前一般将KPC分为19种,其中以KPC-2最为常见。在临床上菌株中blaKPC-2基因的检出率远高于blaOXA、blaNDM和blaIMP等其他类型<sup>[14-15]</sup>。blaKPC通常由IncFIIK质粒携带,位于一个复合型转座子中。在欧美地区,这个复合型转座子的类型主要为Tn4401。在这个转座子上,可插入不同的革兰阴性菌质粒,使得blaKPC-2基因迅速扩散<sup>[16-17]</sup>;而在我国,blaKPC-2基因主要位于Tn1721上<sup>[18]</sup>。目前对于blaKPC-2的转录调控主要以Tn4401为模型,集中在启动子的活性上。但其如何调控及Tn1721是否存在类似的启动子序列或顺势作用元件仍需进一步研究。

## 2 TCSs

原核生物的基本特征之一就是绝大多数都会对自身进行调节以适应周围环境的变化。在这个过程中,TCSs通过介导原核生物体内各种生理途径适应环境、感应体内外变化,从而在调控细菌耐药、细胞运动、基因遗传、释放毒素、物质合成等方面发挥重要的作用<sup>[19]</sup>。细菌常见的TCSs有PhoPQ、CpxAR、PrrAB、RstAB、BmfSR、EraRS、ParRS、CprRS、PmrAB、CarSR等。

**2.1 TCSs的基本结构:**TCSs一般都高度保守。典型的TCSs主要由两部分构成,包括与膜结合的组氨酸激酶(histidine kinase, HK)和胞质内的反应调节蛋白(response regulator protein, RR)。HK位于细胞膜上,是一种跨膜蛋白,它常有2个功能域,即组氨酸激酶样酶结构域(histidine

kinase-like adenosine triphosphate domain, HATPase\_c)和组氨酸激酶结构域(histidine kinases domain, HisKA)。RR则位于细胞内。TCSs经典的信号转导途径通常包括信号输入、HK自身磷酸化、RR磷酸化、信号输出等环节。当外界信号作用于HK时,HATPase\_c结构域就会被激活,从而结合并水解三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)为二磷酸腺苷(adenosine diphosphate, ADP),然后将ATP的磷酸基团转移到HisKA保守的组氨酸位点上,使其发生自身磷酸化。因此,亦有学者根据这一信号转导过程将HK上述的两个功能域分别称为组氨酸磷酸转移域和ATP结合域。磷酸化后的HK随后将磷酸基团转移到同源的RR上,RR感知到磷酸化信号后,可通过效应结构域直接或间接作用于下游结构域的顺式反应元件,进而调控多种基因表达以调节细胞的功能<sup>[20-21]</sup>。然而,目前关于与HK直接作用配体的研究尚不充分,加上除经典信号转导途径外,部分TCSs最初的受体分子并不是HK,因此,关于HK对信号的感应、催化以及对下游的调控等问题仍需深入研究。

**2.2 TCSs介导细菌耐药的常见机制:**TCSs主要通过参与生物膜的形成和调节、修饰细胞膜结构、调控耐药基因的表达及对特殊活性物质合成与代谢的调控等方面来介导细菌耐药性的产生<sup>[22-25]</sup>。Dieppo等<sup>[26]</sup>发现,在锌、镉、钴等金属离子存在的环境下,CzcRS中的调控蛋白CzcR会激活czcCBA基因编码外排泵,使金属离子从胞内泵出,同时会抑制膜孔蛋白基因oprD的表达,阻止碳青霉烯类抗菌药物进入细胞,从而对碳青霉烯类药物产生耐药。此外,有研究显示,敲除了KP cpxAR后,其对头孢吡肟和氯霉素的敏感性显著升高,但其分子机制尚未明确<sup>[27]</sup>。dcuR、resB、yehT是编码TCSs反应调节因子的重要基因。国外学者通过多拷贝克隆载体过度表达dcuR、resB以及yehT基因,提高了碳青霉烯类药物对大肠埃希菌K-12的最小抑菌浓度(minimal inhibitory concentration, MIC)<sup>[28-30]</sup>。相反,敲除了上述基因后厄他培南对大肠埃希菌的MIC则有所下降。提示DcuS/DcuR、ResC/ResB和YehU/Yeh TTCSs中的基因突变可能在碳青霉烯类耐药中起到相当重要的作用。Schurrer等<sup>[31]</sup>研究发现,ATP结合盒(ATP-binding cassette, ABC)转运体可提高铜绿假单胞菌对四环素的抗性。而PhoPQ则参与调节ABC转运体的PA4456-4452操纵子,在Mg<sup>2+</sup>浓度较低的情况下,PhoPQ可感受周围环境的改变使表达产物增加。该产物会对ABC转运体系统产生负调控效果,进而使铜绿假单胞菌对四环素的敏感性增加。

## 3 KP与TCSs的联系

KP存在多种TCSs,它们发挥着重要的作用。如PhoPQ可通过激活pmrHFIJKLM操纵子的表达、L-氨基阿拉伯糖的合成以及mgrB的插入使KP产生多黏菌素抵抗<sup>[32-34]</sup>;CpxAR能感知细胞外的pH值、膜成分、调节细胞包膜蛋白折叠和蛋白质降解,从而影响KP对氯霉素、头孢吡肟等抗菌药物的活性<sup>[27,35]</sup>;QseCB参与了鞭毛和运动基因的调节<sup>[36]</sup>;PmrAB是脂多糖修饰基因的调节因子。Cannatelli

等<sup>[37]</sup>研究发现,低剂量的黏菌素暴露可诱导 PmrB 感受器激酶的突变,增强 pmrA 和 pmrK 的转录,从而影响脂多糖修饰,产生黏菌素耐药;ResCB 参与荚膜多糖的合成,影响 III 型分泌系统,调节主要菌毛蛋白 MrkA 的产生,提高病原菌对低 pH 值的耐受<sup>[38]</sup>;CusS/CusR 则通过 Cu<sup>2+</sup> 的诱导调节铜感应外排系统 (cusCFBARS 操纵子) 的表达,进而影响细菌对抗菌药物的敏感性。此外, CusS/CusR 还能调节细菌对银离子的耐受性<sup>[39-41]</sup>。EnvZ/OmpR 可感受渗透信号、调节环鸟苷二磷酸的信号通路和 III 型菌毛及生物膜的形成<sup>[42-43]</sup>。CrrAB 参与了多黏菌素抗性形成<sup>[44]</sup>。KP 在有氧生长过程中可利用硝酸盐和亚硝酸盐作为唯一的氮源,同化硝酸盐和亚硝酸盐还原酶从而将亚硝酸盐、硝酸盐转化为铵。NarXL 在硝酸盐和亚硝酸盐还原酶合成中的起重要作用<sup>[45-46]</sup>。UhpBA 可调控磷酸己糖转运蛋白基因 uhpT 的表达<sup>[47-48]</sup>。GlnLG 在谷氨酸代谢中发挥着重要作用<sup>[49-50]</sup>。但 TCSs 中的膜蛋白如何感知环境变化并将信号转移,以及胞内蛋白又如何响应尚缺乏深入研究。

#### 4 TCSs 可望成为控制细菌耐药的新靶标

TCSs 在调节革兰阴性病原体药物灭活酶的形成、细胞膜的形成、蛋白折叠和降解、外排泵以及脂多糖的修饰等方面发挥着重要作用。尽管 TCSs 非常复杂,但仍可望成为控制细菌耐药的新靶标。首先,细菌各个 TCSs 间具有结构和功能高度的同源性、相似性。因此对于一种特定细菌有效的化合物,对其他细菌也极有可能有效<sup>[51]</sup>。其次, TCSs 可调节细胞中的多种重要功能,所以通过调节 TCSs 就容易产生全局效应,起到抑制或杀灭细菌的作用,而不仅针对某一个下游通路,但产生耐药性的风险也大大降低。最后,许多病原菌的耐药基因直接或间接受 TCSs 调控,针对 TCSs 的靶向药物可能会是抗菌药物的有效补充。除关注药物的有效性外,药物的不良反应亦不可忽视。而 TCSs 靶向药物主要是基于细菌的组氨酸信号转导系统,这与真核生物的丝氨酸/苏氨酸信号系统有相当大的区别。因此,针对 TCSs 的靶向药物不良反应可能比较少。但需要指出的是,要研发出一种针对 TCSs 的靶向药物过程是相当复杂的,如干预部位的确定。在既往的研究中,主要探讨了 RR 与 DNA 的结合位点<sup>[52]</sup>、自磷酸化位点<sup>[53]</sup>以及 ATP 结合域<sup>[54]</sup>。未来将针对包括 HK-RR 相互作用位点、促进 HK 去磷酸化和抑制与下游基因的结合等方面开展更多研究。

#### 5 总结与展望

耐药菌感染已成为全球性的公共健康问题。2013 年包括 CRKP 在内的碳青霉烯类耐药肠杆菌科细菌 (carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, CRE) 就已被美国疾病控制和预防中心列为威胁最高“紧急”级别。解决抗菌药物的耐药问题已迫在眉睫。而 TCSs 在耐药机制甚至抗毒力中扮演着重要角色。但目前对 TCSs 仍缺乏深入研究,许多调控机制尚不清楚。充分利用日益发展的分子生物学技术,开展进一步研究对感染性疾病的诊治有重要意义。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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