

瘢痕形成中胶原分泌机制的研究进展

叶文凯¹, 孟曦男², 徐素宏¹

1. 浙江大学医学院基础医学院干细胞与再生医学研究中心, 浙江 杭州 310058
2. 浙江大学医学院附属第四医院 浙江大学国际健康医学研究院 浙江大学“一带一路”国际医学院膜受体与脑医学中心, 浙江 义乌 322000

[摘要] 瘢痕形成过程中,胶原分泌的动态变化直接影响瘢痕的形态特征和病理进展。成纤维细胞的胶原分泌过程是通过启动细胞因子和整合素介导信号通路的激活,进而诱导胶原基因转录。随后,前胶原多肽 α 链在内质网中合成,并经历精细的翻译后修饰、蛋白质折叠和组装后形成前胶原。前胶原通过内质网、高尔基体和质膜的逐级转运和修饰,最终分泌至细胞外,促进胶原纤维的合成。对胶原分泌过程及其调控机制的深入研究揭示了转化生长因子 β 1、脯氨酸-4-羟化酶、热休克蛋白47、转运和高尔基组织蛋白1等多个潜在治疗靶点,为瘢痕异常增生的干预及组织再生提供了新的策略。本文综述了瘢痕形成过程中胶原分泌的关键机制,重点介绍了信号通路激活、前胶原合成、转运及修饰的分子机制,以期为未来的抗瘢痕治疗提供参考。



[关键词] 瘢痕;胶原分泌;分子机制;综述

[中图分类号] R593 **[文献标志码]** A

Research progress on collagen secretion mechanisms in scarring

YE Wenkai¹, MENG Xinan², XU Suhong¹ (1. Center of Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310058, China; 2. The Fourth Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, International Institutes of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Center for Membrane Receptors and Brain Medicine, International School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Yiwu 322000, Zhejiang Province, China)

Corresponding author: XU Suhong, E-mail: shxu@zju.edu.cn, ORCID: 0000-0002-4079-340X

收稿日期(Received):2024-09-24 修改返回日期(Revised):2024-12-12 接受日期(Accepted):2025-02-22

基金项目(Funding):国家自然科学基金(92254303)

第一作者(First author):叶文凯,硕士研究生,主要从事表皮损伤修复和瘢痕形成研究;E-mail:wenkai.ye@zju.edu.cn; ORCID:0000-0001-9831-1680

通信作者(Corresponding author):徐素宏,研究员,副教授,博士生导师,主要从事皮肤损伤修复及再生研究;E-mail:shxu@zju.edu.cn; ORCID:0000-0002-4079-340X

[**Abstract**] Scar formation is characterized by dynamic alterations in collagen secretion, which critically determine scar morphology and pathological progression. In fibroblasts, collagen secretion is initiated through the activation of cytokine- and integrin-mediated signaling pathways, which promote collagen gene transcription. The procollagen polypeptide α chains undergo extensive post-translational modifications, including hydroxylation and glycosylation, within the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), followed by folding and assembly into triple-helical procollagen. Subsequent intracellular trafficking involves the sequential transport of procollagen through the ER, Golgi apparatus, and plasma membrane, accompanied by further structural refinements prior to extracellular secretion. Once secreted, procollagen is enzymatically processed to form mature collagen fibrils, which drive scar tissue remodeling. Recent advances in elucidating regulation of collagen secretion have identified pivotal molecular targets, such as transforming growth factor-beta 1 (TGF- β 1), prolyl 4-hydroxylase (P4H), heat shock protein 47 (HSP47), and transport and Golgi organization protein 1 (TANGO1), providing novel therapeutic strategies to mitigate pathological scar hyperplasia and improve regenerative outcomes. This review provides a comprehensive analysis of the molecular mechanisms governing collagen secretion during scar formation, with emphasis on signaling cascades, procollagen biosynthesis, intracellular transport dynamics, and post-translational modifications, thereby offering a framework for developing targeted anti-scar therapies.

[**Key words**] Scar; Collagen secretion; Molecular mechanism; Review

[J Zhejiang Univ (Med Sci), 2025, 54(2): 266-278.]

[**缩略语**] 转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF); 肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF); 抵抗素样分子(resistin-like molecule, RELM); 赖氨酸羟化酶(lysyl hydroxylase, LH); 磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K); 信号转导及转录激活蛋白(signal transducer and activator of transcription, STAT); 大肿瘤抑制因子(large tumor suppressor, LATS); YES相关蛋白(Yes-associated protein, YAP); 含PDZ结合基序的转录共激活因子(transcriptional coactivator with PDZ-binding motif, TAZ); 转录增强结构域转录因子(transcriptional enhanced associate domain transcriptional factor, TEAD); Sma和Mad相关蛋白(Sma- and Mad-related protein, Smad); 转化生长因子 β 响应元件(TGF- β responsive element, T β RE); 蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, Akt); 丝裂原活化蛋白质激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK); 鸟苷三磷酸(guanosine triphosphate, GTP); Janus激酶(Janus kinase, JAK); 胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated kinase, ERK); Y-盒结合蛋白(Y-box binding protein, YB); 转录因子CCAAT增强子结合蛋白(CCAAT-enhancer binding protein, C/EBP); c-Jun氨基端激酶(c-Jun N-terminal kinase, JNK); 核因子 κ B(nuclear factor κ B, NF- κ B); 热休克蛋白(heat shock protein, HSP); 脯氨酸3-羟化酶(prolyl 3-hydroxylase, P3H); 脯氨酸4-羟化酶(prolyl 4-hydroxylase, P4H); 包被蛋白(coat protein, COP); 转运和高尔基组织蛋白(transport and Golgi organization protein, TANGO); 分泌蛋白质(secretory protein, SEC); SEC相关RAS样GTP酶(SEC-associated RAS-related GTPase, SAR); Kelch样家族成员(Kelch-like family member, KLHL); 受体酪氨酸激酶融合基因(receptor tyrosine kinase

fusion gene, TFG);皮肤T细胞淋巴瘤相关抗原(cutaneous T cell lymphoma-associated antigen, cTAGE);内质网-高尔基体中间体(endoplasmic reticulum-Golgi intermediate compartment, ERGIC);可溶性NSF附着蛋白受体(soluble NSF attachment protein receptor, SNARE);高尔基体靶向质膜的载体(Golgi-to-plasma membrane carrier, GPC);驱动蛋白家族(kinesin family, KIF);骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP);含I型血小板反应蛋白基序的解聚蛋白样金属蛋白酶(a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin-like motifs, ADAMTS)

瘢痕形成是指组织器官受到损伤后通过合新的纤维状组织替代原始伤口组织的过程^[1]。正常瘢痕的形成有助于加速伤口愈合并降低感染风险^[2],但异常瘢痕却严重损害器官的生理功能^[3]。比如,皮肤烧伤引起的增生性瘢痕除了影响外观还会加剧伤口炎症反应^[4];神经系统的胶质瘢痕阻碍神经再生^[5]。病理性瘢痕是创伤修复的常见并发症,影响着全球数亿患者的生活质量,也带给社会医疗体系较大的经济压力^[6]。英国每年仅用于皮肤瘢痕治疗的费用就高达数百亿美元^[6-7],而神经、心脏、肺、肝脏等器官的瘢痕治疗费用更难以估量。因此,如何有效预防瘢痕形成及控制瘢痕异常增生是临床研究的重点和难点。

瘢痕的主要基质成分是胶原纤维,主要由I型和III型胶原蛋白组装形成,其他类型胶原蛋白的含量较低^[8]。研究表明,组织损伤后引发的炎症反应和细胞微环境变化共同促进了成纤维细胞在伤口部位的招募和激活^[9-10];激活的成纤维细胞首先通过分泌大量III型胶原维持伤口稳态,随后逐步增加I型胶原的分泌,最终形成成熟

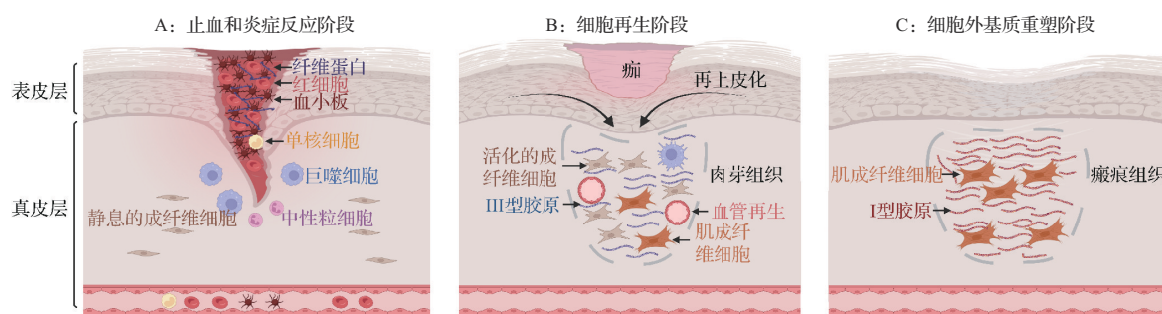
的瘢痕^[11](图1)。近年来,研究聚焦于成纤维细胞分泌胶原蛋白的分子机制,不仅为理解瘢痕形成的过程提供了新思路,同时也为开发通过调控胶原分泌来预防瘢痕增生及促进组织再生的治疗方法提供了新的理论依据^[12-13]。本文将系统综述瘢痕形成过程中信号通路调控胶原基因转录、前胶原合成、跨膜转运和修饰的分子机制研究进展,以期为防控瘢痕形成提供参考。

1 信号通路调控胶原基因转录机制

胶原基因的转录是胶原分泌的起始环节,阐明其调控机制在瘢痕形成研究中具有重要意义。在静息状态下,成纤维细胞的胶原基因维持低水平表达^[14]。然而,在组织损伤后,大量细胞因子的释放和机械张力的变化可激活成纤维细胞,并通过多条信号通路调控胶原基因转录,其中IL-4/IL-13、整合素机械力感知、TGF- β 1和Wnt信号通路均可促进胶原基因转录^[13, 15-16],而 γ 干扰素和TNF- α 信号通路则发挥抑制作用^[17],见图2。

1.1 IL-4/IL-13信号通路促进胶原基因转录

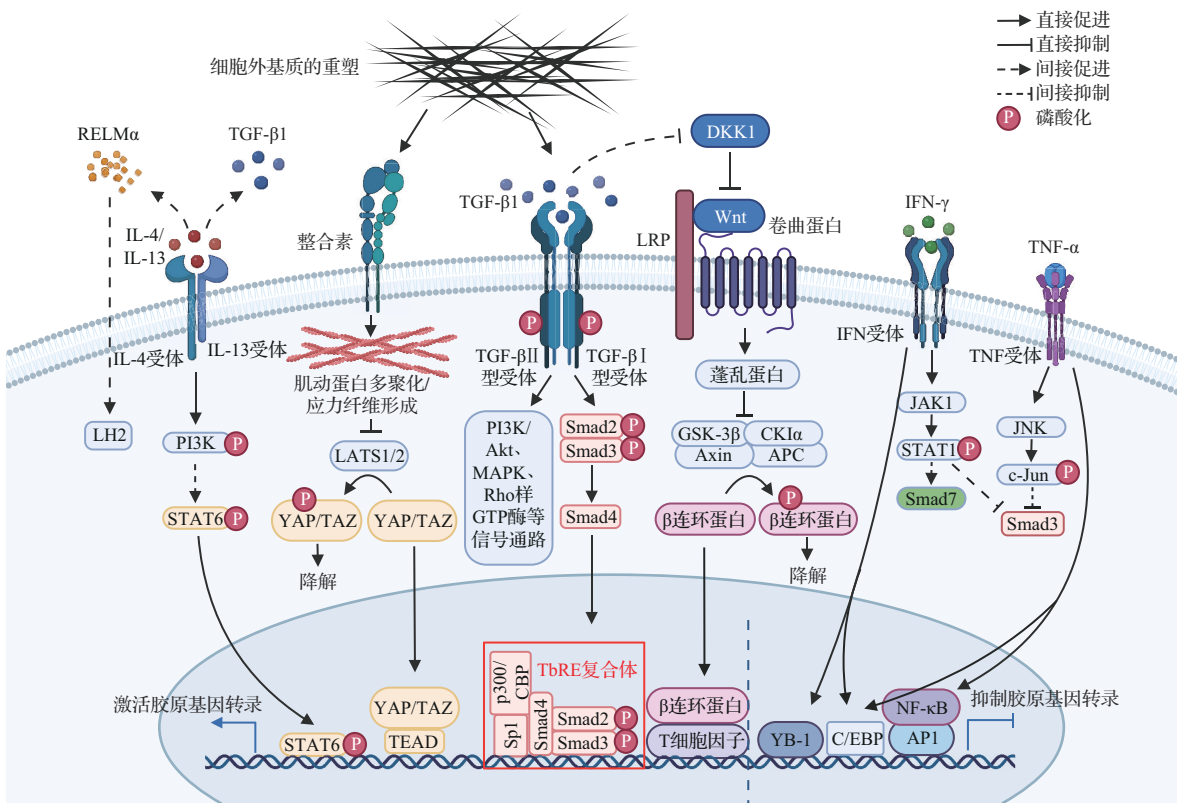
Th2细胞分泌的IL-4和IL-13通过多种途径



瘢痕形成主要分为三个阶段。A:止血和炎症反应阶段(第一阶段),血小板分泌纤维蛋白堵住伤口,单核细胞、巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞等被招募到伤口处引发炎症反应。B:细胞再生阶段(第二阶段),邻近或再生的表皮细胞向伤口处迁移,实现了再上皮化;同时伤口处的成纤维细胞活化,细胞迁移和增殖明显增加,形成肉芽组织。C:细胞外基质重塑阶段(第三阶段),肉芽组织中的活化成纤维细胞通过转化生长因子 β 1和整合素等信号通路进一步分化为肌成纤维细胞,肌成纤维细胞分泌大量I型胶原替换III型胶原,明显增加瘢痕组织的硬度,最终形成成熟的瘢痕。

图1 瘢痕形成的三个阶段示意图

Figure 1 Schematic representation of three-stage scarring process



成纤维细胞中调控胶原基因转录的信号通路主要为IL-4/IL-13、整合素、TGF-β1、Wnt、IFN-γ、TNF-α等信号通路。其中IL-4/IL-13、整合素、TGF-β1和Wnt等信号通路促进胶原基因转录,而IFN-γ和TNF-α等信号通路抑制胶原基因转录。RELm:抵抗素样分子;LH:赖氨酸羟化酶;TGF:转化生长因子;PI3K:磷脂酰肌醇3激酶;STAT:信号转导及转录激活蛋白;LATS:大肿瘤抑制因子;YAP:YAP相关蛋白;TAZ:含PDZ结合基序的转录共激活因子;TEAD:转录增强结构域转录因子;Akt:蛋白激酶B;MAPK:丝裂原活化蛋白激酶;GTP:鸟苷三磷酸;Smad:Sma和Mad相关蛋白;Sp:特异性蛋白;TbRE:转化生长因子β响应元件;DKK:Dickkopf相关蛋白;LRP:低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白;GSK:糖原合成酶激酶;CK:酪蛋白激酶;Axin:轴蛋白;APC:腺瘤性结肠息肉病;IFN:干扰素;TNF:肿瘤坏死因子;JAK:Janus激酶;JNK:c-Jun氨基端激酶;YB:Y-盒结合蛋白;C/EBP:转录因子CCAAT增强子结合蛋白;NF-κB:核因子κB;AP:转录激活蛋白。

图2 六个信号通路调控成纤维细胞胶原基因转录示意图

Figure 2 Schematic diagram of six signaling pathways regulating collagen gene transcription in fibroblasts

促进肌成纤维细胞的胶原合成,并在瘢痕纤维化过程中发挥关键作用。IL-4和IL-13可激活2型免疫反应^[18],刺激巨噬细胞分泌TGF-β和RELmα,分别促进肌成纤维细胞的胶原合成和LH2表达,增加前胶原的组装效率,加速瘢痕纤维化^[15, 19]。除了间接调控,IL-4和IL-13还可直接作用于成纤维细胞,通过与质膜表面的IL-4Rα/IL-13Rα1受体结合诱导PI3K和STAT6磷酸化修饰,从而上调I型和III型胶原的基因转录^[20-22]。实验研究表明,敲除IL-4或IL-13基因、应用其抑制性抗体均可有效减少胶原分泌并抑制组织纤维化^[23-25]。因此,联合靶向IL-4和IL-13的抑制剂有望成为治疗瘢痕纤维化的新策略^[12]。

1.2 整合素信号通路促进胶原基因转录

伤口处的机械张力也是影响胶原分泌的重

要因素^[26]。肌成纤维细胞对胶原纤维的牵拉增加了伤口细胞外基质的硬度,而坚硬的细胞外基质又通过整合素进一步激活了细胞质内的肌动蛋白多聚化和应力纤维形成^[27]。应力纤维通过抑制下游LATS1和LATS2的功能,使转录因子YAP/TAZ免于因磷酸化修饰而降解。YAP/TAZ转运到细胞核内与TEAD等转录因子协同作用,共同促进胶原、纤维连接蛋白及α平滑肌肌动蛋白的基因表达^[13, 28]。由于机械张力与YAP/TAZ转录因子的激活存在正反馈机制,因此,伤口张力较大或YAP/TAZ持续激活均通过影响胶原的异常分泌促成增生性瘢痕的形成^[29-30]。

1.3 TGF-β1和Wnt信号通路协同促进胶原基因转录

TGF-β1是调控成纤维细胞胶原分泌的核心

细胞因子^[31],能与细胞外基质中潜伏相关肽和潜在TGF- β 结合蛋白结合而抑制自身活性^[32]。在组织损伤后,细胞外基质重塑过程可释放TGF- β 1,并与成纤维细胞表面的TGF- β II型受体特异性结合,进而招募并激活TGF- β I型受体。活化的TGF- β I型受体可磷酸化Smad2和Smad3,使其与Smad4结合形成Smad2-Smad3-Smad4三聚体进入细胞核^[33]。Smad2-Smad3-Smad4复合体进一步与特异性蛋白1和转录共激活因子p300/CBP组成TbRE复合体,共同促进I型胶原的转录^[14, 34-35]。此外,TGF- β 还可通过激活PI3K/Akt、MAPK、Rho样GTP酶等通路进一步增强成纤维细胞增殖并抑制凋亡,从而加速胶原合成^[36]。因此,抑制TGF- β 1活性可能是预防增生性瘢痕的重要策略^[37]。

此外,TGF- β 1通过下调Dickkopf相关蛋白1的表达间接激活了Wnt信号通路^[38]。Wnt配体与卷曲蛋白-低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白质结合后,促使蓬乱蛋白被招募到质膜,抑制APC-GSK3 β -CK1 α -Axin复合体的组装,从而使转录因子 β 连环蛋白免于因磷酸化修饰而降解。 β 连环蛋白进入细胞核后与T细胞因子共同促进I型胶原基因的转录^[14, 16]。Wnt信号通路在病理性瘢痕中高度活跃,因此成为研究瘢痕治疗的重要通路之一^[39-40]。

1.4 γ 干扰素和TNF- α 信号通路抑制胶原基因转录

γ 干扰素和TNF- α 通过抑制胶原基因转录,在瘢痕形成过程中发挥了重要作用^[17]。 γ 干扰素通过酪氨酸激酶JAK磷酸化STAT1,增强Smad7表达并抑制Smad3表达,从而拮抗TGF- β -Smad信号通路^[41]。而且, γ 干扰素可以通过JAK和ERK1/2信号通路激活YB-1和C/EBP转录因子,使YB-1和C/EBP结合到TbRE复合体的启动子结合域,进一步竞争性抑制胶原基因转录^[42-43]。TNF- α 则通过JNK磷酸化c-Jun,促进c-Jun结合Smad3,从而拮抗TGF- β -Smad信号通路,抑制了I型胶原的转录^[44]。TNF- α 也通过激活NF- κ B和C/EBP转录因子进一步抑制I型胶原的转录^[44-45]。此外,TNF- α 还通过上调转录激活蛋白1转录因子的表达激活胶原酶表达,从而促进胶原降解^[46-47]。

2 内质网中前胶原合成机制

内质网中前胶原的合成主要涉及 α 链翻译、

翻译后修饰和三螺旋结构的组装。前胶原信使RNA在核糖体上翻译生成 α 链后, α 链的羧基端和胶原结构域经历羟基化和糖基化修饰。这些修饰在前胶原的正确折叠和稳定性维持中发挥关键作用。在分子伴侣HSP47辅助下, α 链进一步通过链间二硫键和氢键的相互作用稳定折叠,最终形成长度约300 nm、直径约1.5 nm的三螺旋前胶原^[48]。以下重点介绍前胶原的羟基化、糖基化及蛋白质折叠组装的分子机制,并分析其与瘢痕形成的相关性。

2.1 羟基化修饰促进前胶原合成

羟基化修饰主要发生于胶原结构域中的脯氨酸和赖氨酸残基,在维持胶原蛋白的稳定性以及纤维组装过程中发挥重要作用。

脯氨酸羟基化主要发生在胶原结构域(G-X-Y)_n中的X或Y位置,并分别由P3H和P4H催化完成。该修饰有助于增强 α 链之间的氢键作用,从而促进前胶原的正确组装^[49]。此外,P4H的 β 亚基还具有蛋白二硫化物异构酶活性,能够催化 α 链羧基端二硫键的形成,从而稳定链间结合^[50]。P4H在前胶原合成中十分重要,可能是治疗瘢痕的潜在靶点。研究表明,P4H抑制剂可减少胶原羟脯氨酸生成,明显抑制肝纤维化、心肌瘢痕及皮肤增生性瘢痕的形成^[51-53]。

赖氨酸羟基化主要发生在胶原结构域中的Y位置和 α 链的端肽结构域,分别由LH1和LH2催化。胶原结构域中的赖氨酸羟基化是O-聚糖修饰的前提条件。 α 链端肽结构域的赖氨酸羟基化促进胶原纤维的组装和延伸^[48]。研究发现,在病理性瘢痕组织中,LH2表达明显增加,导致 α 链端肽结构域赖氨酸的羟基化程度增加,从而增强瘢痕组织中胶原的交联程度^[54]。此外,LH3也具备赖氨酸羟基化活性,在IV型胶原合成过程中起着关键作用^[55]。

2.2 糖基化修饰促进前胶原合成

糖基化修饰主要发生于羟基化修饰之后,可分为N-聚糖修饰和O-聚糖修饰两种类型。

N-聚糖修饰主要作用于 α 链羧基端前肽的天冬酰胺残基上,并由糖苷酶催化完成^[56]。尽管N-聚糖修饰不直接影响前胶原合成,但在内质网应激状态时,这种糖基化修饰能够被凝集素分子伴侣特异性识别,帮助前胶原形成正确结构,从而保证其正常合成和分泌^[57]。

O-聚糖修饰主要作用于胶原结构域中的羟赖氨酸残基,由半乳糖基转移酶、糖基转移酶或LH3催化完成^[58]。Ⅳ型胶原的*O*-聚糖修饰程度较高,LH3基因敲除可明显抑制Ⅳ型胶原的合成和分泌^[59]。尽管*O*-聚糖修饰对纤维型前胶原的组装影响有限,但其通过调节糖基的亲水性与疏水性使胶原骨架的构象发生变化,从而在胶原纤维的交联、延伸、重塑及细胞表面受体的相互作用中发挥重要作用^[60-62]。此外,研究发现,*O*-聚糖修饰在瘢痕形成的不同时期表现出明显差异:在肉芽组织阶段的修饰程度较高,而在成熟瘢痕中则相对降低^[63]。然而,*O*-聚糖修饰如何影响瘢痕形成仍需进一步研究和探索。

2.3 HSP47促进前胶原正确折叠和组装

HSP47是一种位于内质网的分子伴侣,在前胶原的折叠与分泌过程中发挥关键调控作用。HSP47通过特异性识别并结合胶原结构域中的“G-X-R”序列,稳定前胶原的三螺旋结构^[64]。HSP47仅与正确折叠的前胶原结合,从而确保成熟的前胶原被识别并顺利分泌,而异常折叠的前胶原则被细胞自噬途径降解^[65]。

研究表明,HSP47的表达受到TGF- β 1调控,并在瘢痕组织及多种纤维化疾病中明显上调^[66]。敲减HSP47基因可有效抑制成纤维细胞的胶原分泌^[67]。此外,特异性敲除肌成纤维细胞中的hsp47基因可明显降低小鼠心肌瘢痕中Ⅰ、Ⅲ和Ⅴ型胶原的含量,从而有效减少心肌瘢痕形成^[68]。这一发现使HSP47成为瘢痕治疗的潜在靶点。研究发现,HSP47抑制剂苯溴马隆已在小型猪和大鼠的增生性瘢痕中展现出一定的疗效^[69]。

3 前胶原转运和修饰机制

前胶原在内质网合成后,需经高尔基体加工并运输至质膜,通过胞吐作用分泌至细胞外,并组装成胶原纤维。当前研究较为深入的领域是内质网至高尔基体的转运机制,主要涉及COPⅡ、TANGO1和膜融合蛋白的协同作用,以促进前胶原的富集及分泌载体的形成^[70]。此外,前胶原在转运及胞外分泌过程中经历糖基化和剪切修饰,这些修饰对胶原纤维的正确组装及功能调控至关重要^[71-73]。以下重点介绍前胶原从内质网到高尔基体的转运机制(图3),以及其从高尔基体到质膜的转运、修饰及分泌过程。

3.1 COPⅡ促进前胶原装载、分泌和转运

在经典分泌通路中,COPⅡ介导了货物蛋白从内质网到高尔基体的运输。首先,内质网膜上的鸟苷酸交换因子SEC12激活SAR1,诱导SAR1构象变化。随后,被激活的SAR1锚定至内质网膜上,并促进COPⅡ内壳蛋白SEC23和SEC24组装成二聚体。SEC23-SEC24二聚体可进一步招募COPⅡ的外壳蛋白SEC13和SEC31,完成COPⅡ复合体的组装。COPⅡ复合体的组装促使COPⅡ囊泡(约60 nm)从内质网中分离并转运至高尔基体^[74-76]。

然而前胶原的长度(约300 nm)远大于常规COPⅡ囊泡的直径,前胶原从内质网到高尔基体的转运是否也依赖COPⅡ复合体?超分辨荧光显微镜及电子显微镜的成像研究证实,COPⅡ组分直接定位于Ⅰ型前胶原的运输载体上^[77]。不仅如此,抑制SEC23A或SEC24D的活性会导致Ⅱ型胶原在内质网中积累,并且明显阻碍其分泌^[78-79]。敲除SEC13基因会抑制COPⅡ复合体的组装,从而抑制Ⅰ型前胶原的转运^[80]。敲减SAR1基因也会导致Ⅰ型前胶原在内质网中聚集^[81]。因此,COPⅡ复合体的组装促进了前胶原的分泌和转运。

进一步研究表明COPⅡ通过特殊的膜扩张机制促进了前胶原的顺利装载和运输^[82]。E3泛素连接酶复合物的核心支架蛋白3及其配体蛋白KLHL12通过泛素化SEC31A促进COPⅡ载体膜表面积扩展,以适应前胶原的装载^[83]。敲减Cullin3明显抑制Ⅳ型胶原分泌,而过表达KLHL12则可明显增强Ⅰ型胶原分泌,表明Cullin3-KLHL12在胶原分泌的调控中发挥重要作用^[83]。此外,TFG通过与SEC16结合,维持内质网膜的弯曲稳定性,从而促进大型COPⅡ载体的形成,敲减TFG可明显抑制Ⅰ型前胶原的分泌^[84]。

3.2 TANGO1促进前胶原富集、分泌和转运

由于前胶原缺乏跨膜结构域,其在内质网中的分拣和富集依赖于特定的受体蛋白。Saito等^[85]在海拉细胞和人源成纤维细胞中的研究发现,内质网蛋白TANGO1是Ⅶ型前胶原的受体蛋白,且通过其类SH3结构域直接结合Ⅶ型前胶原,介导前胶原的富集和分泌。研究还发现,TANGO1可通过其类SH3结构域结合分子伴侣HSP47间接促进Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ和Ⅸ型前胶原的分拣和

富集^[86-87]。此外,TANGO1的MOTH结构域可直接与Ⅳ型前胶原结合,从而促进Ⅳ前胶原的分泌^[88]。

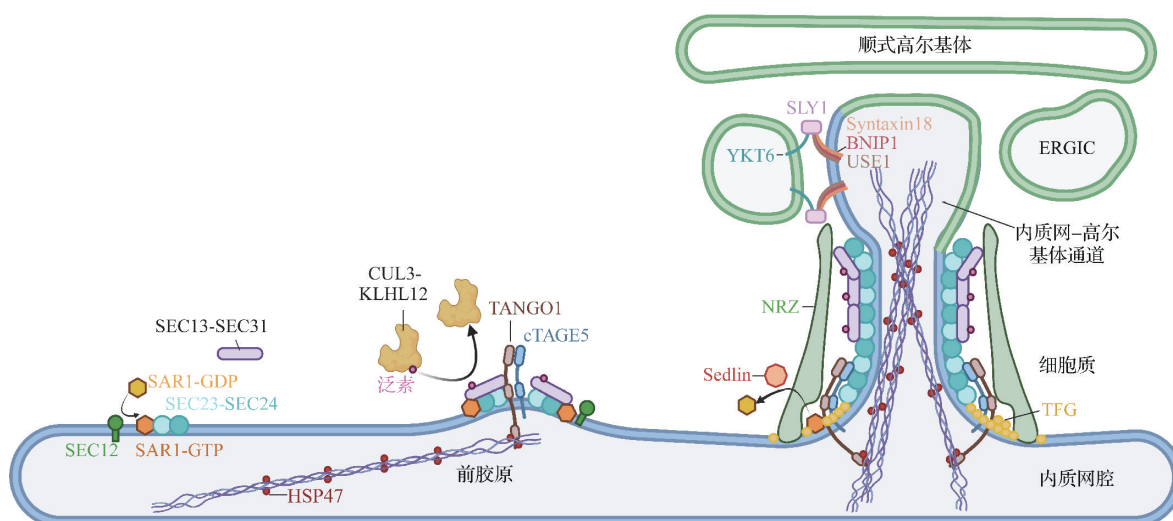
TANGO1不仅能促进前胶原的富集和分泌,还通过调控内质网中COPⅡ蛋白的组装,协调前胶原的顺利分泌。TANGO1家族蛋白的TANGO1和cTAGE5均可通过富含脯氨酸的结构域与SEC23A结合,竞争性抑制COPⅡ外壳SEC13-SEC31的装配,从而有助于膜扩张以容纳大尺寸的前胶原分子。同时,富含脯氨酸的结构域与SEC23A的结合也促进了TANGO1和cTAGE5在内质网出口位点的富集^[89]。随后,TANGO1和cTAGE5通过CC2结构域形成异源二聚体^[90],其中cTAGE5进一步招募SEC12和SAR1,增强SEC23-SEC24的聚集,促进前胶原的持续富集^[91]。此外,TANGO1可通过招募Sedlin抑制SAR1活性,从而防止SAR1过度激活导致膜收缩,确保前胶原顺利分泌^[92]。

肝纤维化相关研究表明,TGF- β 通过未折叠

蛋白反应及XBP1转录因子促进TANGO1表达上调,从而加速胶原蛋白的分泌和累积^[93]。Raote等^[94]发现TANGO1的特异性抑制剂不仅能有效抑制人源病理性成纤维细胞的胶原分泌,还可明显减少斑马鱼皮肤损伤后的肉芽组织形成。因此,TANGO1与瘢痕形成密切相关,并可作为治疗病理性瘢痕及纤维化疾病的潜在靶点。

3.3 ERGIC膜融合促进前胶原转运到高尔基体

ERGIC膜与COPⅡ载体末端的膜融合促进前胶原从内质网转运到高尔基体。研究表明,TANGO1可通过CC1结构域与NRZ(NBAS-RINT1-ZW10)束缚复合体结合,而NRZ束缚复合体进一步招募ERGIC膜组分^[95]。随后,ERGIC膜上的v-SNARE蛋白YKT6与内质网膜上的t-SNARE蛋白的突触融合蛋白18、BNIP1和USE1以及SNARE辅助蛋白SLY1共同组成SNARE复合体,从而介导ERGIC膜融合过程^[96-97]。敲减NRZ束缚复合体或SNARE复合体相关基因均会导致前胶原在内质网内的累积,从而阻碍前胶原的正常分泌^[95-97]。



前胶原的转运始于鸟苷酸交换因子SEC12的激活作用,使SAR1发生构象变化并锚定至内质网膜。随后,SAR1招募SEC23和SEC24,SEC23-SEC24复合体进一步招募并结合SEC13和SEC31,组装成COPⅡ复合体,从而诱导内质网膜弯曲。CUL3-KLHL12复合体对SEC31进行泛素化修饰,调节COPⅡ载体的扩展,以适应容纳前胶原。TANGO1-cTAGE5二聚体通过富含脯氨酸的结构域与SEC23结合,实现TANGO1二聚体在COPⅡ载体中的富集。TANGO1还通过类SH3结构域与前胶原或HSP47直接结合,促进前胶原在COPⅡ载体内的富集。随着前胶原的累积和COPⅡ载体的扩张,TANGO1一方面招募Sedlin抑制SAR1活性,以防止内质网膜的收缩;另一方面通过NRZ束缚复合体招募ERGIC膜组分。YKT6-SLY1-Syntaxin18-BNIP1-USE1组成的SNARE复合体介导ERGIC膜与COPⅡ载体末端发生膜融合,最终形成内质网-高尔基体通道,使前胶原得以高效转运至顺式高尔基体。COP:包被蛋白;ERGIC:内质网-高尔基体中间体;SEC:分泌蛋白质;SAR:SEC相关RAS样GTP酶;GDP:鸟苷二磷酸;GTP:鸟苷三磷酸;CUL:E3泛素连接酶复合物的核心支架蛋白;KLHL:Kelch样家族成员;TANGO:转运和高尔基组织蛋白;cTAGE:皮肤T细胞淋巴瘤相关抗原;HSP:热休克蛋白;NRZ:NBAS-RINT1-ZW10;Sedlin:迟发性脊椎骨骺发育不良病蛋白;TFG:受体酪氨酸激酶融合基因;SLY:YPT1功能缺失抑制蛋白;Syntaxin:突触融合蛋白;BNIP:BCL2相互作用蛋白;SNARE:可溶性NSF附着蛋白受体;USE:非常规SNARE蛋白。

图3 前胶原从内质网到高尔基体的转运机制示意图

Figure 3 Schematic representation of procollagen secretion pathway from endoplasmic reticulum to Golgi apparatus

基于ERGIC膜融合的作用机制,科学家提出了“隧道运输”模型来解释前胶原的转运方式(图3)。该模型认为,前胶原从内质网至高尔基体的运输是通过内质网与ERGIC膜、顺式高尔基体膜之间的直接膜融合形成临时通道,使前胶原得以高效跨膜转运^[70, 98]。

3.4 高尔基体管道介导前胶原转运和修饰

前胶原在高尔基体间转运的机制备受关注。研究发现,利用免疫电镜成像技术研究肌腱成纤维细胞时,前胶原并未以经典的运输囊泡形式转运,而是大量聚集于扩张的高尔基体腔内,并沿着顺式高尔基体向反式高尔基体的方向逐步转运^[99]。同步化的胶原转运实验结合电子断层扫描技术进一步揭示,I型前胶原主要依赖于高尔基体扁平囊之间形成的管道状通道完成转运。这些管道在前胶原通过后迅速消失^[100]。

此外,前胶原在高尔基体内经历进一步的酶切加工和O-聚糖修饰。研究表明,巨蛋白特异性地调控I型前胶原氨基端前肽的剪切过程,其分子机制可能通过两种途径实现:一是干扰氨基端蛋白酶抑制因子的细胞内运输^[72];二是通过调节糖基转移酶的表达水平,改变氨基端前肽的O-聚糖修饰,从而促进氨基端蛋白酶对剪切位点的识别^[101]。

3.5 GPC介导前胶原从反式高尔基体到质膜的转运、修饰和分泌

早期研究利用免疫标记I型前胶原的羧基端前肽并结合电镜成像技术发现,前胶原从反式高尔基体到质膜的转运依赖于长0.3~1.7 μm的管状膜结构。这些特化的管状膜结构也称为GPC^[102]。研究表明,GPC的形成和分裂受Rab6、肌球蛋白II、KIF20A和肌动蛋白的协同调控^[103-104]。GPC形成后向质膜的运输依赖于Rab6、KIF5B和微管的作用^[105]。抗微管药物处理细胞后,富含平行细丝的高尔基体囊泡在细胞内异常积聚,表明胶原的分泌受到明显抑制^[106]。在GPC向质膜转运过程中,还涉及关键的修饰步骤,如GPC可与携带LH3的囊泡融合,从而促进IV型胶原的羟基化修饰,加速细胞外胶原的快速组装^[107]。当GPC到达质膜附近时,前胶原通过SNARE介导的膜融合释放至细胞外。研究发现,敲减*Anxa2*、*VAMP2*和*SNAP23*可明显抑制VI型胶原分泌,表明膜联蛋白和SNARE在胶原分泌过程中具有重要作

用^[108]。然而,目前关于介导前胶原运输的GPC如何形成、转运及其与质膜融合的具体分子机制仍未完全阐明,亟待进一步研究^[109]。

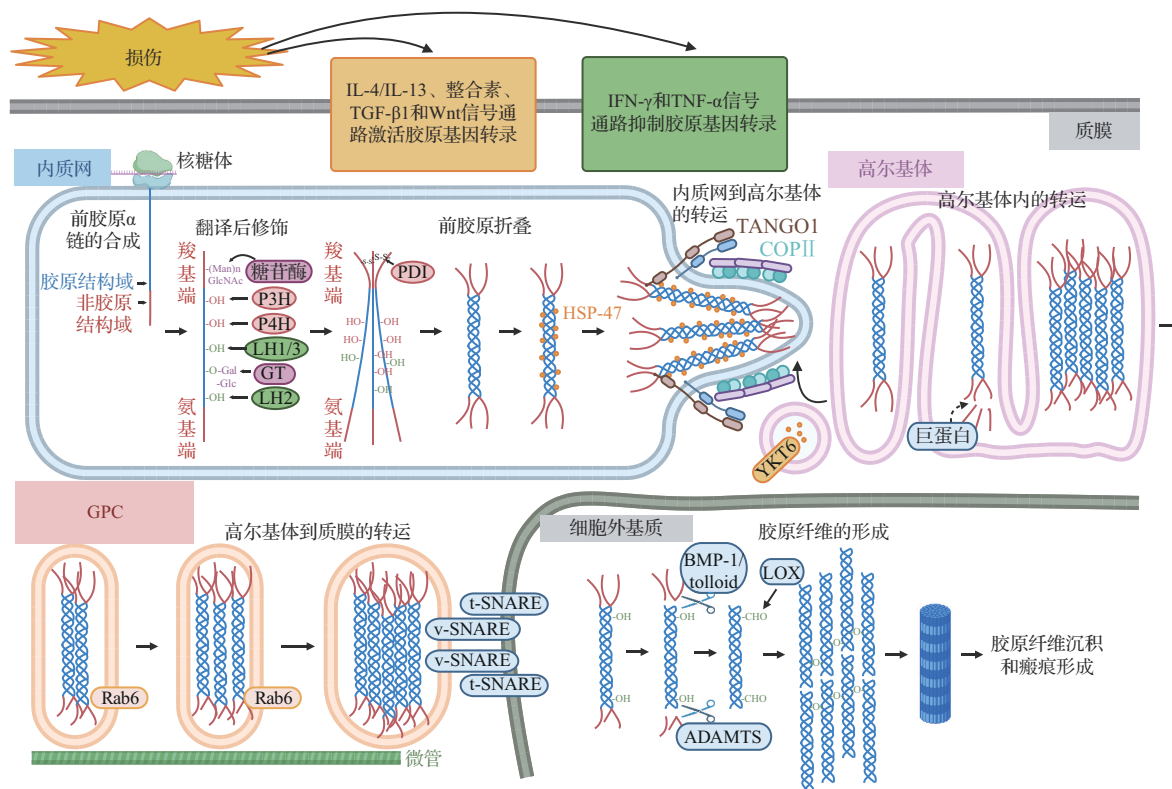
3.6 前胶原剪切与交联促进胶原纤维形成

前胶原分泌至细胞外基质后,其羧基端前肽和氨基端前肽分别受到BMP1/tolloid蛋白酶及ADAMTS2/3/14蛋白酶的剪切修饰,转化为具有组装能力的原胶原^[110-111]。随后,原胶原分子末端的羟赖氨酸在赖氨酸氧化酶的催化下氧化为活性醛基,进一步介导胶原分子间的自发交联,从而驱动胶原纤维的组装和稳定延伸^[60]。研究表明,在瘢痕形成过程中,BMP1/tolloid蛋白酶、ADAMTS2/3/14蛋白酶和赖氨酸氧化酶的活性明显增强,伴随胶原交联产物吡啶啉水平升高,这一过程使得瘢痕组织中胶原沉积过度,加速了纤维化进展^[73]。

4 结 语

瘢痕形成过程中,胶原分泌是一个高度系统化且复杂的生物学过程。首先,IL、TGF及机械张力变化协同激活成纤维细胞的信号通路,从而上调胶原基因的转录水平。随后,前胶原α链在内质网合成,并经P3H、P4H、LH、糖苷酶、半乳糖基转移酶、糖基转移酶等酶促修饰,同时结合分子伴侣HSP47,以确保前胶原的正确折叠。折叠成熟的前胶原与TANGO1结合并在COP II载体内富集,经ERGIC膜融合转运至高尔基体。然后,前胶原在高尔基体的扁平囊间通过特殊通道转运,并在反式高尔基体中形成GPC。GPC通过Rab6、KIF5B和微管的协同作用,将前胶原定向转运至质膜附近,并经由SNARE介导的膜融合将前胶原释放到细胞外。最终,前胶原的氨基端和羧基端前肽在BMP-1/tolloid和ADAMTS蛋白酶的剪切作用下生成原胶原,并在赖氨酸氧化酶的催化下介导原胶原之间的交联,促进胶原纤维的组装。上述机制见图4所示。

尽管近年来关于瘢痕形成中胶原分泌的研究取得了重要进展,但仍存在诸多未解之谜。首先,细胞因子如何在瘢痕形成的不同阶段精准调控胶原分泌,从促进到抑制的动态转变机制尚不清楚。其次,前胶原GPC的形成、跨细胞器运输及其与质膜融合分子机制仍需进一步解析,以揭示前胶原分泌的精细调控过程。此外,瘢痕形



组织损伤后, IL-4/IL-13、整合素、TGF- β 1 和 Wnt 信号通路共同激活成纤维细胞内的胶原基因转录。前胶原 α 链在内质网中合成后, 经历多步酶促修饰(包括 P3H/P4H/LH 介导的羟基化、糖苷酶/糖基转移酶介导的糖基化等), 并在分子伴侣 HSP47 的辅助下完成三维折叠和组装。正确折叠的前胶原通过与跨膜受体 TANGO1 结合, 被富集到 COP II 载体中, 随后经 YKT6 等蛋白介导的 ERGIC 膜融合转运至顺式高尔基体中。前胶原在高尔基体内通过特定的膜通道转运, 同时巨蛋白特异性地调控前胶原氨基端前肽的剪切。前胶原从高尔基体中分离并形成 GPC, GPC 利用 Rab6 和微管定向转运至质膜, 最终通过 SNARE 介导的膜融合释放至细胞外。分泌至细胞外的前胶原经 BMP-1/tolloid 和 ADAMTS 蛋白酶共同作用转化为原胶原, 最终由赖氨酸氧化酶催化形成分子间交联, 完成胶原纤维的超分子组装。TGF: 转化生长因子; IFN: 干扰素; TNF: 肿瘤坏死因子; P3H: 脯氨酸 3-羟基化酶; P4H: 脯氨酸 4-羟基化酶; LH: 赖氨酸羟化酶; GT: 糖基转移酶; PDI: 蛋白二硫异构酶; HSP: 热休克蛋白; TANGO: 转运和高尔基组织蛋白; COP: 包被蛋白; GPC: 高尔基体靶向质膜的载体; SNARE: 可溶性 NSF 附着蛋白受体; BMP: 骨形态发生蛋白; ADAMTS: 含 I 型血小板反应蛋白基序的解聚蛋白样金属蛋白酶; LOX: 赖氨酸氧化酶。

图4 瘢痕形成中胶原分泌的机制示意图

Figure 4 Mechanistic overview of collagen secretion in scarring

成中胶原的关键调控蛋白的活化机制尚未明确, 如何精准调节微量胶原的分泌以优化瘢痕组织的生物力学特性也仍需进一步研究。现有研究表明, 适当增加 III 型胶原的比例可促进更细短的胶原纤维形成, 从而降低瘢痕组织的刚性和硬度^[112]。而在心肌瘢痕组织中, 增加 V 型胶原的分泌可有效减少瘢痕体积, 进而改善心脏功能^[113]。

因此, 未来的治疗策略可基于胶原分泌的调控机制, 针对不同类型的瘢痕组织, 精准调节不同亚型胶原的表达及分泌, 以优化瘢痕组织的结构和功能。通过多层次、多靶点的干预手段, 有望开发出更加精准和有效的治疗策略, 以改善瘢痕的生物力学性能, 最终实现更优的组织修复效果。

志谢 研究得到国家自然科学基金(92254303)支持

Acknowledgements The study was supported by the National Nature Science Foundation of China (92254303)

医学伦理 研究不涉及人体或动物实验

Ethical Approval This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

Conflict of Interests The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests

©The author(s) 2025. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)

参考文献(References)

- [1] HARDY M A. The biology of scar formation[J]. **Phys Ther**, 1989, 69(12): 1014-1024.
- [2] BAYAT A, MCGROUTHER D A, FERGUSON M W J. Skin scarring[J]. **BMJ**, 2003, 326(7380): 88-92.
- [3] ANTAR S A, ASHOUR N A, MARAWAN M E, et al. Fibrosis: types, effects, markers, mechanisms for disease progression, and its relation with oxidative stress, immunity, and inflammation[J]. **Int J Mol Sci**, 2023, 24(4): 4004.
- [4] FINNERTY C C, JESCHKE M G, BRANSKI L K, et al. Hypertrophic scarring: the greatest unmet challenge after burn injury[J]. **Lancet**, 2016, 388(10052): 1427-1436.
- [5] DIAS D O, GÖRITZ C. Fibrotic scarring following lesions to the central nervous system[J]. **Matrix Biol**, 2018, 68-69: 561-570.
- [6] JESCHKE M G, WOOD F M, MIDDELKOOP E, et al. Scars[J]. **Nat Rev Dis Primers**, 2023, 9(1): 64.
- [7] GUEST J F, FULLER G W, VOWDEN P. Cohort study evaluating the burden of wounds to the UK's national health service in 2017/2018: update from 2012/2013 [J/OL]. **BMJ Open**, 2020, 10(12): e045253.
- [8] KEANE T J, HOREJS C M, STEVENS M M. Scarring *vs.* functional healing: matrix-based strategies to regulate tissue repair[J]. **Adv Drug Deliv Rev**, 2018, 129: 407-419.
- [9] BHATTACHARYA M, RAMACHANDRAN P. Immunology of human fibrosis[J]. **Nat Immunol**, 2023, 24(9): 1423-1433.
- [10] HINZ B, MCCULLOCH C A, COELHO N M. Mechanical regulation of myofibroblast phenocconversion and collagen contraction[J]. **Exp Cell Res**, 2019, 379(1): 119-128.
- [11] RODRIGUES M, KOSARIC N, BONHAM C A, et al. Wound healing: a cellular perspective[J]. **Physiol Rev**, 2019, 99(1): 665-706.
- [12] HENDERSON N C, RIEDER F, WYNN T A. Fibrosis: from mechanisms to medicines[J]. **Nature**, 2020, 587(7835): 555-566.
- [13] YOUNESI F S, MILLER A E, BARKER T H, et al. Fibroblast and myofibroblast activation in normal tissue repair and fibrosis[J]. **Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol**, 2024, 25(8): 617-638.
- [14] RAMIREZ F, TANAKA S, BOU-GHARIOS G. Transcriptional regulation of the human alpha2(I) collagen gene (COL1A2), an informative model system to study fibrotic diseases[J]. **Matrix Biol**, 2006, 25(6): 365-372.
- [15] ALLEN J E. IL-4 and IL-13: regulators and effectors of wound repair[J]. **Annu Rev Immunol**, 2023, 41: 229-254.
- [16] BASTAKOTY D, YOUNG P P. Wnt/ β -catenin pathway in tissue injury: roles in pathology and therapeutic opportunities for regeneration[J]. **FASEB J**, 2016, 30(10): 3271-3284.
- [17] KÄHÄRI V M, CHEN Y Q, SU M W, et al. Tumor necrosis factor-alpha and interferon-gamma suppress the activation of human type I collagen gene expression by transforming growth factor-beta 1. Evidence for two distinct mechanisms of inhibition at the transcriptional and posttranscriptional levels[J]. **J Clin Invest**, 1990, 86(5): 1489-1495.
- [18] GIESECK R L, WILSON M S, WYNN T A. Type 2 immunity in tissue repair and fibrosis[J]. **Nat Rev Immunol**, 2018, 18(1): 62-76.
- [19] KNIPPER J A, WILLENBORG S, BRINCKMANN J, et al. Interleukin-4 receptor α signaling in myeloid cells controls collagen fibril assembly in skin repair [J]. **Immunity**, 2015, 43(4): 803-816.
- [20] ORIENTE A, FEDARKO N S, PACOCHA S E, et al. Interleukin-13 modulates collagen homeostasis in human skin and keloid fibroblasts[J]. **J Pharmacol Exp Ther**, 2000, 292(3): 988-994.
- [21] JINNIN M, IHN H, YAMANE K, et al. Interleukin-13 stimulates the transcription of the human alpha2(I) collagen gene in human dermal fibroblasts[J]. **J Biol Chem**, 2004, 279(40): 41783-41791.
- [22] O'REILLY S, CIECHOMSKA M, FULLARD N, et al. Corrigendum: IL-13 mediates collagen deposition via STAT6 and microRNA-135b: a role for epigenetics[J]. **Sci Rep**, 2016, 6: 27325.
- [23] CHIARAMONTE M G, DONALDSON D D, CHEEVER A W, et al. An IL-13 inhibitor blocks the development of hepatic fibrosis during a T-helper type 2-dominated inflammatory response[J]. **J Clin Invest**, 1999, 104(6): 777-785.
- [24] XUE J, SHARMA V, HSIEH M H, et al. Alternatively activated macrophages promote pancreatic fibrosis in chronic pancreatitis[J]. **Nat Commun**, 2015, 6: 7158.
- [25] CHUNG S I, HORTON J A, RAMALINGAM T R, et al. IL-13 is a therapeutic target in radiation lung injury [J]. **Sci Rep**, 2016, 6: 39714.
- [26] TSCHUMPERLIN D J, LIGRESTI G, HILSCHER M B, et al. Mechanosensing and fibrosis[J]. **J Clin Invest**, 2018, 128(1): 74-84.
- [27] PANCIERA T, AZZOLIN L, CORDENONSI M, et al. Mechanobiology of YAP and TAZ in physiology and disease[J]. **Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol**, 2017, 18(12): 758-770.
- [28] TOTARO A, PANCIERA T, PICCOLO S. YAP/TAZ upstream signals and downstream responses[J]. **Nat Cell Biol**, 2018, 20(8): 888-899.
- [29] YANNAS I V, TZERANIS D S. Mammals fail to regenerate organs when wound contraction drives scar formation [J]. **NPJ Regen Med**, 2021, 6(1): 39.
- [30] DENG Z, SUBILIA M, CHIN I L, et al. Keloid fibroblasts have elevated and dysfunctional mechanotransduction signaling that is independent of TGF- β [J]. **J**

- Dermatol Sci**, 2021, 104(1): 11-20.
- [31] MASSAGUÉ J, SHEPPARD D. TGF- β signaling in health and disease[J]. **Cell**, 2023, 186(19): 4007-4037.
 - [32] MORIKAWA M, DERYNCK R, MIYAZONO K. TGF- β and the TGF- β family: context-dependent roles in cell and tissue physiology[J]. **Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol**, 2016, 8(5): a021873.
 - [33] LODYGA M, HINZ B. TGF- β 1—a truly transforming growth factor in fibrosis and immunity[J]. **Semin Cell Dev Biol**, 2020, 101: 123-139.
 - [34] GHOSH A K, YUAN W, MORI Y, et al. Smad-dependent stimulation of type I collagen gene expression in human skin fibroblasts by TGF- β involves functional cooperation with p300/CBP transcriptional coactivators[J]. **Oncogene**, 2000, 19(31): 3546-3555.
 - [35] ZHANG W, OU J, INAGAKI Y, et al. Synergistic cooperation between Sp1 and Smad3/Smad4 mediates transforming growth factor β 1 stimulation of α 2(I)-collagen (COL1A2) transcription[J]. **J Biol Chem**, 2000, 275(50): 39237-39245.
 - [36] KIM K K, SHEPPARD D, CHAPMAN H A. TGF- β 1 signaling and tissue fibrosis[J]. **Cold Spring Harb Perspect Biol**, 2018, 10(4): a022293.
 - [37] SHAH M, FOREMAN D M, FERGUSON M W. Neutralising antibody to TGF- β 1, 2 reduces cutaneous scarring in adult rodents[J]. **J Cell Sci**, 1994, 107 (Pt 5): 1137-1157.
 - [38] AKHMETSHINA A, PALUMBO K, DEES C, et al. Activation of canonical Wnt signalling is required for TGF- β -mediated fibrosis[J]. **Nat Commun**, 2012, 3: 735.
 - [39] JARMAN E J, BOULTER L. Targeting the Wnt signaling pathway: the challenge of reducing scarring without affecting repair[J]. **Expert Opin Investig Drugs**, 2020, 29(2): 179-190.
 - [40] HU H H, CAO G, WU X Q, et al. Wnt signaling pathway in aging-related tissue fibrosis and therapies[J]. **Ageing Res Rev**, 2020, 60: 101063.
 - [41] ULLOA L, DOODY J, MASSAGUÉ J. Inhibition of transforming growth factor- β /SMAD signalling by the interferon- γ /STAT pathway[J]. **Nature**, 1999, 397(6721): 710-713.
 - [42] HIGASHI K, INAGAKI Y, FUJIMORI K, et al. Interferon- γ interferes with transforming growth factor- β signaling through direct interaction of YB-1 with Smad3[J]. **J Biol Chem**, 2003, 278(44): 43470-43479.
 - [43] GHOSH A K, BHATTACHARYYA S, MORI Y, et al. Inhibition of collagen gene expression by interferon- γ : novel role of the CCAAT/enhancer binding protein β (C/EBP β) [J]. **J Cell Physiol**, 2006, 207(1): 251-260.
 - [44] VERRECCHIA F, WAGNER E F, MAUVIEL A. Distinct involvement of the Jun-N-terminal kinase and NF- κ B pathways in the repression of the human COL1A2 gene by TNF- α [J]. **EMBO Rep**, 2002, 3(11): 1069-1074.
 - [45] GREENWEL P, TANAKA S, PENKOV D, et al. Tumor necrosis factor α inhibits type I collagen synthesis through repressive CCAAT/enhancer-binding proteins [J]. **Mol Cell Biol**, 2000, 20(3): 912-918.
 - [46] BRENNER D A, O'HARA M, ANGEL P, et al. Prolonged activation of jun and collagenase genes by tumour necrosis factor- α [J]. **Nature**, 1989, 337(6208): 661-663.
 - [47] SIWIK D A, CHANG D L, COLUCCI W S. Interleukin-1 β and tumor necrosis factor- α decrease collagen synthesis and increase matrix metalloproteinase activity in cardiac fibroblasts *in vitro* [J]. **Circ Res**, 2000, 86(12): 1259-1265.
 - [48] ITO S, NAGATA K. Quality control of procollagen in cells[J]. **Annu Rev Biochem**, 2021, 90: 631-658.
 - [49] MCLAUGHLIN S H, BULLEID N J. Molecular recognition in procollagen chain assembly[J]. **Matrix Biol**, 1998, 16(7): 369-377.
 - [50] MYLLYHARJU J. Prolyl 4-hydroxylases, the key enzymes of collagen biosynthesis[J]. **Matrix Biol**, 2003, 22(1): 15-24.
 - [51] BICKEL M, BARINGHAUS K H, GERL M, et al. Selective inhibition of hepatic collagen accumulation in experimental liver fibrosis in rats by a new prolyl 4-hydroxylase inhibitor[J]. **Hepatology**, 1998, 28(2): 404-411.
 - [52] NWOGU J I, GEENEN D, BEAN M, et al. Inhibition of collagen synthesis with prolyl 4-hydroxylase inhibitor improves left ventricular function and alters the pattern of left ventricular dilatation after myocardial infarction [J]. **Circulation**, 2001, 104(18): 2216-2221.
 - [53] KIM I, MOGFORD J E, WITSCHI C, et al. Inhibition of prolyl 4-hydroxylase reduces scar hypertrophy in a rabbit model of cutaneous scarring[J]. **Wound Repair Regen**, 2003, 11(5): 368-372.
 - [54] VAN DER SLOT A J, ZUURMOND A M, VAN DEN BOGAERDT A J, et al. Increased formation of pyridinoline cross-links due to higher telopeptide lysyl hydroxylase levels is a general fibrotic phenomenon[J]. **Matrix Biol**, 2004, 23(4): 251-257.
 - [55] SCIETTI L, CHIAPPARINO A, DE GIORGI F, et al. Molecular architecture of the multifunctional collagen lysyl hydroxylase and glycosyltransferase LH3[J]. **Nat Commun**, 2018, 9(1): 3163.
 - [56] LAMAND S R, BATEMAN J F. The type I collagen pro α 1(I) COOH-terminal propeptide N-linked oligosaccharide. Functional analysis by site-directed mutagenesis[J]. **J Biol Chem**, 1995, 270(30): 17858-17865.
 - [57] LI R C, WONG M Y, DICHIARA A S, et al. Collagen's enigmatic, highly conserved N-glycan has an essential proteostatic function[J/OL]. **Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A**, 2021, 118(10): e2026608118.
 - [58] TVAROŠKA I. Glycosylation modulates the structure and functions of collagen: a review[J]. **Molecules**, 2024,

- 29(7): 1417.
- [59] SIPIÄ L, RUOTSALAINEN H, SORMUNEN R, et al. Secretion and assembly of type IV and VI collagens depend on glycosylation of hydroxylysines[J]. **J Biol Chem**, 2007, 282(46): 33381-33388.
 - [60] YAMAUCHI M, SRICHOLPECH M. Lysine post-translational modifications of collagen[J]. **Essays Biochem**, 2012, 52: 113-133.
 - [61] HENNET T. Collagen glycosylation[J]. **Curr Opin Struct Biol**, 2019, 56: 131-138.
 - [62] TANG M, WANG X, GANDHI N S, et al. Effect of hydroxylysine-*O*-glycosylation on the structure of type I collagen molecule: a computational study[J]. **Glycobiology**, 2020, 30(10): 830-843.
 - [63] ZANABONI G, DE LUCA G, FAGA A, et al. Collagen glycosylation in human granulation tissue and scar[J]. **Eur Surg Res**, 1987, 19(1): 11-15.
 - [64] ITO S, NAGATA K. Biology of Hsp47 (Serpine H1), a collagen-specific molecular chaperone[J]. **Semin Cell Dev Biol**, 2017, 62: 142-151.
 - [65] ISHIDA Y, YAMAMOTO A, KITAMURA A, et al. Autophagic elimination of misfolded procollagen aggregates in the endoplasmic reticulum as a means of cell protection[J]. **Mol Biol Cell**, 2009, 20(11): 2744-2754.
 - [66] NAGATA K. HSP47: a collagen-specific molecular chaperone[J]. **Trends Biochem Sci**, 1996, 21(1): 23-26.
 - [67] TAGUCHI T, RAZZAQUE M S. The collagen-specific molecular chaperone HSP47: is there a role in fibrosis? [J]. **Trends Mol Med**, 2007, 13(2): 45-53.
 - [68] KHALIL H, KANISICAK O, VAGNOZZI R J, et al. Cell-specific ablation of HSP47 defines the collagen-producing cells in the injured heart[J/OL]. **JCI Insight**, 2019, 4(15): e128722.
 - [69] PARK J G, LIM D C, PARK J H, et al. Benzobromarone induces targeted degradation of HSP47 protein and improves hypertrophic scar formation[J]. **J Invest Dermatol**, 2024, 144(3): 633-644.
 - [70] RAOTE I, MALHOTRA V. Tunnels for protein export from the endoplasmic reticulum[J]. **Annu Rev Biochem**, 2021, 90: 605-630.
 - [71] KORNFELD R, KORNFELD S. Assembly of asparagine-linked oligosaccharides[J]. **Annu Rev Biochem**, 1985, 54: 631-664.
 - [72] STEVENSON N L, BERGEN D, LU Y, et al. Correction: Giantin is required for intracellular N-terminal processing of type I procollagen[J/OL]. **J Cell Biol**, 2021, 220(6): e202005166.
 - [73] RICARD-BLUM S, BAFFET G, THÉRET N. Molecular and tissue alterations of collagens in fibrosis[J]. **Matrix Biol**, 2018, 68-69: 122-149.
 - [74] BALCH W E, MCCAFFERY J M, PLUTNER H, et al. Vesicular stomatitis virus glycoprotein is sorted and concentrated during export from the endoplasmic reticulum[J]. **Cell**, 1994, 76(5): 841-852.
 - [75] BARLOWE C, ORCI L, YEUNG T, et al. COPII: a membrane coat formed by Sec proteins that drive vesicle budding from the endoplasmic reticulum[J]. **Cell**, 1994, 77(6): 895-907.
 - [76] JENSEN D, SCHEKMAN R. COP II-mediated vesicle formation at a glance[J]. **J Cell Sci**, 2011, 124(Pt 1): 1-4.
 - [77] GORUR A, YUAN L, KENNY S J, et al. COPII-coated membranes function as transport carriers of intracellular procollagen I [J]. **J Cell Biol**, 2017, 216(6): 1745-1759.
 - [78] BOYADJIEV S A, KIM S D, HATA A, et al. Cranio-lenticulo-sutural dysplasia associated with defects in collagen secretion[J]. **Clin Genet**, 2011, 80(2): 169-176.
 - [79] SARMAH S, BARRALLO-GIMENO A, MELVILLE D B, et al. Sec24D-dependent transport of extracellular matrix proteins is required for zebrafish skeletal morphogenesis[J/OL]. **PLoS One**, 2010, 5(4): e10367.
 - [80] TOWNLEY A K, FENG Y, SCHMIDT K, et al. Efficient coupling of Sec23-Sec24 to Sec13-Sec31 drives COP II-dependent collagen secretion and is essential for normal craniofacial development[J]. **J Cell Sci**, 2008, 121(Pt 18): 3025-3034.
 - [81] CUTRONA M B, BEZNOUSSENKO G V, FUSELLA A, et al. Silencing of mammalian Sar1 isoforms reveals COPII-independent protein sorting and transport[J]. **Traffic**, 2013, 14(6): 691-708.
 - [82] MCCAUGHEY J, STEPHENS D J. ER-to-Golgi transport: a sizeable problem[J]. **Trends Cell Biol**, 2019, 29(12): 940-953.
 - [83] JIN L, PAHUJA K B, WICKLIFFE K E, et al. Ubiquitin-dependent regulation of COPII coat size and function [J]. **Nature**, 2012, 482(7386): 495-500.
 - [84] MCCAUGHEY J, MILLER V J, STEVENSON N L, et al. TFG promotes organization of transitional ER and efficient collagen secretion[J]. **Cell Rep**, 2016, 15(8): 1648-1659.
 - [85] SAITO K, CHEN M, BARD F, et al. TANGO1 facilitates cargo loading at endoplasmic reticulum exit sites[J]. **Cell**, 2009, 136(5): 891-902.
 - [86] WILSON D G, PHAMLUONG K, LI L, et al. Global defects in collagen secretion in a Mia3/TANGO1 knockout mouse[J]. **J Cell Biol**, 2011, 193(5): 935-951.
 - [87] ISHIKAWA Y, ITO S, NAGATA K, et al. Intracellular mechanisms of molecular recognition and sorting for transport of large extracellular matrix molecules[J/OL]. **Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A**, 2016, 113(41): E6036-E6044.
 - [88] ARNOLDS O, STOLL R. Characterization of a fold in TANGO1 evolved from SH3 domains for the export of bulky cargos[J]. **Nat Commun**, 2023, 14(1): 2273.
 - [89] MA W, GOLDBERG J. TANGO1/cTAGE5 receptor as a polyvalent template for assembly of large COP II coats[J]. **Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A**, 2016, 113(36): 10061-10066.

- [90] SAITO K, YAMASHIRO K, ICHIKAWA Y, et al. cTAGE5 mediates collagen secretion through interaction with TANGO1 at endoplasmic reticulum exit sites[J]. **Mol Biol Cell**, 2011, 22(13): 2301-2308.
- [91] SAITO K, YAMASHIRO K, SHIMAZU N, et al. Concentration of Sec12 at ER exit sites via interaction with cTAGE5 is required for collagen export[J]. **J Cell Biol**, 2014, 206(6): 751-762.
- [92] VENDITTI R, SCANU T, SANTORO M, et al. Sedlin controls the ER export of procollagen by regulating the Sar1 cycle[J]. **Science**, 2012, 337(6102): 1668-1672.
- [93] MAIERS J L, KOSTALLARI E, MUSHREF M, et al. The unfolded protein response mediates fibrogenesis and collagen I secretion through regulating TANGO1 in mice[J]. **Hepatology**, 2017, 65(3): 983-998.
- [94] RAOTE I, ROSENDAHL A H, HÄKKINEN H M, et al. TANGO1 inhibitors reduce collagen secretion and limit tissue scarring[J]. **Nat Commun**, 2024, 15(1): 3302.
- [95] RAOTE I, ORTEGA-BELLIDO M, SANTOS A J, et al. TANGO1 builds a machine for collagen export by recruiting and spatially organizing COPII, tethers and membranes[J/OL]. **Elife**, 2018, 7: e32723.
- [96] NOGUEIRA C, ERLMANN P, VILLENEUVE J, et al. SLY1 and Syntaxin 18 specify a distinct pathway for procollagen VII export from the endoplasmic reticulum [J/OL]. **Elife**, 2014, 3: e02784.
- [97] SANTOS A J, RAOTE I, SCARPA M, et al. TANGO1 recruits ERGIC membranes to the endoplasmic reticulum for procollagen export[J/OL]. **Elife**, 2015, 4: e10982.
- [98] BUNEL L, PINCET L, MALHOTRA V, et al. A model for collagen secretion by intercompartmental continuities [J/OL]. **Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A**, 2024, 121(1): e2310404120.
- [99] BONFANTI L, MIRONOV A A Jr, MARTÍNEZ-MENÁRGUEZ J A, et al. Procollagen traverses the Golgi stack without leaving the lumen of cisternae: evidence for cisternal maturation[J]. **Cell**, 1998, 95(7): 993-1003.
- [100] TRUCCO A, POLISHCHUK R S, MARTELLA O, et al. Secretory traffic triggers the formation of tubular continuities across Golgi sub-compartments[J]. **Nat Cell Biol**, 2004, 6(11): 1071-1081.
- [101] STEVENSON N L, BERGEN D, SKINNER R, et al. Giantin-knockout models reveal a feedback loop between Golgi function and glycosyltransferase expression[J]. **J Cell Sci**, 2017, 130(24): 4132-4143.
- [102] POLISHCHUK R S, POLISHCHUK E V, MARRA P, et al. Correlative light-electron microscopy reveals the tubular-saccular ultrastructure of carriers operating between Golgi apparatus and plasma membrane[J]. **J Cell Biol**, 2000, 148(1): 45-58.
- [103] MISEREY-LENKEI S, CHALANCON G, BARDIN S, et al. Rab and actomyosin-dependent fission of transport vesicles at the Golgi complex[J]. **Nat Cell Biol**, 2010, 12(7): 645-654.
- [104] FOURRIERE L, KASRI A, GAREIL N, et al. RAB6 and microtubules restrict protein secretion to focal adhesions[J]. **J Cell Biol**, 2019, 218(7): 2215-2231.
- [105] GRIGORIEV I, SPLINTER D, KEIJZER N, et al. Rab6 regulates transport and targeting of exocytotic carriers [J]. **Dev Cell**, 2007, 13(2): 305-314.
- [106] EHRLICH H P, ROSS R, BORNSTEIN P. Effects of antimicrotubular agents on the secretion of collagen. A biochemical and morphological study[J]. **J Cell Biol**, 1974, 62(2): 390-405.
- [107] BANUSHI B, FORNERIS F, STRAATMAN-IWANOWSKA A, et al. Regulation of post-Golgi LH3 trafficking is essential for collagen homeostasis[J]. **Nat Commun**, 2016, 7: 12111.
- [108] DASSAH M, ALMEIDA D, HAHN R, et al. Annexin A2 mediates secretion of collagen VI, pulmonary elasticity and apoptosis of bronchial epithelial cells [J]. **J Cell Sci**, 2014, 127(Pt 4): 828-844.
- [109] STALDER D, GERSHLICK D C. Direct trafficking pathways from the Golgi apparatus to the plasma membrane[J]. **Semin Cell Dev Biol**, 2020, 107: 112-125.
- [110] GOFF S V L, HULMES D J S, MOALI C. BMP-1/tolloid-like proteinases synchronize matrix assembly with growth factor activation to promote morphogenesis and tissue remodeling[J]. **Matrix Biol**, 2015, 44: 14-23.
- [111] BEKHOUCHE M, COLIGE A. The procollagen N-proteinases ADAMTS2, 3 and 14 in pathophysiology [J]. **Matrix Biol**, 2015, 44-46: 46-53.
- [112] ASGARI M, LATIFI N, HERIS H K, et al. *In vitro* fibrillogenesis of tropocollagen type III in collagen type I affects its relative fibrillar topology and mechanics[J]. **Sci Rep**, 2017, 7(1): 1392.
- [113] YOKOTA T, MCCOURT J, MA F, et al. Type V collagen in scar tissue regulates the size of scar after heart injury[J]. **Cell**, 2020, 182(3): 545-562.e23.

[本文编辑 沈敏 沈洁]