

·综述·

儿童型脊髓性肌萎缩症治疗研究进展

赵淼 陆瑛倩 王柠 陈万金

【摘要】 脊髓性肌萎缩症是婴幼儿期最常见的致死性神经遗传性疾病,临床表现为肢体近端进行性、对称性肌无力和肌萎缩。根据发病年龄可以分为儿童型和成人型,尤以儿童型脊髓性肌萎缩症发病率最高。本文总结近年儿童型脊髓性肌萎缩症的治疗研究进展,旨在为疾病治疗提供新的思路。

【关键词】 脊髓性肌萎缩, 儿童; 基因; 综述

Research progress of spinal muscular atrophy treatment in children

ZHAO Miao, LU Ying-qian, WANG Ning, CHEN Wan-jin

Department of Neurology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350005, Fujian, China

Corresponding author: CHEN Wan-jin (Email: wanjinchen75@fjmu.edu.cn)

【Abstract】 Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is the most common fatal neurogenetic disease in infant period. Clinical manifestations of SMA include symmetrical and progressive weakness and atrophy of proximal limbs. Based on age of incidence, it is divided into child-onset SMA and adult-onset SMA. Child-onset SMA has the highest incidence rate. This article summarizes the research progress of SMA therapy in recent years to provide new thoughts for the treatment of SMA.

【Key words】 Spinal muscular atrophies of childhood; Genes; Review

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. U1505222, 81371261), Key Clinical Specialty Discipline Construction Program of Fujian, China, and National Key Clinical Specialty Discipline Construction Program on Neurology.

脊髓性肌萎缩症(SMA)是婴幼儿期最常见的致死性神经遗传性疾病,其特征性病理改变为脊髓前角α运动神经元选择性变性,临床主要表现为肢体近端进行性、对称性肌无力和肌萎缩^[1]。根据发病年龄可分为儿童型和成人型,其中,儿童型脊髓性肌萎缩症呈常染色体隐性遗传,其人群发病率为1/10 000~1/6000,人群携带者发生率为1/60~1/40^[2];成人型脊髓性肌萎缩症多于20~30岁上发病,可呈常染色体隐性、显性和X连锁隐性遗传等遗传方式,人群发病率约为0.32/10 000^[3]。儿童型脊髓性肌萎缩症是因位于染色体5q13区域的运动神经元

存活1(*SMN1*)基因突变所致,其中95%为纯合缺失突变,少数为微小突变^[4]。染色体5q13区域还存在1个与*SMN1*基因高度同源的拷贝,即*SMN2*基因,可以部分代偿*SMN1*基因功能。目前临床尚无有效治疗方法,但近年来脊髓性肌萎缩症治疗研究取得较大进展,主要包括小分子化合物、反义寡核苷酸(ASO)、基因增补和干细胞移植治疗等^[5],本文拟就儿童型脊髓性肌萎缩症的治疗研究进展进行综述。

一、小分子化合物

*SMN1*基因与*SMN2*基因高度同源,二者主要存在5个碱基差异,但*SMN1*基因主要编码产生全长SMN蛋白,而*SMN2*基因仅编码产生极少量(约10%)全长SMN蛋白,主要是由于*SMN2*基因外显子7在剪接过程中被跳跃,编码产生外显子7缺失的转录本和截短蛋白,这种截短蛋白极不稳定,易降解。对于大部分脊髓性肌萎缩症患者而言,*SMN2*基因编码产生的极少量全长SMN蛋白不足以弥补*SMN1*基因缺失导致的SMN蛋白缺乏,从而导致脊

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2018.04.010

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(项目编号:U1505222);国家自然科学基金资助项目(项目编号:81371261);福建省临床重点专科建设项目;神经内科国家临床重点专科建设项目

作者单位:350005 福州,福建医科大学附属第一医院神经内科
通讯作者:陈万金(Email:wanjinchen75@fjmu.edu.cn)

髓前角运动神经元变性。因此,如何升高全长SMN蛋白表达水平,成为主要治疗策略^[6]。研究显示,多种小分子化合物可以调节SMN基因外显子7的剪接,这些小分子化合物大致分为2种类型,一种是以组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂(HDACi)为主的传统小分子化合物^[7],一种是新型小分子化合物^[8]。

1. 传统小分子化合物 组蛋白去乙酰化酶(HDAC)与DNA紧密结合,抑制其转录和翻译,而增强SMN2基因转录和翻译,DNA解螺旋十分重要。2001年,Chang等^[9]发现,组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂丁酸钠对脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠治疗有效;亦证实丁酸钠衍生物苯丁酸钠也可以显著提高脊髓性肌萎缩症患者纤维母细胞全长SMN基因转录水平。自此,组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂逐渐成为治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的热门药物,其中丙戊酸钠最受关注^[10]。Sumner等^[11]研究显示,丙戊酸钠可以升高I型脊髓性肌萎缩症患者纤维母细胞全长SMN蛋白表达水平。Tsai等^[12]采用丙戊酸钠治疗III型脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠,发现小鼠脊髓全长SMN蛋白表达水平升高,形态完整的神经-肌肉接头数目增多,肌萎缩症状缓解。然而遗憾的是,II期和III期临床试验并未显示出丙戊酸钠可以改善脊髓性肌萎缩症患者肌力^[13]。除组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂外,其他小分子化合物也受到关注。2002年,Kinali等^[14]提出一种非组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂——沙丁胺醇,可以显著改善脊髓性肌萎缩症患者肌力、用力肺活量(FVC)和体重。随后II期临床试验亦显示,沙丁胺醇可以显著改善II型脊髓性肌萎缩症患者肌力、肌容积和运动功能^[15]。2008年的一项临床研究证实,另一种小分子化合物羟基脲亦可以轻度改善脊髓性肌萎缩症患者肌力^[16],但临床试验并未显示出其可以显著改善患者肌力和运动功能^[17]。总之,上述传统小分子化合物虽然在细胞和动物实验中显示出部分疗效,但除沙丁胺醇外,其余临床疗效均尚未明确,缺乏临床应用前景^[18]。

2. 新型小分子化合物 近年来,美国Pfizer公司、瑞士Roche公司和瑞士Novartis公司等知名医药企业均致力于脊髓性肌萎缩症新型小分子化合物的研发。美国Pfizer公司生产的喹唑啉及其衍生物可以增强SMN2基因启动子活性,抑制清道夫脱帽酶(Deps),从而升高全长SMN蛋白表达水平^[19]。Butchbach等^[20]予SMNΔ7模型小鼠(轻型脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠名称,Δ7指SMA基因外显子7缺

失)口服喹唑啉,结果显示,小鼠神经系统全长SMN蛋白水平升高,运动神经元缺失减少,存活期延长21%~30%。Van Meerbeke等^[21]予SMNΔ7模型小鼠静脉注射喹唑啉衍生物RG3039,结果显示,小鼠体内Deps水平被抑制20%以上,神经系统全长SMN蛋白水平升高30%~40%,囊泡谷氨酸转运体1(vGluT1)数目增加50%,下后锯肌和最长肌神经-肌肉接头数目增加20%,中位存活期延长66%。Gigliotti等^[19]采用RG3039对2B/SMA模型小鼠(杂合子小鼠模型)进行早期干预,中位存活期延长6倍(>112天)。目前,RG3039已进入I期临床试验阶段。2014年,瑞士Roche公司与美国PTC公司合作,从人胚肾细胞(HEK)293H中筛选出3种可以改善SMN2基因外显子7剪接功能的药物,分别命名为SMN-C1、SMN-C2和SMN-C3,并证实在脊髓性肌萎缩症患者纤维母细胞和诱导型多能干细胞(iPSCs)水平,这3种化合物可以选择性上调全长SMN2 mRNA表达^[8]。Naryshkin等^[8]予SMNΔ7模型小鼠腹腔注射SMN-C1、SMN-C2和SMN-C3,结果显示,小鼠大脑和股四头肌全长SMN蛋白水平分别升高为150%和90%,尤其是SMN-C3,口服即可使平均存活期延长超过150天。2015年,瑞士Novartis公司研究显示,SMN2基因编码产生不稳定SMN蛋白的作用机制是SMN2基因前体mRNA和U1小核核糖核酸蛋白结合不紧密,并证实新型哒嗪类化合物使二者紧密结合,从而升高全长SMN蛋白表达水平^[22]。此类新型哒嗪类化合物优势在于可口服给药,目前已进入临床试验阶段。

二、反义寡核苷酸

SMN2基因外显子7 C>T突变使外显子剪接增强子(ESE)突变为外显子剪接沉默子(ESS),导致SMN2基因前体RNA在剪接过程中发生外显子7跳跃,产生截短mRNA,翻译产生不稳定SMN蛋白;此外,SMN2基因内含子7存在与异种核糖核蛋白(hnRNP)A1相关的内含子剪接沉默子(ISS),其中内含子剪接沉默子N1(ISS-N1)是重要的反式作用因子,定位于SMN2基因内含子7第10~24位碱基,包含2个hnRNP A1/A2结合位点,是影响剪接功能的另一重要结构^[23]。因此,通过靶向设计针对内含子剪接沉默子位点的反义寡核苷酸可以阻止hnRNP A1/A2与内含子剪接沉默子结合,使外显子7在剪接过程中得以保留,上调脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠肝脏全长SMN mRNA表达,从而转录翻译为

全长SMN蛋白^[24]。天然反义寡核苷酸在血清和细胞中不稳定,易降解,且利用率较低。为提高反义寡核苷酸的稳定性和利用率,应对其进行相应化学修饰^[25]。目前主要有3种修饰方式:2'-OMePS修饰、2'-MOE修饰和PMO修饰^[26]。2011年,Hua等^[27]予脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠皮下注射大剂量针对SMN2基因ISS-N1位点的经2'-MOE修饰的反义寡核苷酸ASO-10-27,以封闭内含子剪接沉默子,结果显示,Smn-/-和SMN2+/0模型小鼠(重型脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠名称,前者系鼠源SMN基因缺失,后者系该基因缺失后再导入2条人源SMN2基因)运动神经元SMN蛋白水平升高,I型脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠平均存活期延长至248天。Porensky等^[28]予SMAΔ7模型小鼠侧脑室注射经2'OMePS修饰的反义寡核苷酸,结果显示,模型小鼠存活期延长8倍。Zhou等^[29]发现,静脉注射经PMO修饰的反义寡核苷酸效率更高,可使I型脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠存活期延长25倍。Rigo等^[30]予食蟹猴脑脊液注射ASO-10-27,免疫组织化学检测未见脊髓前角运动神经元变性。目前,经2'-MOE修饰的反义寡核苷酸鞘内注射已在早发性脊髓性肌萎缩症婴幼儿和迟发性脊髓性肌萎缩症儿童中开展Ⅲ期临床试验(试验编号:NCT02193074)。2016年12月,Nusinersen(商品名:Spinraza)作为一种反义核苷酸成为全球首个获得美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)批准的脊髓性肌萎缩症治疗药物。除ISS-N1位点是公认治疗靶点外,Hua等^[31]还发现,体外应用经2'-MOE修饰的反义寡核苷酸对SMN2基因外显子7剪接沉默区进行封闭,也可以使全长SMN mRNA和蛋白水平升高。内含子7还存在另一调控SMN2基因剪接功能的区域,即ISS-N2位点(该外显子后内含子的第275~297位碱基),Singh等^[32]应用反义寡核苷酸对该序列进行封闭,使外显子7在剪接过程中得以保留。SMN2基因内含子6和7分别存在Element 1区域(该外显子前内含子的第-112~-68位碱基)和Element 2区域(该外显子后内含子的第59~124位碱基),二者对SMN2基因剪接功能作用重大^[33]。2016年,Osman等^[33]研究显示,应用经改良PMO修饰的反义寡核苷酸(E1^{MOv10}和E1^{MOv11})封闭Element 1区域,可以使SMAΔ7模型小鼠全长SMN蛋白水平升高,存活期延长,尤其出生后即侧脑室注射E1^{MOv11}的小鼠,存活期可延长至120天以上。Miyaso等^[34]发现,Element 2区域参与RNA-蛋白复合体形成,封

闭Element 2区域反式作用因子,可以抑制外显子7正常剪接,从而降低全长SMN蛋白水平。

三、基因增补

根据脊髓性肌萎缩症的发病机制,最本质治疗策略是升高全长SMN蛋白水平,最直接治疗方法是导入正常SMN cDNA,常用基因治疗载体是慢病毒、腺病毒、腺相关病毒(AAV)和逆转录病毒等。腺相关病毒因具有安全性高、免疫原性低、性质稳定、感染细胞广谱等优点,成为体内基因治疗的优选载体之一。

Passini等^[35]分别采用包含完整SMN cDNA腺相关病毒8(AAV8)和自身互补腺相关病毒9(scAAV9)对脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠进行侧脑室注射,结果显示,scAAV9使小鼠中位存活期延长至157天,而AAV8仅延长至50天。此后,Dominguez等^[36]予以出生早期(多为出生后1天)的脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠静脉注射scAAV9-SMN,其结果显示,小鼠中位存活期延长至199天。Foust等^[37]和Valori等^[38]的研究也显示,静脉注射scAAV9-SMN的脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠神经-肌肉接头形态、运动功能和存活期均有不同程度改善。Benkhelifa-Ziyyat等^[39]尝试向脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠腓肠肌肌肉注射scAAV9-SMN,其结果显示,小鼠脊髓运动神经元数目显著增加,中位存活期提高1倍。除静脉注射和肌肉注射外,Passini等^[40]予脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠鞘内注射5×10³颗粒数的scAAV9-SMN,使全长SMN蛋白水平升高70%~170%,存活期延长至153天。Duque等^[41]尝试在体积更大的哺乳动物体内鞘内注射包含短发夹RNA(shRNA)的scAAV9(scAAV9-shRNA),对SMN1基因进行敲减,成功制备脊髓性肌萎缩症猪模型,予scAAV9-SMN鞘内注射改善其临床症状和病理表现,结果显示,模型猪复合肌肉动作电位(CMAP)显著改善,表明出现症状后干预同样有效。Meyer等^[42]尝试采用腰椎穿刺在猕猴脑脊液中注入低剂量(剂量仅为静脉注射的1/10)scAAV9-SMN,结果显示,scAAV9-SMN在腰髓、胸髓和颈髓运动神经元的感染率分别为73%、53%和29%,高于脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠。目前,静脉注射scAAV9-SMN治疗I型脊髓性肌萎缩症正在进行I期临床试验(试验编号:NCT02122952),其有效性和安全性尚待进一步评价。

四、干细胞移植治疗

干细胞具有分化为多种功能细胞的潜能,为遗

遗传疾病的治疗提供新的策略。2008年,Corti等^[43]从正常小鼠脊髓分离出表达绿色荧光的神经干细胞(NSCs)并移植至脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠脊髓内,小鼠存活期延长5.12天,运动障碍延迟8天。脊髓性肌萎缩症的特征性病理改变是运动神经元变性,如果将干细胞定向分化为正常运动神经元或其前体细胞并移植至患者脊髓内,治疗效果可能更加理想。Wyatt等^[44]尝试将人胚胎干细胞(ESCs)分化的人运动神经元前体细胞(hMNPs)移植至脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠脊髓内,小鼠运动神经元前体细胞成功存活并顺利分化为运动神经元,并分泌神经生长因子(NGF)和神经营养因子-3(NT-3)等,促进运动神经元生长。2012年,Corti等^[45]将脊髓性肌萎缩症患者皮肤纤维母细胞诱导为诱导型多能干细胞,通过单链寡核苷酸基因修复,使SMN2基因转变为SMN1基因,诱导分化为表达SMN蛋白的诱导型多能干细胞,并移植至脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠脊髓内,发现小鼠运动神经元数目增加,中位存活期延长7天。目前,干细胞移植治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的临床试验仍在进行中,其有效性和安全性尚待进一步评价。

五、其他

除上述治疗方法外,一些神经保护剂(如利鲁唑、奥利索西)也进入临床试验阶段(试验编号:NCT00774423,NCT01302600),但结果尚未明确。利鲁唑可以改善运动神经元突触结构,但仅能轻度延长I型脊髓性肌萎缩症患者生存期^[46]。奥利索西尽管可以改善脊髓性肌萎缩症患者运动障碍,但不能延长生存期^[47]。胰岛素样生长因子-1(IGF-1)联合反式剪接RNA(tsRNA)可以改善脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠临床表现^[48]。此外,IPLEX是胰岛素样生长因子-1的衍生物,可以减少脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠运动神经元变性,改善运动功能^[49]。在反义寡核苷酸治疗的启示下,一类剪接转换寡核苷酸(SSOs)的功能和结构与之类似,易透过血-脑屏障(BBB)^[50]。Hammond等^[51]采用经改良剪接转换寡核苷酸Pip6a-PMO修饰的肽寡核苷酸,低剂量全身给药即可显著延长脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠平均存活期至456天。近年临床研究显示,营养支持和康复锻炼也可以改善脊髓性肌萎缩症患者运动功能和预后^[52]。

六、总结与展望

小分子化合物、反义寡核苷酸、基因增补、干细

胞移植等治疗方法均可以不同程度改善脊髓性肌萎缩症神经细胞或模型小鼠的临床表现,仅部分方法显示出较好的临床疗效,同时也存在给药方式困难、价格昂贵等问题,距离临床推广应用尚有一定时间。因此,关于儿童型脊髓性肌萎缩症治疗的研究仍有较大的探索空间。目前主要以临床诊断为基础,应用基因筛查、产前诊断等方法,尽可能做到早期明确诊断,在经济条件允许的情况下予以新型药物治疗,配合积极的康复锻炼,控制临床症状、延缓疾病进展。相信在不久的将来,脊髓性肌萎缩症的治疗将取得更大突破。

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(收稿日期:2018-02-01)

· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(六)

- 突触素 synaptophysin(Syn)
- ¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖 ¹⁸F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose(¹⁸F-FDG)
- 外显子剪接沉默子 exonic splicing silencer(ESS)
- 外显子剪接增强子 exonic splicing enhancer(ESE)
- 韦氏肉芽肿病 Wegener's granulomatosis(WG)
- 伪连续动脉自旋标记 pseudo-continuous arterial spin labeling(pCASL)
- INK4位点反义非编码RNA antisense non-coding RNA in the INK4 locus(ANRIL)
- 无进展生存期 progression free survival(PFS)
- 无证据显示多巴胺缺失 scans without evidence of dopamine deficit(SWEDDs)
- B细胞淋巴瘤/白血病-2 B-cell lymphoma/leukemia-2(Bcl-2)
- 细胞色素C氧化酶 cytochrome C oxidase(COX)
- 细胞外基质 extracellular matrix(ECM)
- 细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶抑制基因 2A/B cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A/B(CDKN2A/B)
- 下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal(HPA)
- 线粒体脑肌病 mitochondrial encephalomyopathy(ME)
- 腺相关病毒 adeno-associated virus(AAV)
- 相对表观扩散系数 relative apparent diffusion coefficient(rADC)
- 相对脑血流量 relative cerebral blood flow(rCBF)
- 小动脉闭塞 small artery occlusion(SAO)
- 心源性栓塞 cardioembolism(CE)
- CXC型趋化因子配体 16 chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 16(CXCL16)
- 兴趣区 region of interest(ROI)