

·专题综述·

脊髓性肌萎缩症治疗临床研究进展

利婧 张成

【摘要】 脊髓性肌萎缩症为常染色体隐性遗传性神经肌肉病,以脑干和脊髓运动神经元变性引起的进行性肌无力和肌萎缩为特征,是临床常见的婴儿致死性遗传性神经肌肉病。运动神经元生存1(*SMN1*)基因突变致*SMN*蛋白缺乏为其发病机制,深入了解疾病发病机制的分子学基础,以促进包括反义寡核苷酸、腺相关病毒介导的*SMN1*基因替代疗法、上调*SMN*蛋白表达的口服小分子药物,以及肌肉激活药物、神经保护药物等新兴特异性治疗方法的研发,降低病死率、改善患者生活质量。

【关键词】 肌萎缩; 脊髓性; 运动神经元生存蛋白1; 基因; 综述

Clinical research advance of therapeutic strategies for spinal muscular atrophy

LI Jing, ZHANG Cheng

Department of Neurology, the First Affiliated Hospital, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong, China

Corresponding author: ZHANG Cheng (Email: zhangch6@mail.sysu.edu.cn)

【Abstract】 Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is an autosomal recessive neuromuscular disease characterized by progressive muscular weakness and atrophy caused by degeneration of brain stem and spinal cord motor neurons. SMA is common genetic neuromuscular disorder that causes infant death. The pathogenesis is survival motor neuron (SMN) protein deletion caused by homozygous disruption of *SMN1* gene. Greater knowledge of the molecular basis of SMA pathogenesis has fuelled the development of potential therapeutic approaches, reduced mortality and improved the life quality of SMA patients. The therapeutic strategies include a modified antisense oligonucleotide (ASO), adeno-associated virus (AAV) mediated *SMN1* gene replacement therapy, oral small molecular drugs which upregulated SMN protein expression, muscle activating drugs, and neuroprotective drugs, etc.

【Key words】 Muscular atrophy, spinal; Survival of motor neuron 1 protein; Genes; Review

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脊髓性肌萎缩症(SMA)是一种常染色体隐性遗传性神经肌肉病,以脑干和脊髓运动神经元变性引起的进行性肌无力和肌萎缩为特征,发病率约为0.01%,是临床最为常见的婴幼儿致死性遗传性神经肌肉病^[1]。该病是由定位于染色体5q13.2的运动

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作者单位:510080 广州,中山大学附属第一医院神经科

通讯作者:张成,Email:zhangch6@mail.sysu.edu.cn

神经元存活1(*SMN1*)基因突变所致,约90%以上的患者因*SMN1*基因外显子7纯合缺失而导致*SMN*蛋白缺乏^[2-5]。人类基因组中包含*SMN1*基因的同源基因,即*SMN2*基因,系定位于染色体5q13.2的反向重复序列,其与*SMN1*基因仅有5个核苷酸的差异,其中仅1个核苷酸位于基因编码区,即*SMN2*基因外显子7第6个核苷酸由胞嘧啶(C)突变为胸腺嘧啶(T),导致*SMN2*前信使RNA(pre-mRNA)剪切位点改变,使其剪切后缺失外显子7片段,进而表达截短的*SMN*蛋白,该蛋白功能缺陷且迅速降解;仅约10%的*SMN2* pre-mRNA可被正确剪切而表达完整的全长*SMN*蛋白^[6]。脊髓性肌萎缩症患者至少存

在1个 $SMN2$ 基因拷贝,根据患者发病年龄和所能达到的最高运动发育里程碑共分为4型,即SMA1~4型,其中 $SMN2$ 基因拷贝数目与疾病表型严重程度呈负相关^[3~4]。因此,针对发病机制,提高全长SMN蛋白的表达水平是脊髓性肌萎缩症最根本的治疗策略。

目前,关于脊髓性肌萎缩症治疗策略的研究热点主要集中于以下几个方面。(1)作用于 $SMN2$ 基因转录剪接过程:通过反义寡核苷酸(ASO)或其他口服小分子药物调节 $SMN2$ 基因转录和剪接过程,促进完整的全长SMN蛋白合成。(2) $SMN1$ 基因替代疗法:由腺相关病毒(AAV)介导的 $SMN1$ 基因替代疗法,以纠正 $SMN1$ 基因缺陷。(3)其他治疗方法:包括神经保护药物、靶点作用于肌肉的小分子药物、干细胞移植治疗等。在基因治疗和分子修饰治疗方面亦取得长足进展。笔者拟根据上述治疗策略,简要概述脊髓性肌萎缩症特异性治疗方法的临床研究进展和应用前景(表1~4)^[7~15]。

一、 $SMN2$ 基因转录和剪接过程的调节

1. 反义寡核苷酸 反义寡核苷酸是人工合成的短链核酸序列,长度为8~50 bp,可以选择性地与信使RNA(mRNA)结合,从而影响RNA翻译启动或改变外显子剪接。由于脊髓性肌萎缩症患者至少存在1个 $SMN2$ 基因拷贝,因此,通过特异性反义寡核苷酸改变 $SMN2$ pre-mRNA的剪接,使其能够翻译表达全长SMN蛋白,理论上适用于所有脊髓性肌萎缩症患者^[16]。Nusinersen(曾用名IONIS-SMNRX,商品名Spinraza)是首个经美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)和欧洲药物管理局(EMA)批准用于治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的反义寡核苷酸药物,并于2019年2月获得国家食品药品监督管理总局(CFDA)批准正式在国内上市。Nusinersen是一种经修饰的反义寡核苷酸,可特异地识别 $SMN2$ 基因内含子7剪接沉默子N1序列(ISS-N1),通过阻断负性调控位点通路以调节 $SMN2$ pre-mRNA转录本的剪接,达到增加 $SMN2$ 基因外显子7的翻译剪接目的。体外实验和动物实验均已证实,Nusinersen可上调全长SMN蛋白的表达水平^[16~18]。由于反义寡核苷酸不易透过血-脑屏障,因此仅能鞘内给药;根据早期临床试验结果,鞘内注射不仅安全且患者耐受良好^[19]。**II期临床试验CS3A研究(表1)**以20例3周至7个月脊髓性肌萎缩症患儿作为观察对象,于入组后1、15和85天鞘内注射Nusinersen 6 mg(4例)或12 mg(16例),此

后每4个月鞘内注射12 mg,至试验结束时(入组后253天)以Hammersmith婴儿神经系统检查(HINE)评价运动发育里程碑(包括头部控制、坐位、仰卧位踢腿、翻身、爬行、站立、行走),结果显示,12 mg组患儿HINE评分增加,运动功能改善;中期分析结果显示,存在2个 $SMN2$ 基因拷贝的患儿(17例)Kaplan-Meier生存曲线生存率高于儿童神经肌肉病临床研究(PNCR)中自然病程患儿($P = 0.001$);3例死亡患儿尸检发现,脊髓运动神经元中有15%~26%的 $SMN2$ mRNA转录本包含外显子7片段,其全长转录本表达水平较未经治疗的患儿增加2.60倍,表明鞘内注射Nusinersen后可自脑脊液分布至整个中枢神经系统,并可进入运动神经元、血管内皮细胞和神经胶质细胞,不仅安全且可耐受^[18]。**CS3A研究后进行的一项多中心随机对照双盲III期临床试验ENDEAR研究(表1)**纳入121例≤7个月脊髓性肌萎缩症患儿,按照2:1的比例随机分为Nusinersen组(80例)和安慰剂组(41例),对78例疗程达6个月的患儿进行中期分析,结果发现Nusinersen组(51例)有21例(41.18%)HINE评分增加,而安慰剂组(27例)无明显变化;最终110例完成试验,Nusinersen组(73例)37例(50.68%)HINE评分增加,安慰剂组(37例)无明显变化;Nusinersen组患儿达到运动发育里程碑的项目包括头部控制(22%)、翻身(10%)、独坐(8%)和站立(1%),安慰剂组则均未达到;Nusinersen组患儿病死或接受永久性辅助通气治疗的比例低于安慰剂组(39%对68%; $HR = 0.530$, 95%CI: 0.320~0.890, $P = 0.005$)^[9]。基于中期分析的阳性结果,ENDEAR研究提前终止。Nusinersen于2016年12月获得美国食品与药品管理局批准用于治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症(<https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm534611.htm>)。关于年龄较大脊髓性肌萎缩症患儿获益的证据来自一项获得阳性结果临床试验的中期分析,即CHERISH研究(表1),该项研究共纳入126例2~12岁脊髓性肌萎缩症患儿,按照2:1比例随机分为Nusinersen组(84例)和安慰剂组(42例),中期分析证实患儿获益后该项研究也提前终止;至试验终止时,治疗15个月的Nusinersen组患儿Hammersmith运动功能评价量表扩展版(HFMSE)评分平均增加3.90分,安慰剂组减少1分(95%CI: 3.100~6.700),差值≥3分即具有临床意义^[10]。ENDEAR和CHERISH试验提前终止后,这两项研究

表1 反义寡核苷酸治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的相关临床试验**Table 1.** Major clinical trials of antisense oligonucleotide for treatment of SMA

治疗方案	药物	临床试验阶段	临床试验	试验编号	研究对象	试验进度
反义寡核苷酸治疗 (已批准上市)	Nusinersen	I 期	An Open-label Study to Assess the Safety and Tolerability of ISIS 396443 in Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy Who Previously Participated in 396443-CS2 or 396443-CS1 ^[7]	NCT02052791	SMA 患者	已完成
		I 期	ISIS 396443-CS10 ^[7]	NCT01780246	2~15岁 SMA 患儿	已完成
		I 期	ISIS 396443-CS1 ^[7]	NCT01494701	2~14岁 SMA 患儿	已完成
		I / II 期	ISIS 396443-CS2 (CS3A 研究) ^[8]	NCT01703988	3周至7个月 SMA 患儿	已完成
		II 期	EMBRACE 研究 ^[7]	NCT02462759	SMA 患者	已完成
		II 期	A Study to Assess the Efficacy, Safety, Tolerability, and Pharmacokinetics of Multiple Doses of ISIS 396443 Delivered Intrathecally to Patients with Infantile-Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy ^[7]	NCT01839656	≤210天 SMA 患儿	已完成
		II 期	NURTURE 研究 ^[7]	NCT02386553	≤6周症状前 SMA 患儿	进行中
		III 期	ENDEAR 研究 ^[9]	NCT02193074	≤7个月 SMA 患儿	提前终止
		III 期	CHERISH 研究 ^[10]	NCT02292537	2~12岁 SMA 患儿	已完成
		III 期	SHINE 研究 ^[11]	NCT02594124	SMA 患者	进行中

SMA, spinal muscular atrophy, 脊髓性肌萎缩症; CS3A, An Open-Label, Dose Escalation Study to Assess the Safety, Tolerability and Dose-Range Finding of Multiple Doses of ISIS 396443 Delivered Intrathecally to Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy; EMBRACE, A Phase 2, Randomized, Double-Blind, Sham-Procedure Controlled Study to Assess the Safety and Tolerability and Explore the Efficacy of ISIS 396443 (BIIB058) Administered Intrathecally in Subjects with Spinal Muscular Atrophy Who are not Eligible to Participate in the Clinical Studies ISIS 396443-CS3B or ISIS 396443-CS4; NURTURE, An Open-Label Study to Assess the Efficacy, Safety, Tolerability, and Pharmacokinetics of Multiple Doses of ISIS 396443 Delivered Intrathecally to Subjects with Genetically Diagnosed and Presymptomatic Spinal Muscular Atrophy; ENDEAR, A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-Blind, Sham-Procedure Controlled Study to Assess the Clinical Efficacy and Safety of ISIS 396443 Administered Intrathecally in Patients with Infantile-Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy; CHERISH, A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-Blind, Sham-Procedure Controlled Study to Assess the Clinical Efficacy and Safety of ISIS 396443 Administered Intrathecally in Patients with Later-Onset Spinal Muscular Atrophy; SHINE, An Open-Label Extension Study for Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy Who Previously Participated in Investigational Studies of ISIS 396443

表2 口服小分子药物治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的相关临床试验**Table 2.** Major clinical trials of oral small molecular drugs for treatment of SMA

治疗方案	药物	临床试验阶段	临床试验	试验编号	研究对象	试验进度
口服小分子药物	Branaplam Risdiplam	I / II 期	An Open Label Multi-part First-in-human Study of Oral LMI070 in Infants with Type 1 Spinal Muscular Atrophy ^[7]	NCT02268552	≤182天 SMA1型患儿	招募中
		I 期	An Investigator/Subject Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Study to Investigate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Single Doses of R07034067 in Healthy Japanese Subjects ^[7]	NCT03040635	18~60岁健康志愿者	已完成
		I 期	A Single-Center, Randomized, Investigator/Subject-Blind, Adaptive Single-Ascending-Dose (SAD), Placebo-Controlled, Parallel Study to Investigate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics (Including the Effect of Food and the Effect of Itraconazole on the Pharmacokinetics of a Single Oral Dose of R07034067), and Pharmacodynamics of R07034067 Following Oral Administration in Healthy Subjects ^[12]	NCT02633709	18~45岁男性健康志愿者	已完成
		II / III 期	FIREFISH 研究 ^[7]	NCT02913482	1~7个月 SMA 患儿	进行中
		II / III 期	SUNFISH 研究 ^[7]	NCT02908685	2~25岁 SMA2型或 SMA3型患者	进行中
		II 期	Jewelfish 研究 ^[7]	NCT03032172	6个月至60岁 SMA 患者	招募中
		II 期	Rainbowfish 研究 ^[7]	NCT03779334	≤6周 SMA 患儿	招募中

SMA, spinal muscular atrophy, 脊髓性肌萎缩症; FIREFISH, A Two Part Seamless, Open-Label, Multicenter Study to Investigate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Efficacy of R07034067 in Infants with Type 1 Spinal Muscular Atrophy; SUNFISH, A Two Part Seamless, Multi-Center Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Double-Blind Study to Investigate the Safety, Tolerability, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and Efficacy of R07034067 in Type 2 and 3 Spinal Muscular Atrophy Patients; Jewelfish, An Open-Label Study to Investigate the Safety, Tolerability, and Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics of R07034067 in Adult and Pediatric Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy; Rainbowfish, An Open-Label Study of Risdiplam in Infants with Genetically Diagnosed and Presymptomatic Spinal Muscular Atrophy

的受试患儿随之进入后续的开放性Ⅲ期延长试验
SHINE 研究(表1),中期分析显示,在 ENDEAR 和

SHINE 试验中均连续用药的患儿其 HINE-2 总评分
较基线增加 5.80 分(95% CI: 4.580 ~ 7.040), 高于

表3 *SMN1*基因替代疗法治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的相关临床试验**Table 3.** Major clinical trials of *SMN1* gene replacement therapy for treatment of SMA

治疗方案	药物	临床试验阶段	临床试验	试验编号	研究对象	试验进度
<i>SMN1</i> 基因替代疗法	Zolgensma	I 期	Phase I Gene Transfer Clinical Trial for Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type 1 Delivering AVXS-101 ^[13]	NCT02122952	≤ 6 个月 SMA1型患儿 已完成	
		I 期	STRONG 研究 ^[7]	NCT03381729	6~60 个月 SMA2型 患儿 招募中	
		III 期	STRIVE 研究 ^[14]	NCT03306277	≤ 6 个月 SMA1型患儿 进行中	
		III 期	STRIVE-EU 研究 ^[7]	NCT03461289	≤ 6 个月 SMA1型患儿 招募中	
		III 期	SPRINT 研究 ^[7]	NCT03505099	≤ 6 周症状期前 SMA1型、SMA2型患儿 招募中	
		III 期	Phase 3, Open-Label, Single-Arm, Single-Dose Gene Replacement Therapy Clinical Trial for Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type 1 with One or Two SMN2 Copies Delivering AVXS-101 by Intravenous Infusion ^[7]	NCT03837184	≤ 6 个月 SMA1型患儿 即将启动	
		随访研究	START 研究 ^[7]	NCT03421977	SMA1型患儿	进行中

SMA, spinal muscular atrophy, 脊髓性肌萎缩症; STRONG, Phase I, Open-Label, Dose Comparison Study of AVXS-101 for Sitting but Non-Ambulatory Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy; STRIVE, Phase 3, Open-Label, Single-Arm, Single-Dose Gene Replacement Therapy Clinical Trial for Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type 1 with One or Two SMN2 Copies Delivering AVXS-101 by Intravenous Infusion; SPRINT, A Global Study of a Single, One-Time Dose of AVXS-101 Delivered to Infants with Genetically Diagnosed and Pre-symptomatic Spinal Muscular Atrophy with Multiple Copies of SMN2; START, A Long Term Follow up Safety Study of Patients in the AVXS-101-CL-101 Gene Replacement Therapy Clinical Trial for Spinal Muscular Atrophy Type 1 Delivering AVXS 101

表4 肌肉激活药物和神经保护药物治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的相关临床试验**Table 4.** Major clinical trials of muscle activating drugs and neuroprotective drugs for treatment of SMA

治疗方案	药物	临床试验阶段	临床试验	试验编号	研究对象	试验进度
肌肉激活药物	Reldesemtiv	II 期	A Phase 2, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled, Multiple Dose Study of CK-2127107 in Two Ascending Dose Cohorts of Patients with SMA ^[7]	NCT02644668	≥ 12 岁 SMA2型、SMA3型、SMA4型患者	已完成
神经保护药物	Olesoxime	II 期	Phase II, Multicenter, Randomized, Adaptive, Double-blind, Placebo Controlled Study to Assess Safety and Efficacy of Olesoxime (TRO19622) in 3~25 Year Old SMA Patients ^[15]	NCT01302600	3~25 岁 SMA2型、SMA3型患者	已完成
		II 期	Multicenter, Open-Label, Single-Arm Study to Evaluate Long-Term Safety, Tolerability, and Effectiveness of 10 mg/kg BID Olesoxime in Patients with Spinal Muscular Atrophy ^[7]	NCT02628743	SMA 患者	已完成

SMA, spinal muscular atrophy, 脊髓性肌萎缩症

ENDEAR 试验中使用安慰剂而在 SHINE 试验中用药的患儿(1.10 分, 95%CI: 0.200 ~ 1.900); 两项试验中均连续用药的 65 例患儿中 28% 达到头部完全控制, 15% 可独坐和站立^[11]。不过, Nusinersen 长期重复使用的安全性和耐受性尚待进一步研究。美国食品与药品管理局已批准鞘内注射 Nusinersen 用于治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症, 推荐剂量为 12 mg(规格: 12 mg/5 ml), 建议开始时予 4 次负荷剂量, 前 3 次每次间隔 14 天、第 4 次与第 3 次间隔 30 天, 此后每 4 个月予一次维持剂量, 终身用药。鞘内注射 Nusinersen 的常见不良反应包括呼吸道感染和便秘, 亦可并发血小板减少症、凝血功能障碍, 同时存在肾毒性风险^[20]。因此建议, 基线和每次给药前测定血小板计数、凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血活酶时间(APTT), 以及随机测定尿蛋白定量等。

2. 其他口服小分子药物 系指经高通量筛查

(HTS) 技术筛选出的促进 *SMN2* 基因表达全长 SMN 蛋白的候选小分子化合物。由于此类化合物口服后可透过血-脑屏障, 避免了反复腰椎穿刺鞘内注射的不便, 成为目前研究的热点^[21~23]。目前有两种口服小分子药物进入早期临床试验阶段, 即 Branaplam (LMI070) 和 Risdiplam (RG7916)。其中, Branaplam 为瑞士 Novartis 公司研发的调节 *SMN2* 基因剪接的口服小分子药物, 早期动物实验证实其可延长脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠预期寿命, 并可提高功能性 SMN 蛋白表达水平^[24]。2015 年 4 月, Branaplam 进入 I 和 II 期临床试验(试验编号:NCT02268552), 募集 SMA1 型患者, 拟通过评价治疗 13 周后的药物安全性、耐受性、药代动力学和药效学, 而制定最佳剂量方案; 然而同期进行的动物实验显示, 该药对周围神经、脊髓、睾丸、肾血管具有毒性, 故于 2016 年暂停试验 (www.curesma.org/news/)

update-novartis-lmi070.html);经重新调整剂量后于2017年9月再次启动,目前试验仍在进行中。Risdiplam是瑞士Roche公司和美国PTC Therapeutics公司合作研发的调节SMN2基因剪接的口服小分子药物^[25-26],其I期临床试验已完成^[12],并进入II期临床试验,包括针对无症状性SMA1型的Rainbowfish研究、针对SMA1型的FIREFISH研究、针对SMA2型或SMA3型的SUNFISH研究以及针对成人和儿童脊髓性肌萎缩症的Jewelfish研究(表2)。2018年10月召开的第23届世界肌肉协会国际年会公布了上述临床试验的中期分析结果,FIREFISH研究纳入中期分析的14例SMA1型患儿,经Risdiplam治疗后6例达到独坐的运动发育里程碑,治疗8个月后3例实现无辅助稳定独坐;8例费城儿童医院婴儿神经肌肉病测验(CHOP-INTEND)评分>40分;该项研究纳入的21例患儿中有19例生存。而SUNFISH研究入组患儿经Risdiplam治疗后12个月,全长SMN蛋白表达水平较基线提高2倍以上,运动功能评价量表(MFM)评分较基线增加3.10分。

二、SMN1基因替代疗法

基因替代疗法是通过病毒载体将外源性基因导入宿主体内,使外源性基因在宿主细胞内表达目的蛋白。腺相关病毒载体是一种小型非致病性病毒,靶向运动神经元和星形胶质细胞,从而有效转染整个中枢神经系统^[27],其中,自身互补腺相关病毒9(scAAV9)可以透过血-脑屏障,通过静脉注射或鞘内注射方式导入宿主体内,且不整合至宿主基因组。目前尚无腺相关病毒载体致人类疾病的文献报道,故安全性较高。理论上讲,由scAAV9介导的SMN1基因替代疗法是治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症最合理、最有效的方法之一,其优势在于仅通过单次静脉注射即可获得临床疗效。Kaspar教授研究团队在前期动物实验中,采取静脉注射载有SMN1基因片段的scAAV9的方式治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠,发现小鼠运动功能明显改善,且存活期可自2周延长至250天以上^[28]。

Zolgensma(AVXS-101)是美国Avaxis公司研发的由scAAV9介导的SMN1基因替代药物,目前I期临床试验(试验编号:NCT02122952)已完成。该项研究共纳入15例6个月以下的SMA1型患儿,低剂量(67×10^{12} g/kg)组3例、高剂量(200×10^{12} g/kg)组12例,均采用单次静脉注射Zolgensma的治疗方式,

至试验结束时,两组患儿年龄均达20个月以上,无需永久性机械通气;高剂量组7例完全无需机械通气、11例获得并保持独立吞咽能力、4例能够经口进食、11例能够独坐、9例能够翻身、2例能够独自行走,而且治疗后1和3个月时的CHOP-INTEND评分分别增加9.80和15.40分,其中11例达到并维持>40分,平均增加24.60分;该项研究有4例患儿治疗后血清丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)和天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)水平升高^[13]。研究结束后15例患儿均被纳入一项长期随访研究,即START研究(表3),以进一步探讨Zolgensma对SMA1型患儿的长期疗效和安全性。另一项针对SMA2型患者的I期临床试验STRONG研究(表3)正在进行中,目前尚未公布结果。针对SMA1型患儿的III期临床试验STR1VE研究(表3)的初步结果显示,Zolgensma治疗1个月后6例SMA1型患儿CHOP-INTEND评分增加7.80分,治疗2个月后3例患儿评分增加17.30分,目前该项试验仍在进行中^[14]。一项III期临床试验SPR1NT研究(表3)正在募集≤6周的症状期前SMA1型、SMA2型患儿,拟进一步评价Zolgensma治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症的有效性和安全性。上述临床试验的最终结果值得期待。

三、其他治疗方法

随着病程的进展,脊髓性肌萎缩症患者的脊髓前角运动神经元可逐渐发生变性,通过不同途径保护运动神经元和下游肌肉功能,对维持患者运动功能至关重要。肌肉激活药物和神经保护等药物不依赖SMN蛋白表达水平的提高,可与上述特异性治疗方案联合应用,发挥一定辅助作用。

1. 肌肉激活药物 Reldesemtiv(CK-2127107)是美国Cytokinetics公司和日本Astellas公司合作研发的二代快速骨骼肌肌钙蛋白激活药,可以减缓快速骨骼肌纤维中肌钙蛋白复合体释放钙离子的速度,从而增强骨骼肌收缩力。动物实验显示,Reldesemtiv治疗脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠可增强其骨骼肌对神经刺激的反应力,同时具有钙敏化作用^[29-30]。在一项II期临床试验(表4)中共纳入70例SMA2型、SMA3型和SMA4型患者,随机分为Reldesemtiv高剂量(450 mg/次、3次/d)、低剂量(150 mg/次、3次/d)和安慰剂治疗,结果显示,Reldesemtiv高剂量组和低剂量组患者6分钟步行测验(6MWT)步行距离增加,且症状改善程度与药物剂量呈正相关;与安慰剂组相比,治疗4和8周后,

高剂量组 6MWT 测验步行距离分别增加 35.63 米 ($P = 0.004$) 和 24.89 米 ($P = 0.058$)，最大呼气压 (MEP) 分别增加 9.17 cm H₂O (1 cm H₂O = 0.098 kPa, $P = 0.086$) 和 13.15 cm H₂O ($P = 0.030$)，而低剂量组最大呼气压分别增加 5.95 cm H₂O ($P = 0.228$) 和 11.69 cm H₂O ($P = 0.038$, www.curesma.org/news/cytokinetics-data-june-2018.html)。

2. 神经保护药物 Olesoxime(TRO19622)是胆固醇类化合物, 细胞培养和动物实验发现,Olesoxime可以直接作用于线粒体膜而发挥线粒体功能保护作用,进而达到其神经保护特性^[31]。一项Ⅱ期临床试验(表4)对165例SMA2型或SMA3型患者进行Olesoxime神经保护作用评价,按照2:1比例随机分为Olesoxime组[10 mg/(kg·d)]和安慰剂组,采用MFM量表评价运动功能,结果显示,治疗24个月后Olesoxime组MFM量表D1+D2评分较基线增加0.18分,安慰剂组较基线减少1.82分,两组MFM量表D1+D2评分差值为2分(95%CI: -0.250 ~ 4.240, $P = 0.068$);常见不良事件分别为发热(20.61%, 34/165)、咳嗽(19.39%, 32/165)、鼻咽炎(15.15%, 25/165)、呕吐(15.15%, 25/165)^[15]。后续的开放性Ⅱ期临床试验(表4)募集曾经参与前期临床研究的患者,以评价Olesoxime治疗的长期有效性、安全性和耐受性,现已完成。

3. 干细胞移植治疗 干细胞移植治疗单基因疾病的动物实验业已开展多年,将神经干细胞(NSCs)或运动神经元前体直接移植到脊髓或经鞘内移植到脑脊液,以改善脊髓性肌萎缩症模型小鼠临床表型^[32-33]。干细胞移植治疗为脊髓性肌萎缩症提供了体外模型,可以作为一种互补策略治疗症状性患者,其中最具潜力的是诱导型多能干细胞(iPSCs)移植治疗。目前以鉴定具有高迁移能力和移植能力的特定神经干细胞亚群的研究最受关注,但仍处于实验阶段^[34]。

四、小结

既往10年间,对脊髓性肌萎缩症病因、发病机制和分子作用靶点的精确定位,使得一批新兴的精准治疗策略应运而生,包括反义寡核苷酸、基因替代疗法和旨在上调全长SMN蛋白表达的口服小分子药物等。Nusinersen作为最早批准上市的药物,其有效性已经证实,但需反复鞘内注射、终身用药且费用昂贵;提高全长SMN蛋白表达水平的口服小分子药物如Risdiplam和Reldesemtiv具有口服给药

的优势,初步临床证据证实其安全、有效;Zolgensma基因替代疗法的优势在于仅通过单次静脉注射即可获得临床疗效,初步临床证据亦显示其安全性良好、效果显著,是目前最值得期待的治疗方法之一。然而,目前临床试验纳入的受试者大多为疾病初期或症状期前患者,对于年龄较大儿童、成人或疾病晚期患者,上述特异性治疗的长期有效性和安全性尚待进一步研究。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(一)

阿尔茨海默病 Alzheimer's disease(AD)	单核苷酸多态性 single nucleotide polymorphism(SNP)
癌症相关缺血性卒中 cancer-associated ischemic stroke(CAIS)	单脉冲经颅磁刺激 single pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation(spTMS)
γ-氨基丁酸 γ-aminobutyric acid(GABA)	低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 low-density lipoprotein cholesterol(LDL-C)
γ-氨基丁酸B型受体 γ-aminobutyric acid B receptor(GABA _B R)	低频振幅 amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation(ALFF)
α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异噁唑丙酸1受体 α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid 1 receptor(AMPA1R)	第二代测序技术 next-generation sequencing(NGS)
α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异噁唑丙酸2受体 α-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionic acid 2 receptor(AMPA2R)	动脉血氧饱和度 artery oxygen saturation(SaO ₂)
白塞综合征 Behçet's syndrome(BS)	动脉血氧分压 arterial partial pressure of oxygen(PaO ₂)
白天过度嗜睡 excessive daytime sleepiness(EDS)	动脉自旋标记 arterial spin labeling(ASL)
白细胞介素 interleukin(IL)	短暂性脑缺血发作 transient ischemic attack(TIA)
伴强直和肌阵挛的进展性脑脊髓炎 progressive encephalomyelitis with rigidity and myoclonus (PERM)	多发性肌炎 polymyositis(PM)
胞嘧啶-腺嘌呤-鸟嘌呤 cytosine-adenine-guanine(CAG)	多发性硬化 multiple sclerosis(MS)
背侧前扣带回 dorsal anterior cingulate cortex(dACC)	多系统萎缩 multiple system atrophy(MSA)
背外侧前额皮质 dorsolateral prefrontal cortex(DLPFC)	儿童神经肌肉病临床研究 Pediatric Neuromuscular Clinical Research(PNCR)
表观扩散系数 apparent diffusion coefficient(ADC)	二氧化碳分压 partial pressure of carbon dioxide(PaCO ₂)
丙氨酸转氨酶 alanine aminotransferase(ALT)	反义寡核苷酸 antisense oligonucleotide(ASO)
不明病因 stroke of undetermined etiology(SUE)	C-反应蛋白 C-reactive protein(CRP)
超氧化物歧化酶1 superoxide dismutase 1(SOD1)	反转时间 inversion time(TI)
成对脉冲经颅磁刺激 paired pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation(ppTMS)	放射免疫法 radioimmunoassay(RIA)
持续气道正压通气 continuous positive airway pressure(CPAP)	非脑实质性神经白塞综合征 non-parenchymal neuro-Behçet's syndrome(np-NBS)
重复经颅磁刺激 repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation(rTMS)	非运动症状 non-motor symptom(NMS)
重复时间 repetition time(TR)	肥厚性硬脑膜炎 hypertrophic pachymeningitis(HP)
促甲状腺激素 thyroid stimulating hormone(TSH)	腓骨肌萎缩症 Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease(CMT)
促肾上腺皮质激素 adrenocorticotropic hormone(ACTH)	费城儿童医院婴儿神经肌肉病测验 Children's Hospital of Philadelphia Infant Test of Neuromuscular Disorders(CHOP-INTEND)
催乳素 prolactin(PRL)	6分钟步行试验 6 Minute Walking Test(6MWT)
大动脉粥样硬化 large artery atherosclerosis(LAA)	风疹病毒 rubella virus(RV)
单光子发射计算机体层摄影术 single-photon emission-computed tomography(SPECT)	副肿瘤综合征 paraneoplastic neurological syndrome(PNS)
	富亮氨酸胶质瘤失活基因1 leucine-rich glioma-inactivated 1(LGI1)
	钆-二乙三胺五醋酸 gadolinium-diethylene triamine pentetic acid(Gd-DTPA)
	甘油三酯 triglyceride(TG)