

视神经脊髓炎相关抗体

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【摘要】 视神经脊髓炎是主要累及视神经和脊髓的自身免疫性中枢神经系统疾病,水通道蛋白4是主要靶抗原,其特异性抗体NMO-IgG阳性患者以女性多见,临床症状较重,同时出现双侧视神经炎或视神经炎和脊髓炎,受累脊髓节段较长。而在NMO-IgG阴性患者血清中可以检出抗水通道蛋白1(AQP1)抗体和抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(MOG)抗体,抗AQP1抗体阳性患者女性少见,长节段脊髓病变多见,视神经炎少见;抗MOG抗体阳性患者男性多见,视神经炎多见,尤其是双侧视神经同时受累,胸腰髓受累多见。

【关键词】 视神经脊髓炎; 水通道蛋白4; 水通道蛋白1; 髓鞘; 少突神经胶质; 糖蛋白类; 综述

Autoantibodies in patients with neuromyelitis optica

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【Abstract】 Neuromyelitis optica (NMO) is an autoimmune disease of the central nervous system (CNS) which primarily involves the optic nerve and spinal cord. Aquaporin 4 (AQP4) is the main objective antigen, and its specific antibody was NMO-IgG. It was found in clinic that most of NMO-IgG-positive patients were female, whose clinical symptoms were more severe, bilateral optic neuritis (BON) or optic neuritis (ON) and myelitis were more likely to appear at the same time, and involved spinal segments were longer. Recent studies discovered that anti - aquaporin 1 (AQP1) and anti - myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) antibodies existed in the serum of patients with NMO-IgG-negative. It was discovered that low proportions of women, more cases of long - segment spinal cord lesion, and rare cases of ON appeared in anti-AQP1 antibody-positive patients. Most of anti-MOG antibody-positive patients were male. ON was common, especially bilateral optic nerves involved at the same time, and thoracolumbar involvement was common.

【Key words】 Neuromyelitis optica; Aquaporin 4; Aquaporin 1; Myelin sheath; Oligodendroglia; Glycoproteins; Review

视神经脊髓炎(NMO)是临床少见的中枢神经系统疾病,由Devic于1894年率先描述^[1],主要影响视神经和脊髓,病程中可复发,复发时不完全缓解,可出现病残积累,导致失明和截瘫,因此,很长一段时间内被认为是多发性硬化(MS)的亚型。近年来,随着临床、影像学、神经病理学研究的深入,特别是特异性抗体NMO-IgG(75%~90%视神经脊髓炎患者呈阳性)的发现^[2-3],证实视神经脊髓炎是有别于

多发性硬化的自身免疫性中枢神经系统疾病。这种免疫反应的主要目标抗原是水通道蛋白4(AQP4)^[3]。此后,陆续在NMO-IgG阴性的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病(NMOSDs)患者血清中发现抗水通道蛋白1(AQP1)抗体和抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白(MOG)抗体,其临床特征有别于NMO-IgG阳性患者,但发病机制尚不明确。本文拟对近年新发现的视神经脊髓炎相关抗体进行综述,总结不同抗体在疾病发生与发展中的作用和临床意义,以为视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病的临床诊断与治疗提供帮助。

一、水通道蛋白4与视神经脊髓炎

1. 水通道蛋白4的分布 水通道蛋白(AQP)广

泛存在于动植物和微生物中,迄今已发现其家族有13位成员(AQP0~12),主要负责水分子、甘油和尿素等中性小分子的通透。AQP4对水分子的通透具有极高的特异性^[4],属水通道家族中的水选择性通道亚家族^[5],在脑组织中呈高表达。AQP4主要表达于星形胶质细胞和脉络丛上皮细胞表面,集中表达于血管和星形胶质细胞足突末端周围,与毛细血管内皮细胞和软脑膜基底膜直接接触^[6]。海马、小脑、下丘脑和脑室周围结构,包括视上核和穹隆下神经胶质板,均为AQP4高表达区域^[6]。AQP4主要参与脑组织与血液和脑脊液(CSF)之间的水分子转运和渗透压调节,维持中枢神经系统水平衡^[7];参与细胞膜钾离子通道和谷氨酸转运体-1(GLT-1)对细胞外间隙钾离子和兴奋性谷氨酸水平的调节,从而影响神经元兴奋性^[8-9];参与神经胶质细胞迁移,促进中枢神经系统胶质瘢痕形成^[10]。

2. 水通道蛋白4与视神经脊髓炎发病机制

2005年,Lennon等^[3]采用间接免疫荧光法(IFA)发现,NMO-IgG可以与软脑膜和微血管特异性结合,且与AQP4分布相一致,故认为AQP4可能是视神经脊髓炎相关抗原。NMO-IgG产生于周围淋巴组织,隐匿性进入中枢神经系统,脑脊液和血清NMO-IgG比例约为1:500^[11]。有研究显示,视神经脊髓炎缓解期仍可自血清中检出NMO-IgG^[12],且可能在疾病症状出现前数年即已存在^[13],故推测仅存在于外周血的NMO-IgG并不引起视神经脊髓炎。目前关于NMO-IgG进入中枢神经系统的机制和途径尚不十分清楚,有学者认为可能最初自室周器进入中枢神经系统,这是由于此部分组织无血-脑屏障且表达AQP4^[14]。Apiwattanakul等^[15]研究发现,视神经脊髓炎的首发症状多以恶心、呕吐、呃逆为主,其受累区域为最后区,支持上述观点。另有学者认为,产生于周围淋巴组织的NMO-IgG透过被破坏的血-脑屏障方可与AQP4结合,而视乳头筛板前区和脊髓背根入髓区(DREZ)血-脑屏障发育不完全,此部位感染后外周血NMO-IgG易侵入^[16]。Koga等^[17]也发现,25%~30%的视神经脊髓炎患者病情恶化与前驱感染史有关,支持上述观点。NMO-IgG与AQP4相结合是视神经脊髓炎发病的始动因素,进入中枢神经系统的NMO-IgG与分布于星形胶质细胞的AQP4结合,激活补体系统,引发炎症级联反应,募集炎性细胞[包括中性粒细胞、巨噬细胞、淋巴细胞和自然杀伤T细胞(NKT)]和炎性因子,产生

补体依赖性细胞毒性和细胞介导的抗体依赖性细胞毒性作用^[18],如趋化因子释放、微神经胶质活化和粒细胞浸润^[19],更主要的是,AQP4和胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)缺失,谷氨酸盐平衡破坏,可以引起继发性髓鞘脱失^[20],最终导致星形胶质细胞损伤、轴索变性、神经元死亡。补体片段和白细胞介素(IL)-17和8可以加重炎症反应^[21],IL-6可以加速NMO-IgG的产生^[22]。

3. 水通道蛋白4与视神经脊髓炎临床意义

NMO-IgG是视神经脊髓炎的特异性生物学标志物,是中枢神经系统AQP4的特异性抗体,对视神经脊髓炎有较高的灵敏度(76%)和特异度(94%)^[23]。血清NMO-IgG阳性的视神经脊髓炎患者流行病学和临床特征与NMO-IgG阴性患者不同:前者以女性多见;可以合并其他自身免疫性疾病,尤以桥本甲状腺炎(HT)和系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)多见;临床症状更严重,视神经炎后视力降至0.1以下、脱髓鞘后运动障碍更明显;同时出现双侧视神经炎或视神经炎和脊髓炎;病变脊髓节段更长(>3个椎体节段);复发率更高;扩展残疾状态量表(EDSS)评分更高(表1)^[24-26]。血清NMO-IgG阳性的纵向延伸横贯性脊髓炎(LETM)患者可能复发或进展为视神经脊髓炎^[27]。血清NMO-IgG阳性的复发性视神经炎患者可能是视神经脊髓炎的首发事件,发生横贯性脊髓炎的风险较高,最终进展为视神经脊髓炎^[28]。血清NMO-IgG水平与视神经脊髓炎严重程度相关,Takahashi等^[29]的研究显示,NMO-IgG高表达与视神经脊髓炎患者全盲和头部MRI出现广泛性或片状损伤有关。若病情不再进展,受累脊髓节段长度与NMO-IgG水平呈正相关关系。大剂量激素冲击治疗和发作间期免疫抑制剂治疗后NMO-IgG表达水平降低,疾病复发时再次升高。而Chanson等^[30]认为,血清NMO-IgG表达水平与疾病复发、病残程度和药物治疗均无关联性。王静等^[31]对78例确诊(definite)的视神经脊髓炎患者进行时间为期2年的随访研究,结果显示,NMO-IgG表达水平与EDSS评分、受累脊髓节段、头部MRI病灶数目呈非线性正相关关系,而与复发间隔无关联性。阻断NMO-IgG与AQP4的结合将成为新药研发的热点。有文献报道,非致病性重组抗AQP4单克隆抗体可以选择性阻断NMO-IgG与AQP4结合,通过其突变的Fc段减轻补体依赖性和细胞介导的抗体依赖性细胞毒性作用^[32]。

表1 不同抗体阳性的视神经脊髓炎临床特征

Table 1. Clinical features of NMO patients with different positive antibodies

Item	Jarius, et al ^[24]		Tzartos, et al ^[25]		Sato, et al ^[26]	
	AQP4 + (N=137)	AQP4 - (N=38)	AQP1 + (N=22)	AQP4 + (N=139)	MOG + (N=16)	AQP4 - MOG - (N=60)
Female : male	10.4 : 1.0	1.9 : 1.0	2.7 : 1.0	7.2 : 1.0	0.6 : 1.0	2 : 1
Onset age (year)	40	38.5	33	37	37.5	32.5
Duration (year)	5	4.3	11	7	2	3
Clinical type [case (%)]						
NMO	92 (67.15)	27 (71.05)	5 (22.73)	85 (61.15)	1 (1/16)	15 (25.00)
LETM	40 (29.20)	9 (23.68)	9 (40.91)	43 (30.94)	5 (5/16)	30 (50.00)
ON	5 (3.65)	2 (5.26)	—	11 (7.91)	10 (10/16)	15 (25.00)
Recurrence [case (%)]	127 (92.70)	29 (76.32)	—	116 (83.45)	8 (8/16)	42 (70.00)
EDSS (score)	5	4	—	5.8	1.5	4

+ , positive, 阳性 ; - , negative, 阴性 ; — , not reported, 未报道。AQP4, aquaporin 4, 水通道蛋白4; AQP1, aquaporin 1, 水通道蛋白1; MOG, myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein, 脊髓少突胶质细胞糖蛋白; NMO, neuromyelitis optica, 视神经脊髓炎; LETM, longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis, 纵向延伸横贯性脊髓炎; ON, optic neuritis, 视神经炎; EDSS, Expanded Disability Status Scale, 扩展残疾状态量表

二、NMO-IgG 与视神经脊髓炎

AQP1 和 AQP4 同属水选择性通道亚家族^[10], 在星形胶质细胞表面呈高表达, 其高表达区域与视神经脊髓炎易损部位(如脊髓、视神经、脑白质等)相一致。Misu 等^[33]发现, 视神经脊髓炎病变区域星形胶质细胞表面表达的 AQP1 选择性减少或转移至星形胶质细胞内颗粒中, 与 AQP4 的分布相似, 推测 AQP1 与视神经脊髓炎发病机制相关。但采用传统 NMO-IgG 检测方法[如蛋白印迹法、免疫印迹法和酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)]难以检出 NMO-IgG。Tzartos 等^[25]以放射免疫沉淀法(RIPA)检测 348 例疑似视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病患者血清抗体, 其结果显示, 16.67% (58/348) 抗 AQP1 抗体阳性、12.07% (42/348) NMO-IgG 阳性、4.02% (14/348) 抗 AQP1 抗体和 NMO-IgG 同时阳性, 而在 100 例正常对照者和 142 例其他免疫系统疾病患者血清中未检出抗 AQP1 抗体。抗 AQP1 抗体主要表现为激活补体的 IgG1 型, 通过与 AQP1 细胞外等离子位点尤其是肽环 A(pept-loop A)相结合而发挥生物学作用。血清抗 AQP1 抗体阳性的疑似视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病患

者, 女性比例较低, 纵向延伸横贯性脊髓炎多见, 视神经炎少见, 这些特征与血清 NMO-IgG 阴性的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病的临床特征相符(表1)。

三、抗髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白抗体与视神经脊髓炎

Sato 等^[26]采用整细胞染色检测 215 例视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病患者(经典的视神经脊髓炎 101 例, 首次发作或复发的纵向延伸横贯性脊髓炎 78 例, 复发性或双侧视神经炎 36 例)血清抗体, 结果显示, 64.65% (139/215) NMO-IgG 阳性, 7.44% (16/215) 抗 MOG 抗体阳性, 无一例两种抗体同时阳性。血清抗 MOG 抗体阳性的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病患者, 男性比例较高; 发病形式以视神经炎多见, 尤其是双侧视神经同时受累; 脊髓病变较 NMO-IgG 阳性患者少见(抗 MOG 抗体阳性占 37.5%、NMO-IgG 阳性占 92.1%), 受累部位好发于胸腰髓(NMO-IgG 阳性患者好发于颈胸髓); 病程中可单次发作也可反复发作, 单次发作患者血清抗 MOG 抗体水平高于反复发作患者; 大多数患者预后较好(EDSS 评分低, 视力恢复佳), 复发次数较少(表1)。高表达的抗 MOG 抗体主要是 IgG1 型, 体外研究证实其主要介导补体依赖性细胞毒性作用^[34]。尽管此项研究显示抗 MOG 抗体可以有效激活补体, 可能存在致病性, 但其也可出现于其他脱髓鞘疾病中, 如多发性硬化(MS)、急性播散性脑脊髓炎(ADEM)等。抗 MOG 抗体阳性疾病可能是独立于 NMO-IgG 阳性的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病的另一种疾病。

四、展望

AQP4 是视神经脊髓炎特异性抗体 NMO-IgG 的靶抗原, AQP4 缺失是视神经脊髓炎的主要病因, NMO-IgG 对视神经脊髓炎的诊断与鉴别诊断、疗效评价具有重要意义, 然而其致病机制尚未阐明, 血清 NMO-IgG 阴性的视神经脊髓炎病因尚不明确。近年来, 相继开展视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病血清抗 AQP1 抗体和 NMO-IgG 研究, 总结不同抗体阳性患者临床特征。目前认为, 血清抗 AQP1 抗体阳性可能是血清 NMO-IgG 阴性的视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病的主要亚型^[33], 但相关研究较少, 而且, Tzartos 等^[25]的研究样本来自疑似视神经脊髓炎疾病谱系患者血清, 特异性差, 血清 NMO-IgG 和抗 AQP1 抗体阳性率低, 影响其临床特征的总结。抗 MOG 抗体亦可出现在其他脱髓鞘疾病中, 其在视神经脊髓炎发病机制中的作用尚待进一步研究, 血清抗 MOG 抗体阳性

是否代表独立于视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病的另一种疾病尚不明确。目前,视神经脊髓炎实验研究的动物模型主要是啮齿动物,其中性粒细胞计数、脑组织神经胶质细胞计数和补体激活系统均不同于人类,且星形胶质细胞中检测不到AQP1^[35],因此,改进动物模型将有助于视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病发病机制的探寻和新药的研发,与其他自身免疫性神经系统疾病一样,视神经脊髓炎相关抗体的研究,对疾病的发病机制、诊断与治疗及预后判断有重要临床意义^[36],值得进一步探寻。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

- 3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶A还原酶 HMGCR
桥本甲状腺炎 Hashimoto's thyroiditis(HT)
全身型重症肌无力 generalized myasthenia gravis(GMG)
缺氧缺血性脑病 hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy(HIE)
热性惊厥 febrile seizure(FS)
人类免疫缺陷病毒 human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)
乳酸 lactic acid(Lac)
3,4,5-三甲氧基苯甲醛 3, 4, 5-trimethoxy-benzaldehyde(TMB)
散发性包涵体肌炎 sporadic inclusion body myositis(sIBM)
少数等位基因频率 minor allele frequency(MAF)
神经传导速度 nerve conduction velocity(NCV)
神经-肌肉接头 neuromuscular junction(NMJ)
神经微丝蛋白 neurofilament protein(NF)
生长激素 growth hormone(GH)
视神经脊髓炎 neuromyelitis optica(NMO)
视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病 neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders(NMOSDs)
视野 field of view(FOV)
Ryanodine受体 Ryanodine receptor(RyR)
水通道蛋白4 aquaporin 4(AQP4)
髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白 myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein(MOG)
他汀相关性肌病 statin-induced myopathy(SIM)
糖化血红蛋白 glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c)
特发性肥厚性硬膜膜炎 idiopathic hypertrophic pachymeningitis(IHP)
特发性炎性肌病 idiopathic inflammatory myopathy(IIM)
体外循环 cardiopulmonary bypass(CPB)
调节性T细胞 regulatory T cell(Treg)
突触素 synaptophysin(Syn)
¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖 ¹⁸F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose(¹⁸F-FDG)
晚发型重症肌无力 late-onset myasthenia gravis(LOMG)
腕管综合征 carpal tunnel syndrome(CTS)
系统性红斑狼疮 systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE)
斜视度 prism diopter(PD)
信号识别颗粒 signal recognition particle(SRP)
Duchenne型肌营养不良症 Duchenne muscular dystrophy(DMD)
血管紧张素转换酶 angiotensin-converting enzyme(ACE)
血浆置换 plasma exchange(PE)
烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor(nAChR)
眼肌型重症肌无力 ocular myasthenia gravis(OMG)
氧分压 partial pressure of oxygen(PO₂)
移植物抗宿主病 graft-versus-host disease(GVHD)