

# 脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病遗传学研究进展

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**【摘要】** 脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病是以脑组织铁代谢异常、中枢神经系统过量铁沉积为特征的神经变性病。常见临床症状为不同类型运动障碍,同时合并不同程度锥体束、小脑、周围神经系统、自主神经系统、精神认知和视觉障碍,具有高度临床异质性。目前共明确10种亚型的10种致病基因,分别为 *PANK2*、*COASY*、*PLA2G6*、*C19orf12*、*FA2H*、*WDR45*、*ATP13A2*、*FTL*、*CP*、*DCAF17*。发病机制涉及线粒体功能障碍、氧化应激损伤、脂质代谢障碍、铁沉积和自噬障碍等。脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病可能与多种神经变性病如帕金森病、额颞叶痴呆、肌萎缩侧索硬化症等存在共同的发病机制。

**【关键词】** 神经变性疾病; 铁代谢障碍; 遗传学; 综述

## Genetic research advance on neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation

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**【Abstract】** Neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation (NBIA) is a neurodegenerative disorder characterized by abnormal accumulation of iron in central nervous system. Common clinical symptoms in NBIA include different types of dyskinesia, pyramidal tract involvement, cerebellar ataxia, peripheral neuropathy, autonomic neuropathy, cognitive impairment and visual dysfunction. So far, 10 genes have been identified as the causative gene for NBIA subtypes, which are *PANK2*, *COASY*, *PLA2G6*, *C19orf12*, *FA2H*, *WDR45*, *ATP13A2*, *FTL*, *CP* and *DCAF17*. The pathogenesis of NBIA involves mitochondrial involvement, oxidative stress damage, lipid metabolism and autophagy. Furthermore, NBIA may share the same pathogenetic mechanism with some other neurodegenerative disorders, such as Parkinson's disease (PD), frontotemporal dementia (FTD) and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

**【Key words】** Neurodegenerative diseases; Iron metabolism disorders; Genetics; Review

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脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病(NBIA)是一组以脑组织铁代谢异常和过量铁沉积为特征的神经变

性病,过量铁沉积于苍白球、黑质及其相邻部位而致病<sup>[1]</sup>。临床表现具有高度异质性,最常见症状为不同类型运动障碍,包括进行性加重的运动减退和(或)运动过度,亦可合并不同程度锥体束、小脑、周围神经系统、自主神经系统、精神认知、视觉功能障碍。脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病系神经系统遗传性疾病,随着分子遗传学技术的发展,迄今已明确10种亚型的致病基因,致病机制涉及线粒体代谢、脂质代谢和细胞自噬等;仍有约20%患者未明确致病基因。本文拟就目前已明确的脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病各亚型遗传学特点(表1)及相关研究进

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表 1 脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病各亚型遗传学和临床特点

Table 1. Genetic and clinical features of NBIA

Gene	NBIA subtype	NBIA	Related diseases	Major gene function	Age of onset	Clinical manifestations
<i>PANK2</i>	PKAN (NBIA1)	35%~50%	HARP	CoA synthesis	Juvenile-adulthood	Dystonia, spasticity and parkinsonism
<i>COASY</i>	CoPAN (NBIA6)	<1%	—	CoA synthesis	Juvenile	Spasticity, dystonia, dysarthria and parkinsonism, cognitive decline
<i>PLA2G6</i>	PLAN (NBIA2)	20%	INAD, PLAN-DP	Lipid hydrolysis	Infantile-juvenile and late onset	Hypotonia, spasticity, dystonia, parkinsonism and cerebellar ataxia
<i>C19orf12</i>	MPAN (NBIA4)	6%~10%	SPG43	Unknown	Childhood	Spasticity, dystonia, dysarthria and parkinsonism, cognitive decline
<i>FA2H</i>	FAHN	<1%	SPG35, Leukodystrophy	Hydroxylation of fatty acids, synthesis of ceramide	Childhood	Spasticity, ataxia and dystonia
<i>WDR45</i>	BPAN (NBIA5)	1%~2%	SENDA	Formation of autophagic membrane	Childhood	Parkinsonism, dystonia and dementia, developmental delay, cognitive disturbances
<i>ATP13A2</i>	KRD	<1%	PARK9, neuronal ceroid lipofuscinosis	Iron transport	Juvenile-late onset	Parkinsonism, dementia and some pyramidal signs
<i>FTL</i>	NFT (NBIA3)	<1%	—	Encodes light chains of ferritin and participates in the storage of iron	Adulthood	Dystonia, spasticity, rigidity and parkinsonism
<i>CP</i>	ACP	<1%	Diabetes mellitus, anemia	Encodes extracellular iron oxidase, participate in the iron oxidation	Adulthood	Dystonia, dyskinesia and cerebellar ataxia, cognitive impairment
<i>DCAF17</i>	WSS	<1%	Diabetes mellitus, deafness, baldness, hypogonadism	Unknown	Juvenile-adulthood	Dystonia, mental retardation

—, not reported, 未报道。NBIA, neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation, 脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病; PKAN, pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration, 泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病; CoPAN, coenzyme A-associated neurodegeneration, 辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病; PLAN, PLA2G6-associated neurodegeneration, 磷脂酶 A2 相关性神经变性病; MPAN, mitochondrial membrane protein-associated neurodegeneration, 线粒体膜蛋白相关性神经变性病; FAHN, fatty acid hydroxylase-associated neurodegeneration; 脂肪酸羟化酶相关性神经变性病; BPAN,  $\beta$ -propeller protein-associated neurodegeneration,  $\beta$ -螺旋蛋白相关性神经变性病; KRD, Kufor-Rakeb disease, Kufor-Rakeb 病; NFT, neuroferritinopathy; 神经铁蛋白变性病; ACP, aceruloplasminemia, 血浆铜蓝蛋白缺乏症; WSS, Woodhouse-Sakati syndrome, Woodhouse-Sakati 综合征; HARP, hypobetalipoproteinemia, acanthocytosis, retinitis pigmentosa and pallidal degeneration syndrome, 低 $\beta$ 脂蛋白血症-棘红细胞增多症-视网膜色素变性-苍白球变性综合征; INAD, infantile neuroaxonal dystrophy, 婴儿神经轴索营养不良; PLAN-OP, PLA2G6-associated dystonia-parkinsonism, PLA2G6 相关性肌张力障碍-帕金森综合征; SPG43, hereditary spastic paraplegia type 43, 遗传性痉挛性截瘫 43 型; SENDA, static encephalopathy (of childhood) with neurodegeneration in adulthood, 儿童期静态性脑病成年期神经变性; SPG35, hereditary spastic paraplegia type 35, 遗传性痉挛性截瘫 35 型; PARK9, parkinsonism type 9, 帕金森综合征 9 型

展进行阐述。

### 一、泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病

*PANK2* 基因突变导致的泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病 [PKAN, 在线人类孟德尔遗传数据库 (OMIM) 编号: 234200] 是最常见亚型, 占有脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病的 35%~50%<sup>[2]</sup>。*PANK2* 基因定位于 20p13, 包含 7 个外显子, 相对分子质量  $1.85 \times 10^3$ , 编码 *PANK2* 蛋白。泛酸激酶的主要作用是催化 ATP 依赖的泛酸磷酸化, 维生素 B<sub>5</sub> 在其作用下磷酸化为 4-磷酸泛酰氨, 这一过程是辅酶 A (CoA) 生物合成的第一步, 辅酶 A 在体内脂肪酸、糖和氨基酸代谢中发挥关键作用。*PANK2* 基因突变可以导致泛酸激酶活性缺失, 使辅酶 A 生物合成受阻以及合成底物 N-泛酰半胱氨酸和游离半胱氨酸蓄积, 半胱氨酸可以螯合铁离子, 故可以造成异常铁沉积。此外, 游离半胱氨酸在铁离子存在的情况下可以发生氧化反应并产生活性氧 (ROS), 并通过脂质过氧化导致广泛性氧化损伤和细胞死亡<sup>[2]</sup>。

*PANK2* 基因参与辅酶 A 的生物合成, 其与辅酶 A 和酰基辅酶 A (acyl-CoA) 之间存在负性调控, *PANK2* 基因还可以感受辅酶 A 表达变化, 进而调节线粒体和胞质代谢<sup>[3]</sup>, 由此可以解释部分基因突变虽未直接引起酶活性改变却同样导致临床表型出现。此外, 研究显示, *PANK2* 蛋白存在于线粒体<sup>[4]</sup>。动物实验显示, *PANK2* 基因突变的纤维母细胞<sup>[4]</sup>以及 *PANK2* 基因敲除小鼠和果蝇模型存在线粒体功能缺陷, 包括线粒体膜电位降低、线粒体肿胀和线粒体嵴改变等<sup>[5]</sup>, 其中, 线粒体膜电位降低可以影响线粒体运动速度、融合和运输。*PANK2* 基因突变还可以引起线粒体特异性脂肪酸合成途径破坏, 此合成途径对线粒体膜的组装和功能维持至关重要<sup>[6]</sup>。研究显示, *PANK2* 基因突变可以使脂质代谢失调<sup>[6]</sup>。*PANK2* 基因突变除可以引起泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病外, 还可以导致低 $\beta$ 脂蛋白血症-棘红细胞增多症-视网膜色素变性-苍白球变性综合征 (HARP), 二者在临床表型上存在一定重叠, 提示 *PANK2* 基因

突变与脂肪合成缺陷相关<sup>[6]</sup>。

泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病是常染色体隐性遗传性疾病,错义突变为最主要突变类型,常见点突变有 c.1231G>A 和 c.1253C>T,此外还包括碱基缺失、重复突变、插入、剪切位点突变等<sup>[7]</sup>。某些突变引起的临床表型轻微<sup>[8-9]</sup>。泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病的临床表型包括典型和非典型,其中,典型也称早发型,多于 6 岁前发病<sup>[8,10]</sup>,表现为锥体束征和锥体外系症状,如步态异常、肌张力障碍、帕金森样症状、共济失调等,同时合并精神异常<sup>[8,11-12]</sup>和视觉障碍等,病情进展迅速,通常于发病 15 年内丧失行走能力,20 岁前生活不能自理;而非典型发病年龄较晚,病情进展缓慢,运动功能受累相对较轻<sup>[13]</sup>,认知功能障碍和精神异常是常见症状,表现为抑郁、情绪不稳、冲动性提高等。研究显示,部分非典型泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病患者表现出年龄依赖性,青少年或成年早期发病的患者多有肌张力障碍表现,帕金森样症状通常出现于发病年龄较晚的患者<sup>[14]</sup>。

## 二、辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病

COASY 基因突变导致的辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病(CoPAN, OMIM 编号:609855)是继泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病之后的第 2 个影响辅酶 A 的脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病亚型,呈常染色体隐性遗传<sup>[15]</sup>。COASY 基因位于与 PANK2 基因相同的代谢途径中,是催化辅酶 A 合成的最后 2 个步骤的双功能酶<sup>[16-17]</sup>。COASY 蛋白包含 2 个催化激酶结构域,均具有线粒体定位信号、调节区和结构域。COASY 蛋白定位于线粒体基质<sup>[15-16]</sup>,包括 2 种异构体,较长的 $\beta$ -异构体具有脑组织特异性,且具有额外富含脯氨酸的蛋白质相互作用结构域,但在酶活性上与替他组织普遍存在的 $\alpha$ -异构体无明显差异<sup>[18]</sup>。

突变的 COASY 蛋白在体外无活性,而在辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病患者和正常对照纤维母细胞中辅酶 A 水平正常<sup>[15]</sup>,表明残留的 COASY 蛋白在体内仍具有维持辅酶 A 水平的功能,或可能存在其他未知途径替代辅酶 A 合成。

COASY 基因和 PANK2 基因在相同代谢途径中发挥作用表明,泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病和辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病可能具有共同发病机制,如酰基辅酶 A 和脂质合成减少导致线粒体功能障碍等。

临床表现方面,辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性

病与典型泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病存在相似之处<sup>[15]</sup>:患者多于儿童早期出现步态异常和认知功能障碍,此后逐渐进展为痉挛性肌无力、口下颌肌张力障碍、帕金森样肌强直、精神症状和轴索性周围神经病;二者不同之处是,辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病患者眼底镜和视觉诱发电位(VEP)检查正常,且无视网膜病变。

## 三、磷脂酶 A2 相关性神经变性病

PLA2G6 基因突变致磷脂酶 A2 相关性神经变性病(PLAN, OMIM 编号:256600/610217)是第 2 位临床常见亚型<sup>[19-20]</sup>,约占所有脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病的 20%,呈常染色体隐性遗传<sup>[20-21]</sup>。该基因编码钙非依赖型磷脂酶 A2- $\beta$  蛋白,包含 806 个氨基酸,相对分子质量  $88 \times 10^3$ 。PLA2G6 基因突变可以导致 3 种临床表型,即典型婴儿神经轴索营养不良(INAD)、非典型婴儿神经轴索营养不良和 PLA2G6 相关性肌张力障碍-帕金森综合征(PLAN-DP),其中,典型婴儿神经轴索营养不良是最常见类型,通常于婴儿期和儿童早期发病,表现为进展迅速的精神运动发育迟滞或倒退,继而出现肌无力,严重躯干肌张力降低,小脑共济失调,腱反射减弱或消失,视神经萎缩致视力障碍、斜视、眼震<sup>[21]</sup>;非典型婴儿神经轴索营养不良通常于儿童期发病,发病年龄 1.50~6.50 岁,临床表现较典型婴儿神经轴索营养不良多样、进展相对缓慢,首发症状和主要表现为小脑共济失调致步态异常,伴视神经萎缩、斜视、眼震、癫痫发作、构音障碍、神经精神症状(如情绪不稳、多动、注意力下降、冲动等)、痉挛性截瘫,部分患者以肌张力障碍为主要表现;PLA2G6 相关性肌张力障碍-帕金森综合征通常于青少年期或成年早期发病,主要表现为帕金森样症状、肌张力障碍、认知功能障碍和精神行为异常,部分患者伴锥体束征、眼球活动障碍、自主神经功能障碍、肌阵挛、癫痫发作等。

磷脂酶 A2(PLA2)家族包括 20 余种蛋白质,分为 4 种类型,即分泌型磷脂酶 A2(sPLA2)、钙依赖型磷脂酶 A2、血小板活化因子乙酰水解酶和钙非依赖型磷脂酶 A2<sup>[22]</sup>。脑组织中约 70% 活性磷脂酶 A2 由 PLA2G6 基因编码<sup>[23]</sup>。尽管 PLA2G6 基因突变致病主要累及中枢神经系统,但钙非依赖型磷脂酶 A2 在全身各组织中均有表达<sup>[24]</sup>。PLA2G6 基因主要表达于线粒体<sup>[25]</sup>,对维持线粒体功能具有一定作用<sup>[26]</sup>,亦表达于细胞核核膜和灵长类动物脑组织轴突末



端<sup>[27]</sup>。PLA2G6 蛋白可以水解甘油磷脂以产生溶血磷脂和游离脂肪酸,其中,游离脂肪酸(如白三烯和前列腺素等)下游代谢产物具有特定的细胞功能并参与多种信号转导,包括细胞膜重塑、脂肪酸氧化、细胞生长和凋亡<sup>[22]</sup>;溶血磷脂也在信号转导中起一定作用,如参与血小板活化因子生成。细胞膜完整性依靠磷脂再循环和内环境稳态,故磷脂酶活性对保持细胞膜完整性至关重要,而 PLA2G6 蛋白介导的神经退行性变系细胞膜重塑、脂肪酸氧化障碍和磷脂结构破坏所致。线粒体多不饱和脂肪酸如心磷脂对活性氧极为敏感。PLA2G6 蛋白在过氧化氢处理的细胞中对细胞膜亲和力增加,导致其自身活性增加和游离脂肪酸释放增加<sup>[28]</sup>。细胞异常产生的活性氧可以整合 PLA2G6 基因至线粒体,是阻止细胞凋亡的机制之一<sup>[26]</sup>,但超微结构已出现线粒体功能缺陷。线粒体呼吸链和相关去极化解耦联作用可以导致线粒体内 PLA2G6 蛋白活化,使游离脂肪酸蓄积<sup>[29]</sup>,继而通过细胞色素 C 释放而引起细胞凋亡<sup>[30]</sup>;而 PLA2G6 蛋白活性降低可以使此过程失调,导致功能异常的线粒体清除障碍。此外,PLA2G6 蛋白在维持细胞膜稳态中发挥重要作用。PLA2G6 蛋白功能缺陷可以导致线粒体内膜和轴突末端退行性变<sup>[31]</sup>。轴索和(或)细胞器包膜完整性破坏可以导致轴突传导障碍和细胞成分在轴突远端蓄积,从而发生弥漫性轴索阻滞和变性<sup>[32]</sup>。

迄今发现的 PLA2G6 基因突变分布于基因全长,无突变热点可以导致酶活性降低<sup>[33]</sup>,且降低程度与病情严重程度相关。PLA2G6 基因全部缺失可以导致最严重的临床表型<sup>[20]</sup>。导致 PLA2G6 相关性肌张力障碍-帕金森综合征的 PLA2G6 基因突变不影响酶活性,但改变蛋白质之间相互作用<sup>[34]</sup>。既往认为,PLA2G6 基因是帕金森病致病基因 PARK14,且阿尔茨海默病患者脑组织 PLA2G6 蛋白水平降低<sup>[35]</sup>。因此,磷脂酶 A2 相关性神经变性病发病机制可能与线粒体功能障碍、脂质代谢障碍和 tau 蛋白病理改变均有关。

#### 四、线粒体膜蛋白相关性神经变性病

线粒体膜蛋白相关性神经变性病(MPAN, OMIM 编号:614297)系 C19orf12 基因突变所致,是第 3 位临床常见亚型<sup>[36]</sup>,呈常染色体隐性遗传,占有脑组织铁沉积性神经变性的 6%~10%<sup>[37]</sup>。C19orf12 蛋白是位于线粒体外膜的功能未知的蛋白质,C19orf12 基因突变除可以导致线粒体膜蛋白相

关性神经变性病外,还与苍白球-锥体综合征<sup>[38]</sup>、遗传性痉挛性截瘫 43 型(SPG43 型)<sup>[39]</sup>和肌萎缩侧索硬化症(ALS)<sup>[36]</sup>有关。常见突变类型有移码突变 p.Gly69ArgfsX10 和错义突变 p.Thr11Met。通常于儿童期发病,也可于成年早期发病,儿童期发病首发症状为锥体束受累导致的痉挛步态,而认知功能障碍、构音障碍、视神经萎缩、锥体外系症状、精神行为异常、上下运动神经元受累为常见临床表现;成年早期发病主要表现为帕金森样症状、混合步态障碍、认知功能障碍、精神行为异常。几乎所有线粒体膜蛋白相关性神经变性病患者均存在认知功能障碍,最终进展为痴呆,伴神经精神异常。病变主要累及苍白球和黑质,亦可见大脑皮质和小脑萎缩。神经病理学研究显示,基底节区、新旧大脑皮质和脊髓束均可见铁沉积、病理性球状轴突、tau 蛋白和路易小体(LB)<sup>[37]</sup>。C19orf12 蛋白是包含 2 个替代起始密码子的跨膜蛋白,表达于内质网和线粒体<sup>[39]</sup>,导致 SPG43 型或线粒体膜蛋白相关性神经变性病的基因突变可以改变蛋白质分布、错误蛋白质折叠或酶活性降低。C19orf12 蛋白在神经元、白细胞和脂肪细胞中呈高表达<sup>[40]</sup>。细胞模型研究显示,白细胞体外分化期间,C19orf12 蛋白水平与脂肪酸代谢密切相关<sup>[41]</sup>,推测该蛋白功能与辅酶 A 代谢相关,表明线粒体膜蛋白相关性神经变性病与辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病和磷脂酶 A2 相关性神经变性病的发病机制有相似之处。

#### 五、脂肪酸羟化酶相关性神经变性病

FA2H 基因突变与脑白质营养不良、遗传性痉挛性截瘫 35 型(SPG35 型)和脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病均有关<sup>[42-44]</sup>,统称为脂肪酸羟化酶相关性神经变性病(FAHN, OMIM 编号:611026)<sup>[42]</sup>,呈常染色体隐性遗传。通常于儿童期发病,首发症状为步态异常、易跌倒,逐渐进展为痉挛性步态、肌张力障碍、小脑共济失调、构音障碍、吞咽障碍、视神经萎缩致视力障碍。大多数患者存在不同程度认知功能障碍,可伴癫痫发作,部分患者头部 MRI 检查显示铁沉积。

FA2H 蛋白是存在于内质网、相对分子质量为  $43 \times 10^3$  的膜结合蛋白<sup>[45]</sup>。其羧基末端(C 末端)含甾醇去饱和酶结构域,其内含铁结合组氨酸序列并具有催化活性;氨基末端(N 末端)含细胞色素 B 与血红蛋白结合结构域,涉及氧化还原活性和向 C 末端传递电子<sup>[46-47]</sup>。FA2H 蛋白主要作用是催化脂肪

酸 N-酰基链羟化。2-羟基脂肪酸是神经酰胺前体,是髓鞘形成的关键成分<sup>[45]</sup>。*FA2H* 基因突变使酶活性缺失,导致羟化作用丧失而影响正常髓鞘形成。异常髓鞘形成可能诱发神经元功能障碍和凋亡。*FA2H* 基因突变还可以导致神经酰胺信号转导通路异常。此外,神经酰胺还在神经元凋亡和神经变性过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[48]</sup>。通过 *FA2H* 蛋白介导的髓鞘形成依靠溶酶体酸性神经酰胺酶和过氧化物酶中的脂肪酸氧化,上述过程均与脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病相关,故各种亚型之间存在潜在的相互联系。业已证实,具有铁存储功能的铁蛋白与髓鞘形成相关,并推测异常铁沉积可能与髓鞘影响铁蛋白的动力学有关<sup>[42]</sup>。轴突髓鞘形成可能是脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病各亚型共同的致病因素。如前所述,*PANK2* 和 *COASY* 蛋白均参与辅酶 A 合成,后者具有多种生物学功能,尤其对神经鞘脂的生成至关重要,而神经鞘脂是髓鞘的另一个主要成分<sup>[49]</sup>,因此,泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病、辅酶 A 合成酶相关性神经变性病与脂肪酸羟化酶相关性神经变性病具有类似的发病机制,均影响髓鞘形成。值得注意的是,脂肪酸羟化酶相关性神经变性病虽与髓鞘形成有关,但通常不累及周围神经系统。

#### 六、 $\beta$ -螺旋蛋白相关性神经变性病

*WDR45* 基因突变可以导致  $\beta$ -螺旋蛋白相关性神经变性病 (BPAN, OMIM 编号: 300526)<sup>[50]</sup>, 亦称为儿童期静态性脑病成年期神经变性 (SEND), 具有特征性双相病程, 即儿童期出现全面性发育迟滞, 包括运动功能、言语功能和认知功能; 成年早期出现进行性加重的肌张力障碍、帕金森样症状和痴呆, 亦可见锥体束受累。有 1/4 患者表现为儿童期智力下降和成年早期 (< 40 岁) 帕金森样症状<sup>[51]</sup>。头部 MRI 显示, 疾病早期铁沉积主要位于黑质, 至晚期逐渐累及苍白球<sup>[52]</sup>, 与其他脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病亚型有所不同。

*WDR45* 蛋白 (亦称 *WIPI4* 蛋白) 是一种在自噬过程中发挥作用的  $\beta$ -螺旋支架蛋白, 是 *WD40* 蛋白家族成员, 主要为蛋白质之间的相互作用提供基础, 并发挥如自噬、控制细胞周期和转录等功能。*WDR45* 基因可以与磷脂和自噬相关蛋白结合<sup>[53]</sup>, 是自噬相关基因之一, 对自噬体形成至关重要<sup>[54]</sup>。有研究显示, *WDR45* 基因可以调节自噬体大小和成熟度<sup>[54]</sup>。由于自噬相关基因存在于线粒体外膜, 提示 *WDR45* 蛋白自噬体与线粒体功能之间可能存在一

定联系<sup>[55]</sup>。

尽管 *WDR45* 基因定位于 X 染色体, 但  $\beta$ -螺旋蛋白相关性神经变性病并不遵循常见的 X-连锁显性遗传方式。在已报道的病例中, 男性和女性患者均为散发, 且临床特征相似, 推测 *WDR45* 基因突变导致无功能性蛋白质, 且该蛋白质对男性胚胎具有致死性作用, 男性患者基因突变多为新生突变且存在体细胞或生殖细胞嵌合现象, 而女性患者基因突变可能与野生型 X 染色体失活有关<sup>[56]</sup>。

由于 *WDR45* 基因与自噬有关, 而帕金森病、Crohn 病、痉挛性截瘫和肿瘤的发病机制同样存在自噬障碍, 考虑  $\beta$ -螺旋蛋白相关性神经变性病的主要病变部位和病理学特征, 推测其与帕金森病可能具有类似的发病机制。

#### 七、Kufor-Rakeb 病

Kufor-Rakeb 病 (KRD, OMIM 编号: 606693)<sup>[57]</sup>, 亦称 *PARK9* 相关性帕金森综合征<sup>[58]</sup>, 系 *ATP13A2* 基因突变所致, 呈常染色体隐性遗传。通常于青少年期发病, 主要表现为多巴反应性帕金森综合征、锥体束征, 伴眼球运动障碍 (核上性凝视麻痹、动眼危象)、认知功能障碍、神经精神症状, 部分表现为面部-咽喉-手指轻度肌阵挛和幻视。

*ATP13A2* 蛋白是二价阳离子转运蛋白的溶酶体 P 型 ATP。P 型 ATP 是转运蛋白超家族成员, 包括钙泵、质子泵和磷脂翻转酶, 由高度保守的 10 次跨膜蛋白组成, 通过 ATP 跨膜转运离子<sup>[59]</sup>。*ATP13A2* 蛋白与溶酶体膜、线粒体和突触膜相关, 其表达下调可以影响自噬体大小和数目<sup>[60]</sup>。研究显示, *ATP13A2* 基因过表达可以抵御潜在的细胞毒性环境, 如  $\alpha$ -突触核蛋白 ( $\alpha$ -Syn) 过表达<sup>[61]</sup> 和重金属离子 (镉、锰、镍、硒等)<sup>[62]</sup>。*ATP13A2* 基因突变患者纤维母细胞表现出溶酶体缺陷, 在  $\alpha$ -Syn 和锌离子<sup>[63-64]</sup> 存在的情况下出现细胞毒性作用。与野生型细胞相比, *ATP13A2* 基因突变细胞锰离子水平较高, 提示基因突变使细胞外分泌能力下降<sup>[61]</sup>, 可能直接导致细胞色素 C 从线粒体释放或细胞凋亡。在基因突变的细胞中可见细胞内重金属离子沉积与片段化线粒体有关<sup>[60, 65]</sup>。Kufor-Rakeb 病患者纤维母细胞和嗅神经元存在片段化线粒体, ATP 生成减少, 出现氧化应激反应和线粒体 DNA 损伤<sup>[66]</sup>。有趣的是, *ATP13A2* 基因缺陷细胞中并无铁代谢失调, 因此, Kufor-Rakeb 病患者如何发生壳核铁沉积是进一步研究的方向。肝豆状核变性 [HLD, 亦称 Wilson 病



(WD)]的致病基因 *ATP7B* 也属 P 型 ATP。生理条件下细胞质内铜离子水平升高, *ATP7B* 蛋白从高尔基体转移至溶酶体, 由此将铜离子转运至溶酶体, 富含铜离子的溶酶体经胞吐作用分泌至细胞外<sup>[67]</sup>。肝豆状核变性是由功能异常的 *ATP7B* 蛋白引起, 导致铜离子水平升高和氧化还原状态改变。因此推测, *ATP13A2* 蛋白功能缺陷可能导致重金属离子非典型性细胞排泄减少。 *ATP13A2* 基因突变可能与溶酶体沉积之间存在联系。此外, Kufor-Rakeb 病患者还表现出痴呆和大脑皮质萎缩, 以及尾状核和壳核铁沉积, 提示可能与额颞叶痴呆(FTD)、亨廷顿病(HD)有关。与其他脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病亚型相似, *ATP13A2* 蛋白同样对线粒体存在影响。

#### 八、神经铁蛋白变性病

神经铁蛋白变性病(NFT, OMIM 编码: 606159), 亦称遗传性铁蛋白病, 系铁蛋白轻链(*FTL*)基因突变所致, 呈常染色体显性遗传<sup>[68]</sup>。铁蛋白是主要贮存铁离子的蛋白质, 由重链和轻链亚基组成, 重链具有铁氧化酶活性, 轻链有助于铁蛋白结构内矿化。 *FTL* 基因突变可以引起蛋白稳定性下降、亲水性通道变宽<sup>[69]</sup>, 从而导致铁离子贮存量下降。此外, 多个细胞系和动物实验证实, 神经铁蛋白变性病存在线粒体功能异常, 且铁沉积导致氧化应激损伤<sup>[70]</sup>, 参与疾病发生。

最常见的突变类型是插入突变, 主要发生于第 4 外显子<sup>[71-72]</sup>。头部 MRI 显示, 基因携带者从儿童期即存在脑组织铁沉积, 直到 40 岁出现症状<sup>[73]</sup>。神经铁蛋白变性病通常于 40 岁左右发病, 临床表现与亨廷顿病相似<sup>[71]</sup>, 主要表现为成年期出现的精神症状、舞蹈样动作和认知功能障碍, 亦可见肌张力障碍、共济失调、帕金森样症状和锥体束征等。亨廷顿病无锥体束受累可资鉴别。

#### 九、血浆铜蓝蛋白缺乏症

*CP* 基因突变可以导致血浆铜蓝蛋白缺乏症(ACP, OMIM 编码: 604290)<sup>[74]</sup>。通常于成年期发病, 主要表现为糖尿病合并视网膜病变和成年期(25~60岁)出现的神经系统症状<sup>[75]</sup>, 如认知功能障碍、面部和颈部肌张力障碍、构音障碍、震颤、舞蹈样动作和共济失调等<sup>[76]</sup>。约 70% 患者以糖尿病为首发症状, 常合并贫血。患者血清铁和血清铜水平较低, 血清铁蛋白水平明显升高, 达正常参考值 3~40 倍<sup>[77]</sup>。

*CP* 基因编码铜蓝蛋白, 在中枢神经系统中, 铜

蓝蛋白主要以与糖基磷脂酰肌醇相结合的方式存在于星形胶质细胞内<sup>[78]</sup>, 病理状态下可在星形胶质细胞中大量聚集。目前已发现超过 40 种致病性突变<sup>[79]</sup>。与其他脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病亚型不同, 血浆铜蓝蛋白缺乏症除脑组织异常铁沉积外, 还有全身脏器的异常铁沉积。

#### 十、Woodhouse-Sakati 综合征

Woodhouse-Sakati 综合征(WSS, OMIM 编号: 241080)系 *DCAF17* 基因(曾称 *C2orf37* 基因)突变所致, 呈常染色体隐性遗传。通常于青春期发病, 主要表现为性功能障碍、脱发、糖尿病、智力发育迟滞、听力障碍<sup>[80]</sup>, 以及锥体外系症状、肌张力障碍、构音障碍和认知功能障碍等神经系统症状<sup>[81]</sup>。部分女性患者首发症状为闭经和性发育障碍, 亦可见黄体生成素(LH)和卵泡刺激素(FSH)水平升高; 男性患者均出现非梗阻性无精子症<sup>[80]</sup>。眉毛脱落和脱发程度不一, 部分患者表现为发质粗糙。老年患者脱发最为严重。所有患者均出现糖尿病, 血清胰岛素水平降低。智力障碍程度不尽一致。部分患者可出现听力丧失, 心电图显示 T 波低平。

*DCAF17* 蛋白是一种多通道跨膜蛋白。动物模型显示, Woodhouse-Sakati 综合征小鼠脑、肝、皮肤和雄鼠生精小管中均可见 *DCAF17* 蛋白高表达<sup>[74]</sup>, 但其具体功能尚不明确。相关临床研究显示, *DCAF17* 蛋白与参与 DNA 损伤和细胞周期控制的蛋白泛素化有关<sup>[82]</sup>。临床表型和蛋白表达均提示 Woodhouse-Sakati 综合征与 *RBM28* 基因突变引起的核糖体合成缺陷相似<sup>[83]</sup>, 后者表现为垂体功能障碍, 从而影响下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴<sup>[75]</sup>。

综上所述, 尽管脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病的 10 种亚型由 10 种致病基因所致, 但在发病机制上相互重叠, 线粒体功能障碍、氧化应激损伤、脂质代谢障碍、铁沉积和自噬障碍存在于多种亚型中。脑组织异常铁沉积究竟是脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病的原因还是结果, 目前尚不明确。脑组织铁沉积不仅见于脑组织铁沉积性神经变性, 亦见于其他多种神经变性病如阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病、亨廷顿病。脑组织铁沉积可以引起氧化应激反应, 从而产生神经毒性作用。在所有脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病亚型中, 仅 *CP* 和 *FTL* 基因直接参与铁代谢, 而其他几种致病基因与铁稳态的维持可能无直接关系。研究显示, 铁螯合剂可以减少泛酸激酶相关性神经变性病患者脑组织铁沉积, 但对临床症状的改

善并不明显<sup>[84]</sup>,因此推测脑组织铁沉积并非导致临床症状的主要原因。目前认为,脑组织铁沉积并不直接与疾病相关联,铁代谢异常可能引起其他金属离子(如铜或锌)稳态异常,进而导致神经变性病。脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病与其他神经变性病如帕金森病、额颞叶痴呆、肌萎缩侧索硬化症之间的相互联系,既有病理学依据,如tau蛋白和 $\alpha$ -Syn,也有共同的临床表现和铁稳态异常。因此,这些潜在的相互关联的发病机制也可能是今后研究的方向。

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## · 小词典 ·

## 中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 抗癫痫药物 antiepileptic drugs(AEDs)
- 拷贝数变异 copy number variation(CNV)
- 淋巴毒素 $\alpha$  lymphotoxin- $\alpha$ (LT $\alpha$ )
- 磷酸二酯酶 4D phosphodiesterase 4D(PDE4D)
- 磷脂酶 A2 相关性神经变性病  
PLA2G6-associated neurodegeneration(PLAN)
- 磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)
- 路易小体 Lewy body(LB)
- $\beta$ -螺旋蛋白相关性神经变性病  
 $\beta$ -propeller protein-associated neurodegeneration(BPAN)
- 美国医学遗传学和基因组学会  
American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics  
(ACMG)
- 免疫反应性 immunoreactivity(IR)
- 面-肩-肱型肌营养不良症  
facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy(FSHD)
- 脑衰蛋白反应调节蛋白-1  
collapsin response mediator protein-1(CRMP-1)
- 脑组织铁沉积性神经变性病  
neurodegeneration with brain iron accumulation(NBIA)
- 内皮细胞特异性分子-1  
endothelial cell specific molecule-1(ESM-1)
- 内皮型一氧化氮合酶  
endothelial nitric oxide synthase(eNOS)
- 逆转录-聚合酶链反应  
reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction(RT-PCR)
- 欧洲人类遗传学会  
European Society of Human Genetics(ESHG)
- 全基因组测序 whole genome sequencing(WGS)
- 全基因组相关性研究  
Genome-Wide Association Study(GWAS)
- 全面性发育迟缓 global developmental delay(GDD)
- 全面性强直-阵挛发作  
generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS)
- 全外显子测序 whole exome sequencing(WES)
- 染色体微阵列分析  
chromosomal microarray analysis(CMA)
- 人类表型标准用语 Human Phenotype Ontology(HPO)
- 人胚肾细胞 293  
human embryonic kidney cell 293(HEK293)
- 溶血尿毒症综合征 hemolytic uremic syndrome(HUS)
- 少数等位基因频率 minor allele frequency(MAF)
- 神经传导速度 nerve conduction velocity(NCV)
- 神经铁蛋白变性病 neuroferritinopathy(NFT)
- 世界卫生组织生活质量量表  
World Health Organization Quality of Life-100  
(WHOQoL-100)
- 视觉诱发电位 visual-evoked potential(VEP)
- 双侧纹状体-苍白球-齿状核钙质沉着症  
bilateral striatopallidodentate calcinosis(BSPDC)
- 睡眠期周期性肢体运动指数  
periodic limb movement index during sleep(PLMSI)
- 特发性基底节区钙化  
idiopathic basal ganglia calcification(IBGC)
- 特发性全面性癫痫 idiopathic generalized epilepsy(IGE)
- 特发性震颤 essential tremor(ET)
- $\alpha$ -突触核蛋白  $\alpha$ -synuclein( $\alpha$ -Syn)
- 微小 RNA microRNA(miRNA)
- 微阵列比较基因组杂交  
array comparative genomic hybridization(aCGH)
- 下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal(HPA)
- 先天性肌营养不良症 congenital muscular dystrophy(CMD)
- 线粒体膜蛋白相关性神经变性病  
mitochondrial membrane protein-associated  
neurodegeneration(MPAN)
- 线粒体脑肌病 mitochondrial encephalomyopathy(ME)
- PLA2G6 相关性肌张力障碍-帕金森综合征  
PLA2G6-associated dystonia-parkinsonism(PLAN-OP)
- 小干扰 RNA small interference RNA(siRNA)
- 信号传导与转录激活因子 3  
signal transducer and activator of transcription 3(STAT3)
- 血管紧张素 II angiotensin II (Ang II)
- 血管紧张素原 angiotensinogen(AGT)
- 血管紧张素转换酶 angiotensin converting enzyme(ACE)
- 血管内皮生长因子  
vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF)
- 血管性血友病因子 von Willebrand factor(vWF)
- 血浆铜蓝蛋白缺乏症 aceruloplasminemia(ACP)
- 血小板源性生长因子 platelet-derived growth factor(PDGF)