

腓骨肌萎缩症治疗进展

张如旭 唐北沙

【摘要】 腓骨肌萎缩症是临床最常见的具有高度临床和遗传异质性的周围神经系统单基因遗传病,目前已克隆出80余种致病基因。通常于儿童期或青少年期发病,临床主要表现为慢性进行性四肢远端肌无力和肌萎缩、感觉减退和腱反射消失,伴高弓足和脊柱侧弯等骨骼畸形。尽管目前尚无逆转病程的特异性治疗方法,但康复训练、外科矫形手术和药物治疗等对症支持治疗可以改善运动功能、提高生活质量。基于发病机制的治疗研究有望提供精准有效的靶向治疗。

【关键词】 夏科-马里-图斯病; 康复; 矫形外科手术; 药物疗法; 综述

Progress in treatment of Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease

ZHANG Ru-xu¹, TANG Bei-sha²

¹Department of Neurology, the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan, China

²Department of Neurology, Xiangya Hospital, National Clinical Research Center for Geriatric Diseases, Central South University, Changsha 410008, Hunan, China

Corresponding author: ZHANG Ru-xu (Email: zhangruxu@vip.163.com)

【Abstract】 Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease (CMT) comprises a group of monogenic inherited peripheral neuropathies with highly clinical and genetic heterogeneity, more than 80 causative genes have been cloned at present. Usually starts in childhood or juvenile period, the main clinical manifestations include progressive length-dependent muscle weakness and atrophy, sensory loss, areflexia and pes cavus. Although there is no specific treatment to reverse the natural disease course of CMT, symptomatic treatments such as rehabilitation, orthopedic surgery and medication can improve the overall fitness and life quality of CMT patients. Targeted treatments based on pathogenesis study is expected to provide precise therapy for CMT patients. This paper aims to make a review of the clinical application of symptomatic treatments and progress of target therapy researches in different CMT subtypes.

【Key words】 Charcot - Marie - Tooth disease; Rehabilitation; Orthopedic procedures; Drug therapy; Review

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腓骨肌萎缩症(CMT)亦称遗传性运动感觉神经病(HMSN),由法国神经病学家Charcot和Marie以及英国神经病学家Tooth于1886年率先报告^[1]。腓

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作者单位:410013 长沙,中南大学湘雅三医院神经内科(张如旭);410008 长沙,中南大学湘雅医院神经内科 国家老年疾病临床医学研究中心(唐北沙)

通讯作者:张如旭(Email:zhangruxu@vip.163.com)

骨肌萎缩症是临床最常见的具有高度临床异质性和遗传异质性的周围神经系统单基因遗传病,患病率约为1/2500^[1]。通常于儿童期或青少年期发病,临床主要表现为慢性进行性四肢远端肌无力和肌萎缩、感觉减退和腱反射消失,伴高弓足和脊柱侧弯等骨骼畸形。多数患者疾病进展缓慢,出现轻至中度功能损害,但不影响预期寿命。根据神经电生理学和病理学特征,腓骨肌萎缩症可以分为脱髓鞘型(CMT1型)、轴索型(CMT2型)及脱髓鞘和轴索变性共存的中间型(ICMT型);根据遗传位点和致病基因,可以分为不同基因亚型,目前已克隆出80余种

致病基因(<http://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/>)^[2-4]。*PMP22*基因大片段重复突变导致的CMT1A型是最常见亚型,约占所有腓骨肌萎缩症的50%;其次是*GJB1*基因突变导致的CMT1X型,占10%~15%;再次是*MFN2*基因突变导致的CMT2A型,占CMT2型的20%,以及*MPZ*基因突变导致的CMT1B型、CMT2I型和CMT2J型,各占CMT1型和CMT2型的5%^[5-8]。CMT1型致病基因是编码髓鞘蛋白或调控髓鞘合成的转录因子;CMT2型具有较高的遗传异质性,致病基因的编码蛋白与轴索结构和功能维持有关,如线粒体运输和功能、细胞骨架维持、mRNA代谢、离子通道、内吞体和细胞信号转导等^[9-10]。

目前尚无逆转腓骨肌萎缩症病程的治疗方法,主要是对症支持治疗,包括康复治疗、外科矫形手术、药物治疗等,以最大限度恢复独立活动能力、提高生活质量和尽可能减少残疾的发生与发展为目标。应根据患者年龄、骨骼畸形类型和程度、肌力失衡范围和程度,以及患者治疗期望值等因素制定治疗方案,此外,还应高度重视患者心理问题,上述综合治疗方案需多学科协作^[11]。随着越来越多致病基因的逐步明确和相关发病机制的深入认识,特异性靶向治疗成为腓骨肌萎缩症治疗的发展方向,目前的研究重点在于制定基于发病机制的治疗策略,并已开展相关药物基础与临床试验。

一、传统的对症支持治疗

1. 康复治疗 康复治疗在腓骨肌萎缩症疾病管理中占主导地位,以改善行走能力和生活质量为基本目标,包括力量训练和拉伸训练以维持肌力、防止肌萎缩,以及适当的辅具(矫形器)以鼓励患者活动并提高安全性^[12],同时嘱患者控制体重,避免肥胖增加运动负担。运动锻炼是康复治疗的重要环节,包括耐力训练、力量训练和拉伸训练,以维持肌力、提高有氧运动能力、改进体能、保持运动幅度、避免关节挛缩为目标,其中,耐力训练和力量训练以近端未受累肌肉为主,如膝关节伸曲、髋关节伸展和外展等,以增加行走过程中对远端肌无力的代偿、改善运动功能^[13]。一项为期24周的耐力训练研究显示,伸膝、伸髋和髋外展活动可以增加膝关节扭矩,从而改善运动功能^[14]。一项纳入20例腓骨肌萎缩症患者的研究进行为期12周的家庭耐力训练,结果显示,肌力、日常生活活动能力(ADL)和瘦体重均有所提高,且患者表现出良好的依从性^[15],表明腓骨肌萎缩症患者可以通过简单、低成本和基于家

庭的运动训练获益。肌无力和关节挛缩导致的体能和行走能力下降常导致疲劳症状,因此,有氧运动训练成为康复治疗的重要组成部分。研究显示,有氧运动训练如骑行可以改善患者心肺功能、肌力和日常生活活动能力^[16]。一项对8例腓骨肌萎缩症患者采用结合心肺功能和本体感觉康复训练的研究显示,6分钟步行试验(6MWT)步距延长^[17]。有氧运动训练可以通过提高核心肌力、增强自我调整能力以降低跌倒风险^[18-19]。拉伸训练可以预防关节挛缩和维持关节活动度^[20]。由于足部畸形、足下垂和跟腱挛缩是腓骨肌萎缩症患者最显著的临床症状,个体化矫形器是康复治疗的基石。研究显示,矫形器可以提高患者的姿势控制能力、保持体位稳定、降低运动耗能量^[21]。临床有多种类型(固定式、后片弹性、链式、地面反射式)和各种材料(热塑性塑料、金属、皮革和碳纤维)踝-足矫形器(AFO)可供选择,其中,对矫形鞋的关注点是穿戴后活动能力、疼痛、舒适度、相关鞋类选择、特定情况下足踝支持能力等方面^[22],需根据患者肌力、功能状态和需求进行个性化订制,以达到最佳舒适度。有文献报道,约75%腓骨肌萎缩症患者手部轻至中度受累,特别是双手内在肌^[23];与正常对照者相比,腓骨肌萎缩症患者手部功能下降约60%^[24]。患者优势手佩戴氯丁橡胶拇指对掌夹板可以改善手部活动度、上肢感觉功能和工作能力,而夜间佩戴踝关节夹板行背屈固定则未能增加踝关节活动度^[25-26]。对于伴感觉神经性耳聋的患者,人工耳蜗植入术也是一种康复选择^[27]。

2. 外科矫形手术 腓骨肌萎缩症患者足部畸形是逐步进展的过程,儿童期和青春期患儿表现为柔性的高弓内翻足畸形,随着年龄增长进展为固定畸形。早期以穿戴矫形鞋联合物理治疗为主,尽量避免外科手术;而对于足踝畸形致功能障碍严重患者,可早期予外科手术;已形成固定畸形或畸形严重患者应采取积极的外科手术治疗。手术治疗原则是纠正足部畸形,重建和平衡足踝肌力。由于持续进展的病程以及可能的骨关节病变可以导致疼痛,手术远期预后常不甚理想,术前应与患者或其家属充分沟通,告知手术效果可能随时间的推移而有所变化^[28]。备选手术方案包括单一或联合软组织手术、截骨术、关节融合术,其中,软组织手术包括足底筋膜切开术以减少高弓足畸形;各种类型肌腱转移术(如腓骨长肌-腓骨短肌、胫前间隔-胫后间

隔)和跟腱延长术;固定或严重的“马蹄”形高弓内翻足畸形可以采用各种类型截骨术,主要包括跟骨、跖骨(特别是第一跖骨)、跖跗和跗骨;距、距舟与跟骰关节融合的三关节融合术可用于治疗最严重的足部畸形。由于腓骨肌萎缩症患者双足同时受累,上述外科矫形手术通常需左右侧分期进行。研究显示,对早期柔性足部畸形选择侵入性较小的手术,短期效果较理想,但长期效果尚待进一步随访^[29-30]。上肢肌腱转移术也可用于恢复拇指位置和伸腕功能。研究显示,有15%~25%腓骨肌萎缩症患者存在脊柱侧弯,严重者应行外科矫形手术^[31]。

3. 其他方法 疼痛是腓骨肌萎缩症的常见症状,主要是神经性疼痛,包括痉挛和感觉异常;部分为骨关节疼痛,表现为背部、膝关节、踝关节、足部和手部疼痛。常用的神经病理性疼痛治疗药物如三环类抗抑郁药和抗惊厥药难以缓解疼痛,运动训练和物理治疗可以使疼痛减轻^[32]。腓骨肌萎缩症患者亦常出现疲劳感,可能与肌力下降、心肺功能障碍和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(OSAS)等有关。一项纳入4例CMT1A型患者的临床研究显示,莫达非尼200 mg/d可以有效缓解疲劳感,然而该药能否在临床推广应用尚待扩大样本量进一步研究^[33]。与正常对照者相比,腓骨肌萎缩症患者更易出现焦虑和抑郁症状,有文献报道,约46%患者出现焦虑症状,15%患者出现抑郁症状,因此,系统评价和必要的抗焦虑药和抗抑郁药可以减轻心理障碍对生活质量的影响^[34];睡眠障碍如睡眠呼吸暂停和阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征、不宁腿综合征(RLS)发生率和睡眠期周期性肢体运动指数(PLMSI)亦较高,其中,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征予经鼻持续气道正压通气(nCPAP),不宁腿综合征予拟多巴胺类药^[35]。值得注意的是,应避免使用导致外周神经毒性作用的药物如一氧化二氮、甲硝唑、他汀类调脂药、核苷类似物、呋喃妥因,以及化疗药物如顺铂、奥沙利铂、长春新碱和紫杉醇衍生物等,其中,长春新碱用于治疗未明确诊断的腓骨肌萎缩症致类似吉兰-巴雷综合征(GBS)的急性周围神经系统病变的病例已见报道^[36]。

二、靶向治疗

1. CMT1型靶向治疗 (1)PXT-3003:PXT-3003是法国Pharnext公司采用网络药理学方法筛选出的口服药,基于对抑制PMP22基因转录的多种信号传导通路和对神经元保护作用的预测,选择3种药物

的固定剂量比例组合,即γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)受体激动剂巴氯芬,阿片受体阻断剂纳曲酮和天然代谢物D-山梨醇^[37-38]。PXT-3003可以促进CMT1A型转基因大鼠背根神经节(DRG)神经元和施万细胞共培养模型的髓鞘形成,并下调神经细胞瘤细胞PMP22 mRNA表达;减少PMP22 mRNA/MPZ mRNA比例,促进小纤维髓鞘形成,增强神经传导,改善临床表型;PXT-3003还可以改善大鼠神经挤压模型中轴突再生和再髓鞘化^[38]。PXT-3003的Ⅱ期临床试验显示,来自法国6个医疗中心的80例存在轻至中度功能障碍的成年CMT1A型患者随机分为4组,接受为期1年的3种剂量PXT-3003或安慰剂治疗,以腓骨肌萎缩症神经病变评分(CMTNS)和总体神经病变限制量表(ONLS)作为主要终点事件,采用临床表现和电生理学评价疗效,相关不良事件发生率评价安全性和耐受性,结果显示,PXT-3003高剂量组(含巴氯芬6 mg、纳曲酮0.70 mg、D-山梨醇210 mg)CMTNS和ONLS评分较其他组提高8%(0.4%~16.2%)和12.1%(2.0%~23.2%),且1年内病情无恶化病例数更多,证实PXT-3003的有效性和安全性,提示PXT-3003有可能使CMT1A型患者更多获益,值得进一步深入研究^[39]。目前正在欧美地区27个医疗中心招募300例CMT1A型患者进行多中心随机双盲对照的PXT-3003Ⅲ期临床试验,以进一步评价其有效性和安全性。(2)维生素C和钠依赖型维生素C转运蛋白2(SVCT2):二者在周围神经系统具有重要功能。维生素C通过形成含胶原和层黏连蛋白(LN)的细胞外基质(ECM),在背根神经节神经元和施万细胞共培养模型中促进髓鞘形成^[40]。动物实验显示,维生素C可以使CMT1A型转基因小鼠PMP22 mRNA表达水平下降90%^[41]。随后开展的多中心临床试验予儿童和成年CMT1A型患者不同剂量维生素C[30 mg/(kg·d)、1~4 g/d、1.50 g/d]治疗1~2年,结果显示对主要临床终点并无显著影响,考虑阴性结果可能与疗程较短、维生素C在周围神经系统未达有效治疗浓度等因素有关,维生素C药代动力学和个体差异尚待进一步深入研究^[42-45]。(3)孕酮受体阻断剂:激素是PMP22基因表达的表观遗传调控因子。补充孕酮可以增加大鼠坐骨神经PMP22 mRNA表达水平,CMT1A转基因大鼠予孕酮受体阻断剂Onapristone可以改善肌无力和肌萎缩,且PMP22 mRNA水平下降,但病理学和神经传导速度(NCV)无明显变化^[46]。由于孕酮受体阻

断剂不适用于人体长期应用,目前尚未开展相应的随机对照临床试验。(4)神经营养因子-3(NT-3):神经营养因子-3主要由施万细胞表达,对周围神经系统的发育有重要作用。在CMT1A型患者神经节段异种移植模型和CMT1E型模型小鼠Trembler(J)中观察到神经营养素因子-3的3种重要生物学效应:施万细胞数目增加、有髓纤维数目增加和轴突神经纤维细胞骨架正常化,促进腺相关病毒介导的NT-3基因治疗研究的开展。神经营养因子-3皮下注射可以促进Trembler(J)小鼠神经再生,动物实验显示,Trembler(J)小鼠肌肉注射重组腺相关病毒介导的神经营养因子-3(rAAV1.NT-3),可以获得持续有效的血药浓度,小鼠运动功能、病理学和神经电生理学均显著改善^[47]。在一项纳入8例CMT1A型患者的初步临床试验中,神经营养因子-3 150 mg/kg(3次/周)皮下注射6个月,可以改善感觉损害,促进腓肠神经再生、增加有髓纤维密度、增加神经病变损伤评分(NIS)。目前尚未进一步开展神经营养因子-3用于CMT1A型患者的临床试验^[48]。(5)神经调节蛋白1(NRG1)和ErbB受体:周围神经系统髓鞘厚度与相应轴突直径主要受施万细胞表达的神经调节蛋白1和ErbB(ErbB2和ErbB3)受体异二聚体之间的相互作用调节^[49-50]。神经调节蛋白1将轴突直径信息经ErbB2/ErbB3受体激活的磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(PI3K)/丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(AKT)信号转导,介导信号转导通路调节周围神经系统髓鞘形成。ErbB受体信号由细胞胞吞作用调控^[49-50]。最近研究显示,胞吞作用和磷脂酰肌醇代谢障碍致ErbB受体运输和信号紊乱,可能是CMT1型不同致病基因(如PMP22, CX32, SIMPLE, SH3TC2, MTMR2, MTMR13, MTMR5, Ndrg1)的共同发病机制^[51-52]。目前正开展将ErbB受体信号转导通路作为CMT1型潜在治疗靶点的研究。Fledrich等^[51]在PMP22转基因CMT1A型大鼠模型中发现,出生早期施万细胞PI3K/AKT和丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MEK)/细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK)信号转导通路不平衡导致持续性分化缺陷。在CMT1A型模型大鼠的临床前实验中发现,出生早期予神经调节蛋白1,可以克服大鼠周围神经发育缺陷、维持轴突完整至成年,表明有限时间窗内施万细胞的正确分化对轴索结构和功能的长期维持至关重要,如果早期即开始治疗,患者可能无需终身治疗^[51]。神经调节蛋白1可能成为有希望的治疗药物,但其作为ErbB受体/表皮生长因

子受体2(EGFR2)激动剂具有一定的促肿瘤倾向,因此不宜用于儿童CMT1A型患者^[51-52]。ErbB受体信号转导对多种CMT1型亚型均至关重要,故是值得深入研究的靶向治疗途径。动物模型显示,CMT1A型、CMT1B型和CMT1X型模型小鼠MEK/ERK信号转导通路改变致单核细胞趋化蛋白-1(MCP-1)表达上调,与集落刺激因子-1(CSF-1)一起,共同导致吞噬细胞介导的神经损伤和轴索变性,予集落刺激因子-1受体阻断剂可减少CMT1B型和CMT1X型小鼠内源性巨噬细胞数目,并改善肌力和神经电生理学表现^[53-54]。因此,如果机体耐受性良好,集落刺激因子-1受体阻断剂值得进一步研究。(6)未折叠蛋白反应(UPR):未折叠蛋白反应是细胞在应激状态下处理内质网错误折叠蛋白质的适应性应答,通过减少蛋白质合成、促进蛋白质折叠或降解等方法缓解内质网压力,内质网应激过强或持续时间过长可以导致细胞代谢紊乱和凋亡。错误折叠蛋白质聚集和清除异常可能是CMT1B型的发病机制。应激状态下,Sephin1选择性结合并抑制应激反应诱导的PPP1R15A而非组成型PPP1R15B,以延长适应性磷酸化信号转导通路,防止蛋白质过度错误折叠致细胞凋亡。动物实验显示,CMT1B型模型小鼠予Sephin1可以显著减轻临床表型而无明显不良反应,在携带SOD1 c.93G>A突变的肌萎缩侧索硬化症模型小鼠亦观察到相同疗效^[55],提示Sephin1可以用于内质网应激导致的不同类型周围神经病。

2. CMT2型靶向治疗 CMT2型具有更显著的遗传异质性,目前已克隆出30余种致病基因。关于CMT2型治疗的相关研究较CMT1型少,且主要集中于MFN2基因突变导致的CMT2A型、GARS基因突变导致的CMT2D型和HSPB1基因突变导致的CMT2F型。(1)MFN2蛋白的构象调节:MFN2基因突变可以破坏线粒体融合,线粒体在轴突适当定位而导致CMT2A型,但通常不会引起线粒体运动和功能全面丧失^[56]。研究显示,MFN蛋白通过特定分子内相互作用引导融合约束和(或)融合允许的构象转换以调节线粒体融合,靶向这些构象转换可以在小鼠和大鼠运动神经元中调节线粒体融合,在此模型的基础上设计一种细胞渗透性微肽以破坏MFN蛋白融合约束构象、促进融合允许构象,可以逆转携带MFN2基因突变的纤维母细胞和神经元线粒体异常。MFN2蛋白构象可塑性与线粒体动力学之间的

关系揭示线粒体融合的调节机制,调节MFN2蛋白构象可以纠正线粒体动力学缺陷或不平衡导致的疾病。促进MFN蛋白融合允许构象的微肽分子有望作为CMT2A型靶向治疗的备选方案进行深入研究^[57]。(2)神经纤毛蛋白1(NRP1)受体激动剂:GARS基因编码广泛表达的甘氨酰tRNA合成酶(GlyRS),形成同源二聚体并将甘氨酸附着于其同源tRNA。迄今已报道15种GARS基因致病性突变,突变位点均位于甘氨酰tRNA合成酶二聚体界面附近,导致甘氨酰tRNA合成酶构象开放和疏水区域暴露于胞质,这些结构变化最终导致甘氨酰tRNA合成酶突变体与神经纤毛蛋白1相互作用增强,从而阻断神经纤毛蛋白1与其内在配体血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)结合,导致神经轴突变性。动物实验显示,予CMT2D型模型小鼠双侧后肢肌肉注射介导血管内皮生长因子表达的慢病毒载体,可以改善后肢肌力^[58-59],表明神经纤毛蛋白1受体激动剂可能对CMT2D型有效。另一项研究则显示,重症肌无力(MG)治疗药物吡啶斯的明可以部分纠正CMT2D型小鼠神经传导缺陷并改善肌力^[60]。(3)组蛋白去乙酰化酶6(HDAC6)抑制剂:组蛋白去乙酰化酶6具有微管蛋白去乙酰化酶α活性,调节海马神经元线粒体轴突运输。由于组蛋白去乙酰化酶6仅调节靶蛋白乙酰化而不参与组蛋白翻译后修饰,故可以作为疾病的修饰治疗靶点。动物实验显示,HSPB1突变致CMT2F型模型小鼠周围神经α-微管蛋白乙酰化水平降低、线粒体轴索运输缺陷,予组蛋白去乙酰化酶6抑制剂则可以逆转^[61]。来自CMT2F型患者的诱导多能干细胞(ipSC)运动神经元模型存在不同程度的线粒体运动缺陷和α-微管蛋白乙酰化水平降低^[62]。CMT2F型运动神经元模型予新型组蛋白去乙酰化酶6抑制剂CHEMICAL X4和CHEMICAL X9可以增强α-微管蛋白乙酰化水平、改善线粒体运动缺陷^[62]。神经元轴突线粒体运输缺陷可能是CMT2型共同的发病机制,组蛋白去乙酰化酶6抑制剂有可能成为CMT2型共同治疗策略。

3.CMT1X型靶向治疗 CMT1X型系GJB1基因突变导致的X-连锁显性遗传性腓骨肌萎缩症,临床表型分为CMT1X1型、CMT1X2型和中间型^[63]。GJB1基因突变可以导致其编码的缝隙连接蛋白32(Cx32)功能缺失,故可以考虑基因替代治疗。予GJB1基因缺失小鼠鞘内注射施万细胞特异性MPZ基因启动子GJB1慢病毒载体LV.Mpz-GJB1,可以获得

得坐骨神经全长的缝隙连接蛋白32表达,从而改善神经电生理学、神经病理学和运动表型;于GJB1基因缺失小鼠坐骨切迹注射LV.Mpz-GJB1,也可以获得坐骨神经全长非致密部髓鞘区缝隙连接蛋白32的持续稳定表达。然而相同疗法能否使人类周围神经系统弥漫性持续表达缝隙连接蛋白32尚不清楚。病毒介导疗法中腺相关病毒整合至宿主基因组,可以促进小鼠肿瘤发生,也使得该疗法向临床的转化值得谨慎考虑^[64]。此外,部分GJB1基因突变如p.Arg75Trp、p.Met93Val等导致缝隙连接蛋白32在内质网滞留并干扰野生型缝隙连接蛋白32在细胞膜表达,故行基因替代治疗时应予以考虑^[65]。

目前尚无根治腓骨肌萎缩症的药物,通过个体化康复训练和必要的外科矫形手术可以使患者运动功能和生活质量得以改善;二代基因测序(NGS)技术使分子诊断水平得到显著提高,基于基因诊断的遗传咨询可以有效减少新病例的发生;以直接作用于相关基因、蛋白质和调节网络为靶点,以修复周围神经系统蛋白表达异常为目标的疾病修饰疗法试验正在开展并有望取得新成果;腓骨肌萎缩症疾病测量工具尚待改进和开发,方可更好地用于临床病程的精确评价和新药临床试验的开展。

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