

·专题综述·

Duchenne型肌营养不良症治疗研究进展及应用前景

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【摘要】 Duchenne型肌营养不良症是定位于X染色体的DMD基因缺陷导致的严重遗传性肌肉病。目前尚无治愈方法,但在多种综合治疗干预下,患者生存期延长、生活质量提高。临床治疗方法包括药物治疗(糖皮质激素、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂、艾地苯醌、沙丁胺醇)、呼吸系统支持尤其是无创性呼吸机的应用、以水疗法和抗关节挛缩为主的康复治疗、营养管理等。基因治疗(外显子跳跃、无义突变通读、腺相关病毒介导的微小抗肌萎缩蛋白基因替代治疗)、抑制肌肉生长抑制素、上调肌营养相关蛋白和基因编辑治疗等新兴治疗方法也在蓬勃发展,外显子51跳跃治疗和无义突变通读治疗在临床试验中取得一定成果。本文拟对近年来Duchenne型肌营养不良症传统综合治疗和新兴治疗的临床试验和动物实验研究进展和应用前景进行概述。

【关键词】 肌营养不良,杜氏; 综述

Research advance and application prospect of therapeutic strategies for Duchenne muscular dystrophy

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【Abstract】 Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is an X-linked, severe genetic muscular disorder caused by the deficiency of DMD gene. There is still no curative therapy for the disease, but improving survival and life quality of the patients have been achieved due to multidisciplinary interventions. The therapies available for clinical treatment include drug therapies [glucocorticoids, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI), idebenone, albuterol], management of respiratory system, especially the use of non-invasive ventilator, rehabilitation therapy focusing on hydrotherapy and prevention of joint contracture, nutritional management, and so on. Advancing therapeutic strategies including gene therapies (exon skipping, nonsense mutation readthrough therapy and adeno-associated virus (AAV) mediated micro/minidystrophin therapy), myostatin and compensatory upregulation of utrophin, and gene editing have made great progress in preclinical study and some of them like exon skipping therapy of exon 51 and nonsense mutation readthrough therapy have been studied in a few clinical trials and made some achievements.

【Key words】 Muscular dystrophy, Duchenne; Review

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Duchenne型肌营养不良症(DMD)是最常见的遗传性肌肉病之一,发病率为1/3500~1/6000活产男婴^[1]。通常于3~6岁隐匿发病,且随年龄的增长症状进行性加重,表现为全身骨骼肌进行性萎缩、无力,小腿腓肠肌假性肥大,常伴心肌损害,20岁以上患者可以观察到心肌损害表现,部分患者伴非进展性智力障碍^[2]。自然病程下约于12岁丧失独立行走能力,需轮椅代步,约20余岁死于呼吸和(或)循环功能衰竭。Duchenne型肌营养不良症是由位于染色体Xp21的DMD基因突变所致,该基因全长 2.22×10^6 bp,是目前已知的人类最大基因,编码由79个外显子构成的相对分子质量为 427×10^3 的抗肌萎缩蛋白(dystrophin)。Duchenne型肌营养不良症除肌肉症状外,还伴有心肌、呼吸系统、神经系统和关节骨骼畸形等继发性症状,治疗需多学科协作,传统药物治疗包括糖皮质激素、血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(ACEI)、艾地苯醌、沙丁胺醇等(其中口服糖皮质激素治疗是目前Duchenne型肌营养不良症的标准治疗方法),呼吸系统管理,康复治疗,畸形矫正,内分泌干预,营养指导等;而新兴治疗方法如基因治疗[包括外显子跳跃、无义突变通读和腺相关病毒(AAV)介导的微小抗肌萎缩蛋白(micro/mini-dystrophin)基因替代治疗]、干细胞移植、分子治疗等亦取得较大进展并具有较好的治疗前景。本文综合介绍近年Duchenne型肌营养不良症治疗方面取得的研究进展和应用前景。

一、Duchenne型肌营养不良症临床治疗方案

1. 药物治疗 (1)糖皮质激素:糖皮质激素是2018年美国Duchenne型肌营养不良症护理注意事项工作组(DMD Care Considerations Working Group)Duchenne型肌营养不良症诊断和家庭护理指南强烈推荐的标准治疗方法。长期应用糖皮质激素可以延缓肌力减退、延长行走时间,有助于保持上肢功能和呼吸功能,降低因脊椎侧弯而行外科手术的风险,且对心肌有保护作用,可以降低各种原因导致的病死率^[3-4]。但长期应用糖皮质激素有明显不良反应,包括肥胖、骨质疏松、生长抑制等,同时可能导致下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴抑制,突然停药或快速减量可以导致肾上腺功能障碍甚至肾上腺危象。因此,应规范糖皮质激素治疗的开始时间、药物剂量、增量或减量条件,还应注意预防与治疗药物不良反应^[5]。Duchenne型肌营养不良症一经明确诊断,临床医师应注意与患者家属沟通糖皮

质激素治疗的益处、治疗方案、可能的药物不良反应和预防措施等,增强对糖皮质激素治疗的正确认识,提高糖皮质激素的应用率。开始应用糖皮质激素的年龄尚无定论,研究显示,疾病早期尚未出现明显临床症状即开始应用糖皮质激素有益^[6-7]。Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿运动功能发育平台期为4~6岁,切忌运动功能发育期(<2岁)应用糖皮质激素,完成常规疫苗接种后方可应用。Duchenne型肌营养不良症诊断和家庭护理指南推荐,糖皮质激素治疗剂量为泼尼松或者泼尼松龙0.75 mg/(kg·d)或地夫可特0.90 mg/(kg·d)^[8]。地夫可特在某些西方国家和印度、孟加拉国等已批准上市用于治疗Duchenne型肌营养不良症,但在中国尚未批准上市。一项随机对照临床试验显示,泼尼松和地夫可特均可以有效治疗Duchenne型肌营养不良症,而地夫可特使瘦体重(LBS)增加的风险低于泼尼松^[9]。药物增量或减量应缓慢规范进行,切忌突然停药或快速减量^[8]。糖皮质激素对丧失运动功能的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者仍有益,应减少剂量继续应用^[8]。(2)血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂:呼吸衰竭是晚期Duchenne型肌营养不良症的最常见死因,但是随着无创性呼吸机等呼吸系统支持的改进,心肌损害致循环衰竭和心律失常在死因中占据越来越重要的位置。Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者心肌受累明显,一项关于培哚普利的临床试验显示,约25%的9岁6个月至13岁患儿存在左心室射血功能异常^[10];另一项研究显示,约59%的>15岁患者心脏MRI检查可以观察到明显的心肌损害^[11];几乎所有>20岁患者均存在心肌损害,如胸痛、胸闷、心慌、心悸等。Duchenne型肌营养不良症的心脏病变起病隐匿,6岁以上患儿应行心功能基线评价,包括心电图、超声心动图或心脏MRI检查,10岁前推荐每年进行一次心功能基线评价,10岁后无临床症状的患儿至少每年进行一次心功能基线评价,有临床症状或心脏影像学异常的患儿应在心内科医师的指导下增加心功能基线评价的频率^[12]。血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂是治疗Duchenne型肌营养不良症心脏病变的一线药物,对其不能耐受者,可以改用血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻断剂(ARB)^[13]。 β 受体阻断剂能否用于儿童心肌病目前尚存争议。一项为期8个月的多中心随机对照临床试验显示,卡维地洛治疗心功能衰竭并未获益^[14]。亦有研究显示, β 受体阻断剂对Duchenne型肌营养不良症心脏病变

有益^[15]。一项前瞻性研究显示,单纯应用血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂或与β受体阻断剂联合应用均可改善左心室射血功能^[16]。Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者开始血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂治疗的时间尚存争议。一旦患者出现心功能障碍症状或超声心动图、心脏MRI提示心功能异常,即应开始药物治疗。研究显示,早期应用血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂,可以延缓Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者左心室功能异常的出现,降低心脏不良事件病死率^[17-18]。Duchenne型肌营养不良症诊断和家庭护理指南推荐,>10岁的患者(除外禁忌证)均应开始应用血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂^[12]。但对于更年幼(<10岁)、超声心动图和心脏MRI均无异常的无临床症状者是否开始血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂治疗目前尚存争议^[19]。β受体阻断剂的应用亦无定论,通常用于左心室功能异常或心率加快时,或者在血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂或血管紧张素Ⅱ受体阻断剂的基础上联合应用^[12,20]。(3)艾地苯醌:是一种强效抗氧化剂,同时是脂质过氧化抑制剂,可以改善线粒体呼吸链功能,增加细胞能量产物,目前该药已在多种存在线粒体功能障碍的疾病中进行临床试验^[21-22]。动物实验显示,早期、长期使用艾地苯醌对Duchenne型肌营养不良症mdx小鼠心脏具有保护作用,提高其运动训练成绩^[23]。艾地苯醌Ⅱ期临床试验予21例8~16岁Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿艾地苯醌450 mg/d,口服12个月,结果显示,患儿对药物耐受良好,可改善循环和呼吸功能指标,最早且最明显的循环功能指标是左心室外侧壁心肌收缩期峰值径向应变(peak systolic radial strain)增加,呼吸功能指标是呼气流量峰值(PEF)改善^[24]。进一步的随机对照双盲多中心Ⅲ期临床试验纳入64例未同时予糖皮质激素治疗的10~18岁Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿,其中59例(92.19%)丧失行走能力,分别予艾地苯醌300 mg/次、3次/d和安慰剂口服,治疗52周,结果显示,艾地苯醌可以明显改善呼吸功能指标,包括PEF及其占预测值百分比(PEF%p)、用力肺活量(FVC)等^[25]。多项临床试验显示,艾地苯醌具有较高的安全性,患者耐受性良好,可以改善其循环和呼吸功能指标、延缓呼吸功能减退速度^[24-26]。(4)沙丁胺醇:是β₂受体激动剂,多用于呼吸系统疾病如哮喘等的治疗,临床试验和动物实验证实其可增强肌肉功能和力量^[27-28]。可能作用机制是通过上调特异性钙蛋白酶抑制剂

抑制钙蛋白酶介导的蛋白水解^[27]。沙丁胺醇亦可以用于Duchenne型肌营养不良症的治疗,有研究显示,沙丁胺醇可增强mdx小鼠肌肉力量和容积^[28]。国外临床试验显示,肌营养不良症[面-肩-肱型肌营养不良症(FSHD)和Duchenne型肌营养不良症]患者予β₂受体激动剂亦可能获益^[29-30]。一项纳入9例5~9岁Duchenne型肌营养不良症/Becker型肌营养不良症(BMD)患儿的随机对照临床试验显示,予沙丁胺醇4 mg/次、2次/d治疗12周后,屈膝和伸膝肌力明显增强,徒手肌力测定(MMT)评分增加^[31]。另一项纳入14例6~11岁Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿的临床试验显示,予沙丁胺醇缓释片(舒喘灵)12 mg/d治疗12周后,瘦体重增加,脂肪量减少,运动功能提高,表现为行走或跑步30米时间减少,但特异性肌肉力量测验与前一项临床试验结果不同,即屈膝和伸膝肌力、MMT评分均未见提高,可能与两项研究所用的药物剂型和药代动力学不同导致β₂受体激动剂在肌细胞中分布不同有关^[30]。临床研究和动物实验均证实沙丁胺醇对Duchenne型肌营养不良症有一定疗效,可以增加肌肉力量和容积,尚待更大样本量的临床试验验证。

2. 呼吸系统管理 肌无力和肌萎缩影响

Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者的呼吸系统。随着年龄增长,呼吸肌损害症状越来越突出,可以出现多种呼吸系统并发症如黏液堵塞、肺不张、睡眠障碍性呼吸、反复肺炎,直至终末期呼吸衰竭。呼吸衰竭是晚期Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者的常见死因。随着辅助通气技术的发展,合理的呼吸系统管理可以延长患者生存期。FVC及其占预测值百分比(FVC%p)降低是已证实的最好的预测Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者早期病残和病死的呼吸功能指标^[32]。FVC%p下降通常开始于7岁时,约至10岁降至正常值范围下限,此后每年以5%~8%的速度直线下降,约于20岁达最低值^[33]。FVC%p<50%时,开始出现呼吸功能障碍早期症状如夜间通气不足、夜间频繁憋醒、晨起头痛和注意力缺陷等;<30%时,出现严重呼吸功能障碍^[34-35]。Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿应于5~6岁开始持续呼吸功能监测,如可行走阶段每年监测FVC,不能行走后每2年监测最大吸气压(MIP)/最大呼气压(MEP)、峰咳流值(PCF)、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO₂)、呼气末二氧化碳分压(PetCO₂)/经皮二氧化碳分压(PtcCO₂),出现睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(SAHS)时于睡

眠期监测 PetCO₂^[12]。呼吸系统的干预措施主要包括每天应用无创面罩式吸痰机以增加肺容积,呼吸训练器,家用脉搏血氧仪检测 SpO₂以指导患者咳嗽、咳痰,严重者应夜间辅助通气,继而全天应用无创性呼吸机。Duchenne 型肌营养不良症诊断和家庭护理指南对呼吸系统干预措施的建议是:对于尚能行走和刚丧失行动能力的患者,应每年接种肺炎球菌疫苗和流感灭活疫苗;FVC%p < 60%时增加肺容积训练;FVC%p < 50%、PCF < 270 L/min 或 MEP < 60 cm H₂O(1 cm H₂O = 0.098 kPa)时人工或机械辅助咳嗽;出现夜间通气不足或睡眠障碍性呼吸症状如晨起头痛、疲劳、夜间因呼吸困难或心动过速而觉醒、注意力下降、夜间频繁噩梦等,应于夜间使用无创性呼吸机;日间 SpO₂ < 95%、二氧化碳分压(PaCO₂) > 45 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)或清醒期出现呼吸困难时,应日间使用无创性呼吸机^[12]。有文献报道,可全天使用无创性呼吸机^[36]。若无创性呼吸机不能维持呼吸功能,应行气管切开术以保证呼吸功能;若出现下呼吸道感染等临床表现并经痰培养证实,应及时予抗生素治疗^[12]。

3. 康复治疗 尽管 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症尚无治愈方法,但随着医疗和护理条件的改善,近 10 余年来患者生存期明显延长,自 20 世纪 70 年代的 15~20 岁延长至 26~35 岁,主要归功于综合性护理、营养、康复治疗等,其中康复治疗对提高生活质量、延缓疾病进展具有重要作用^[37]。不同类型的康复治疗贯穿 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症病程的不同阶段,如各关节抗挛缩治疗、脊柱畸形预防与治疗、呼吸肌训练等。康复治疗的主要目标是尽可能保持运动功能,延缓关节挛缩,预防和治疗脊柱畸形。康复治疗的主要方法包括运动治疗和物理治疗。(1)运动治疗:系通过主动运动、主动助力运动或被动运动以改善关节活动度、增加肌肉力量、牵伸软组织、改善循环和呼吸功能的治疗^[38]。肌肉牵伸和关节挛缩的预防是治疗关键。踝关节、膝关节、髋关节、指关节、腕关节、肘关节、肩关节在 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症的不同阶段需要不同的牵伸。病程各阶段,患者均应在家中或康复机构坚持进行踝关节、膝关节和髋关节牵伸,丧失行走能力后,还应进行指关节、腕关节、肘关节和肩关节牵伸,必要时还应牵伸颈椎^[8,37]。踝关节抗挛缩治疗是重点,Duchenne 型肌营养不良症患者均具有不同程度的踝关节(跟腱)挛缩,尚可行走时,通过踝关

节背屈被动运动以牵伸跟腱,治疗前可先进行热疗(热敷或热水浸泡)以增加软组织伸展性,由于治疗后牵伸的软组织易反弹,可以器械持续牵伸以巩固疗效;对于踝关节挛缩严重的患者,可以夜间采用定制的踝足矫形器;对于股四头肌和髋关节伸肌力量尚佳的患者,可以通过跟腱延长以缓解关节挛缩,改善步态,石膏固定矫形亦可达到明显改善踝关节挛缩的效果^[8,37];丧失行走能力后,应用踝足矫形器、石膏固定矫形或站立床以治疗挛缩的踝关节,同时伴膝关节挛缩时可应用膝踝足矫形器^[8,37];对于肘关节挛缩的患者,也可以采用石膏固定矫形。应避免高强度、离心运动训练(如下楼梯),可以规律进行骑自行车或者游泳等有氧运动训练。(2)物理治疗:系通过电、光、声、磁、冷、热、水等物理因素改善运动功能的治疗方法。水疗法(hydrotherapy)系指用水治疗疾病,促进康复,包括浸浴法、蒸汽浴法、步行浴法和水中运动等^[38]。水疗法与运动治疗相结合在多种神经肌肉病中有特殊意义。水密度接近人体,可以作为瘫痪、炎症和肌萎缩患者进行运动训练的介质。躯体浸没在水中,流体静水压作用于躯体表面,促进外周静脉和淋巴回流;热水浴使血管扩张、充血,促进肌肉血液循环和新陈代谢,缓解挛缩;水的浮力使人体受重力的作用减小,使僵硬的关节易活动和进行各种功能训练^[37]。一项来自英国的临床研究比较单纯陆地运动训练(单纯陆地训练组)和陆地运动训练结合水疗法(联合治疗组)对 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症患儿的康复效果,结果显示,康复治疗师和患儿家属对水疗法的反应更加积极,与单纯陆地训练组相比,联合治疗组患儿 6 个月后手运动功能评分下降速度减慢^[39]。

4. 营养管理及其他 Duchenne 型肌营养不良症患者由于糖皮质激素治疗、能量消耗减少、运动不足等因素常出现营养并发症,包括肥胖、消瘦、营养不均衡、骨密度降低、疾病晚期吞咽功能障碍或下颌骨挛缩等,应予以科学的营养管理^[8]。营养应均衡,能量、蛋白质、钙、维生素 D 和矿物质等应合理搭配,食用高蛋白食物如牛奶、鸡蛋、瘦肉、鱼类等;多食蔬菜、水果,少食脂肪和过量糖类,保持中等身材,防止肥胖。至疾病晚期因肌萎缩加重和咽喉肌无力而出现吞咽困难、体重下降 > 10%,或者饮食、饮水呛咳导致吸入性肺炎时,应采用鼻饲管或进行胃造口进食^[37]。Duchenne 型肌营养不良症患者由

于疾病本身的影响或糖皮质激素的不良反应,可能出现生长减缓、青春期发育迟滞、肾上腺功能障碍等内分泌系统并发症,应注意监测生长发育情况,识别和鉴别诊断激素分泌减少,必要时应考虑激素替代疗法,预防和治疗肾上腺危象^[8]。目前,生长激素和睾酮替代治疗的有效性和安全性尚存争议。该病尚无治愈方法,患者易出现自暴自弃、抑郁、焦虑等心理问题,越来越多的研究显示,Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者出现中枢神经系统症状如智力障碍尤其是语言发育落后、学习障碍、多动症、孤独症、情绪障碍等的风险较高^[40]。应提高对Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者心理健康的关注,提供来自社会、家庭、学校、医院等多方面的心理支持,坚持个体化治疗,提高患者对生活的信心。对于出现严重神经精神症状的患者,应在综合考虑年龄、病情、药物不良反应等情况下进行药物治疗。

二、Duchenne型肌营养不良症临床治疗研究

上述综合治疗可以一定程度延缓疾病进展和继发性临床症状,但并不能逆转疾病结局。Duchenne型肌营养不良症的根本致病原因是*DMD*基因缺陷致dystrophin减少或缺失,因此,从根本上治愈Duchenne型肌营养不良症应恢复肌细胞dystrophin水平。目前的临床治疗研究主要致力于基因治疗和干细胞移植治疗以恢复蛋白表达、上调其他肌细胞骨架蛋白如肌营养相关蛋白(utrophin)表达、抑制肌肉生长负调节因子、抗炎治疗等延缓疾病进展。近年来,Duchenne型肌营养不良症的临床探索性治疗进展较大,新兴治疗方法如外显子跳跃治疗、无义突变通读治疗和腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗等已进入临床试验阶段,并取得一定成果,具有较好的发展前景。

1. 外显子跳跃治疗 外显子跳跃治疗是Duchenne型肌营养不良症研究最多的基因治疗,业已取得一定成果,具有良好的治疗前景。*DMD*基因突变可以引起Duchenne型肌营养不良症和Becker型肌营养不良症两种临床表型。后者发病年龄较晚,病情进展较慢,生存期较长。可读框(ORF)学说可以解释约90%的*DMD*基因突变导致的上述两种临床表型^[41-42]。移码突变破坏可读框,使dystrophin完全缺失,导致严重的临床表型——Duchenne型肌营养不良症;而整码突变不破坏可读框,表达截短但有部分功能的dystrophin,导致相对较轻的临床表型——Becker型肌营养不良症^[41,43]。近年来,外显

子跳跃治疗在Duchenne型肌营养不良症的治疗上取得较大进展,通过反义寡核苷酸(ASO)诱导的选择性剪接前信使RNA(pre-mRNA)跳过特定外显子,恢复*DMD*基因可读框,产生内源性截短但有功能的dystrophin,使症状较重的Duchenne型肌营养不良症临床表型转变为症状较轻的Becker型肌营养不良症临床表型^[44]。反义寡核苷酸是人工合成的短核酸序列,长度为8~50 bp,可以选择性与靶信使RNA(mRNA)互补序列结合。Duchenne型肌营养不良症突变类型复杂,目前已知7000种*DMD*基因突变与其发病有关,大多数*DMD*基因突变为1个或多个外显子大片段缺失(约65%),亦可见大片段重复(约12%)和点突变(约10%)^[45]。不同基因突变的外显子跳跃治疗策略有所不同,体外实验和动物实验均证实反义寡核苷酸介导的外显子跳跃治疗可以用于Duchenne型肌营养不良症的*DMD*基因缺失、重复、剪切位点突变和无义突变^[46],可用于*DMD*基因所有外显子跳跃治疗^[47]。约70%的大片段缺失的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者和47%的无义突变患者,可以通过单外显子跳跃治疗实现*DMD*基因可读框的恢复,反义寡核苷酸鸡尾酒疗法可以实现*DMD*基因多个外显子跳跃治疗,理论上可用于80%~90%的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者,并已经动物模型如小鼠和犬模型证实^[46,48]。另一方面,部分患者*DMD*基因突变位于dystrophin重要结构域,外显子跳跃治疗恢复可读框并无疗效^[49-50]。目前已进行临床试验的反义寡核苷酸仅有针对*DMD*基因外显子51的Drisapersen和Eteplirsen,并于2016年9月经美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)批准,Eteplirsen用于治疗Duchenne型肌营养不良症,该药适用于13%~14%的患者^[50],包括外显子50、52、52~63、45~50、47~50和49~50缺失突变^[44];Drisapersen是2'OMePS反义寡核苷酸,目前已经进行多项临床试验,总病例数超过300例^[51-55],其I~IIa期临床试验显示,12例Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者予4种不同剂量[0.50、2、4和6 mg/(kg·周)]Drisapersen皮下注射,连续5周,再予以Drisapersen6 mg/(kg·周)皮下注射,连续12周,其中10例肌肉组织活检显示dystrophin阳性肌纤维占60%~100%,相当于正常人的15.6%,同时6分钟步行试验(6MWT)距离延长,进一步的开放期延长试验持续至177周,仍可观察到6MWT距离延长,治疗期间未见严重不良反应^[51,53]。其III期临床试验纳入186例

Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者,分别予Drisapersen(125例)和安慰剂(61例)6 mg/(kg·周)皮下注射,治疗48周后主要终点事件6MWT评分组间差异无统计学意义,次要终点事件运动功能亦未见改善^[55]。Drisapersen不良反应包括注射位置不良反应,少数患者出现严重血小板减少症和肾功能障碍^[51-54]。Eteplirsen是新型合成反义RNA的药物,属吗啉反义寡核苷酸(PMO),其30个核酸碱基序列与DMD基因pre-mRNA外显子51的特定靶序列互补。Eteplirsen的临床试验证实其具有一定疗效^[56-57],并于2016年9月通过美国食品与药品管理局快速审核批准程序(accelerated approval)用于治疗Duchenne型肌营养不良症。一项双盲对照临床试验纳入12例基因突变类型适宜外显子51跳跃治疗的男性Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿(7~13岁),予以Eteplirsen 30~50 mg/(kg·周)静脉注射,治疗24周后患儿行走能力改善,肌肉组织活检证实dystrophin和抗肌萎缩蛋白相关蛋白复合物(DAPC)表达恢复^[56];此后进行的开放期延长试验持续3余年,无明显药物不良反应、免疫反应和过敏反应;治疗3年后,与匹配的历史对照组相比,主要终点事件6MWT距离增加151米;治疗180周后,肌肉组织活检dystrophin水平是正常人的0.9%,低于预期临床治疗水平(10%)^[57]。关于Eteplirsen的有效性和安全性尚待更大规模的临床试验证据。美国Sarepta Therapeutics公司于2014年启动EteplirsenⅢ期临床试验,纳入80例尚能行走、基因突变类型适宜外显子51跳跃治疗的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者,予Eteplirsen 30 mg/(kg·周)静脉注射,以及80例匹配的基因突变类型不适宜外显子51跳跃治疗的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者,试验预期持续96周(<https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/>,项目编号:NCT02255552),目前尚未公布结果。另几个靶向DMD基因外显子,包括外显子42、52、53和55的反义寡核苷酸药物目前正在临床试验中,上述外显子跳跃治疗适用于约28%的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者^[58-59]。

2. 无义突变通读治疗 无义突变导致pre-mRNA出现提前终止密码子(PTCs),使肽链合成提前终止,导致目的蛋白合成障碍或截短。研究显示,某些化学物质可以诱导提前终止密码子位点的通读,抑制其导致的翻译提前终止,使全长蛋白恢复表达,尽管可能在提前终止密码子位点引入错误

氨基酸^[60]。无义突变占所有DMD基因突变类型的10%~15%^[61]。近年来,针对DMD基因无义突变的通读治疗取得较大进展,具有较好的治疗前景。目前研究显示,可用于DMD基因无义突变通读治疗的药物主要有氨基糖苷类抗生素、非氨基糖苷类抗生素、PTC124、RTC13、RTC14等,其中氨基糖苷类抗生素和PTC124目前已进入临床试验阶段。(1)氨基糖苷类抗生素:庆大霉素在蛋白翻译过程中与核糖体结合,诱导提前终止密码子的通读。Barton-Davis等^[62]于1999年首次在Duchenne型肌营养不良症模型mdx小鼠体内证实庆大霉素的通读治疗效果,皮下注射庆大霉素14天后,mdx小鼠dystrophin蛋白水平升高至正常值的20%,肌肉损害缓解。但是庆大霉素的临床试验并未取得预期治疗效果^[63-64]。Malik等^[64]纳入34例Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者(26例DMD基因无义突变,8例DMD基因移码突变),予庆大霉素静脉注射[方案1:7.50 mg/(kg·d),持续2周;方案2:7.50 mg/(kg·周),持续6个月;方案3:7.50 mg/kg,1次/2周,持续6个月],结果显示,采用3种治疗方案的无义突变患者血清肌酸激酶(CK)水平均降低,采用方案2和3的无义突变患者dystrophin水平升高,但肌力未见改善。由于长期应用庆大霉素可以导致耳聋、肾毒性、前庭毒性等严重不良反应,故限制其临床试验的开展。此外,另一种具有相同通读作用的氨基糖苷类抗生素硫酸阿贝卡星正在进行Ⅱ期临床试验(项目编号:NCT01918384)。(2)PTC124:是目前研究最多的终止密码子通读药物,在遗传性疾病的治疗中具有良好前景。PTC124是2005年筛选出来的小分子化合物,与庆大霉素类似,与核糖体结合,提前终止密码子的通读,但其通读活性优于庆大霉素,且不影响正常终止密码子功能^[65]。PTC124Ⅱa期临床试验显示,治疗28天后,肌肉组织活检dystrophin水平升高^[66]。进一步为期48周的随机双盲Ⅱb期临床试验显示,DMD基因无义突变患者分别予PTC124和安慰剂40 mg/(kg·d)口服,与安慰剂组相比,PTC124组患者运动功能改善,行走能力下降速度减慢,6MWT距离延长31.30米,尽管差异未达到统计学意义,但达到临床有效性的30米阈值^[67]。晚近一项关于PTC124的全球多中心随机对照Ⅲ期临床试验纳入228例7~16岁DMD基因无义突变患儿,治疗48周,结果显示,PTC124组患儿6MWT距离延长13米,但差异无统计学意义;进一步根据基线运动

功能分组,基线6MWT距离为300~400米的患儿(99例)中PTC124组6MWT距离延长42.90米且差异有统计学意义,其他治疗终点评价指标亦提示PTC124治疗有效,而在其他2个亚组(6MWT距离<300米和≥400米)中,PTC124治疗未见持续效果^[68]。因此,为全面评价PTC124对DMD基因无义突变的治疗效果,应采取更多的临床终点评价指标和更长期的临床试验。目前,欧洲药物管理局(EMA)业已批准PTC124用于治疗Duchenne型肌营养不良症,但美国食品与药品管理局认为Ⅲ期临床试验未能证明其有效性,拒绝在美国上市。新的PTC124临床试验(项目编号:NCT02819557、NCT01247207和NCT01557400)仍在进行中。PTC124临床试验均未报告严重不良事件,且药物耐受性良好。晚近有学者合成PTC124系列衍生物,并在细胞模型中证实其较PTC124的通读率更高,进一步研究仍在进行中^[69]。我们研究团队对2例中国DMD基因无义突变患儿进行PTC124治疗,经过2余年随访,患儿运动功能略有改善,表明PTC124对Duchenne型肌营养不良症有一定治疗作用,但长期效果尚待进一步随访和观察(未发表)。

3. 腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗 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。DMD基因是目前已知的人类最大基因,其cDNA长度约 14×10^3 bp,远超过多种病毒载体的装载容量。有学者根据Becker型肌营养不良症患者的基因突变数据设计*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因,约为DMD基因cDNA全长的30%,可以被病毒载体携带,这种设计保留dystrophin的肌动蛋白、神经元型一氧化氮合酶(nNOS)和DAPC/互生蛋白(syntrophin)/异联蛋白(dystrobrevin)结合位点等重要功能结构域,使其蛋白产物尽可能保留全长蛋白功能^[70-71]。自1997年以来,已经对30余种*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因进行研究。目前腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗最常用的载体是腺相关病毒,可以高效转染增殖细胞或非增殖细胞(如骨骼肌和心肌细胞),某些血清型腺相关病毒对骨骼肌细胞具有较高的亲和力,且不整合至宿主基因组中,目前尚无腺相关病毒引起人类疾病的报道,故安全性较高^[72-73]。不同血清型腺相关病毒对各组织器官的亲和力有一定差异,多种血清型对肌细胞亲和力较高,业已用于DMD基因治疗研究。

研究显示,腺相关病毒9(AAV9)是目前正常小鼠心肌细胞转染率最高的血清型,经mdx小鼠证实可以高效转染心肌细胞^[74-75]。腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗已在mdx小鼠中证实其可以在骨骼肌和心肌细胞长期表达截短的dystrophin,从而提高肌细胞膜的稳定性,保护肌细胞免受收缩导致的机械损害,改善mdx小鼠运动功能^[76-77]。但在大型动物模型如犬模型中并未取得预期效果^[78-79]。多项大型动物实验和小型临床试验结果均显示,腺相关病毒衣壳蛋白、外源性*micro/mini-dystrophin*可以刺激动物和人产生强烈的T淋巴细胞免疫反应,从而导致外源性蛋白无法在机体长期表达^[78-80]。Mendell等^[80]在6例Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者的股二头肌局部肌肉注射不同剂量rAAV2.5-CMV-*micro/mini-dystrophin*,连续42天后有4例行肌肉组织活检术,仅2例检出1~4个*micro/mini-dystrophin*阳性肌纤维;90天后2例行肌肉组织活检术,均未发现*micro/mini-dystrophin*阳性肌纤维;尽管患者均应用免疫抑制剂,但4例于注射后不同时间点检出血液循环中*micro/mini-dystrophin*特异性T细胞,其中2例试验前即已检出dystrophin特异性T细胞。机体对外源性或内源性dystrophin的细胞免疫可能是*micro/mini-dystrophin*无法在体内长期表达的原因,提示在*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗临床试验中,纳入对象应提前筛查是否存在dystrophin特异性免疫反应。研究显示,结合适当的免疫抑制治疗,经静脉或局部肌肉注射腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*可在Duchenne型肌营养不良症模型犬肌肉组织长期表达^[81-82]。而Le Guiner等^[83]采用局部肌肉和静脉注射rAAV2/8载体携带的犬微小抗肌萎缩蛋白1(CMD1)基因治疗12只Duchenne型肌营养不良症模型GRMD犬,在未予免疫抑制剂干预的情况下,CMD1基因在GRMD犬肌肉组织中表达至少2年,改善其肌肉组织学形态、肌肉力量和肌营养不良,且未检出明显的细胞毒性免疫反应。近年来,腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗在脊髓性肌萎缩症(SMA)的治疗中取得重大突破,Mendell等^[84]对15例婴儿脊髓性肌萎缩症1型(SMA1)患儿静脉注射携带靶基因的AAV9(200×10^{12} 病毒颗粒/kg),结果显示,患儿药物耐受性良好,生存期延长,运动功能改善,为系统性基因替代疗法提供依据。但机体对载体和外源性目的蛋白的免疫应答仍是应注意

的问题,脊髓性肌萎缩症临床试验纳入的研究对象均为<8个月的婴儿,免疫系统尚未成熟,而腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗在年长患者中的治疗效果仍未知。目前,有3项美国腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mini-dystrophin*基因替代治疗临床试验正在进行中(项目编号:NCT03368742,NCT03362502和NCT03375164)。

三、Duchenne型肌营养不良症治疗动物实验研究

1. 抑制肌肉生长抑制素 肌肉生长抑制素(myostatin)是肌肉生长的负调节因子,仅在骨骼肌中表达^[85]。肌肉生长抑制素高亲和性地结合激活素受体ⅡB型(ACVR2B),激活一系列信号转导通路,对肌肉生长具有重要调节作用^[86]。人体和多种动物模型证实,肌肉生长抑制素无功能突变可以导致骨骼肌肥大,而对心肌和平滑肌无明显影响,且不影响生存期^[87-88]。抑制内源性肌肉生长抑制素理论上可以缓解Duchenne型肌营养不良症的严重肌萎缩症状。Md^x小鼠模型显示,抑制肌肉生长抑制素不仅使骨骼肌肥大、肌力增强,还减少肌肉间隙纤维结缔组织,增强肌卫星细胞自我增殖和更新能力^[89-91]。目前有多种抑制肌肉生长抑制素的方法,并在动物模型中取得一定效果。ACE-031是人ACVR2B细胞外域的组成成分,对肌肉生长抑制素和其他肌肉生长负调节因子有较高的亲和力,通过激活内源性受体抑制这些负调节因子的作用^[92-93]。其I期临床试验纳入48例绝经后健康女性,结果显示,ACE-031可以增加瘦体重和大腿肌肉容积,且安全性良好^[94]。一项为期3个月的II期临床试验观察ACE-031对尚能行走的Duchenne型肌营养不良症患儿的治疗效果,结果显示,ACE-031可以增加患儿瘦体重和骨密度;ACE-031组6MWT评分高于对照组但差异无统计学意义;亦未见严重不良事件,可见鼻衄和面部毛细血管扩张,可能与ACE-031结合骨形态发生蛋白9和10(BMP9和10)有关^[88]。其他抑制肌肉生长抑制素的药物包括BMS-986089和PF-06252616,其I期和II期临床试验正在进行中(项目编号:NCT02515669,NCT02310763)。研究显示,抑制肌肉生长抑制素可能对肌肉和心脏产生不良反应^[95-97],因此尚待研发高特异性结合肌肉负调节因子的药物,以减少或预防不良反应。

2. 上调肌营养相关蛋白 细胞骨架蛋白[包括utrophin、整合素α7β1和双糖链蛋白聚糖

(biglycan)]代偿性表达上调在dystrophin缺失的Md^x小鼠模型中可以稳定肌纤维膜,改善肌肉病理状态^[98],其中utrophin研究最多。Utrophin和dystrophin在结构上具有相似性,例如氨基末端(N末端)、半胱氨酸富集区和羧基末端(C末端)结构域,且共有许多相似的结合蛋白如β-肌营养蛋白聚糖(β-dystroglycan)、α-异联蛋白1(α-dystrobrevin-1)和F肌动蛋白(F-actin)^[99]。动物实验显示,过表达utrophin蛋白的Md^x小鼠不出现肌萎缩症状,且无严重不良反应;而敲除utrophin基因的Md^x小鼠则出现严重的临床表型^[100-101]。将utrophin基因导入GRMD犬肌细胞,可以改善其肌肉组织纤维化^[102]。Utrophin水平升高可以延缓Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者轮椅代步时间^[103]。SMT C1100是新研发的口服小分子药物,是特异性靶向utrophin-A启动子,可以使Md^x小鼠骨骼肌、心肌和膈肌utrophin mRNA和蛋白水平升高2倍,改善肌肉病理状态,降低血清肌酸激酶水平,增强肌力^[104]。SMT C1100的I期临床试验证实其在正常人群中安全性和耐受性均良好^[105],目前正在I期开放性临床试验(项目编号:NCT02858362)。

3. 干细胞移植治疗 干细胞移植治疗Duchenne型肌营养不良症研究业已进行多年,包括肌卫星细胞、肌源性干细胞(MDSCs)、多种间充质干细胞(MSCs)、诱导型多能干细胞(iPSCs)等。主要有2种策略:一种是自体干细胞移植,即自体干细胞在体外经基因编辑、恢复dystrophin表达后重新移植回体内;另一种是同种异体干细胞移植,即将源自正常人的干细胞移植至患者体内。Duchenne型肌营养不良症动物模型显示,移植的干细胞分化为成熟肌细胞,表达dystrophin,并补充肌卫星池,但仍存在局限性^[106-107]。首先,目前的干细胞迁移能力不令人满意,事实上,多种干细胞局限于注射部位,迁移能力有限;其次,Duchenne型肌营养不良症的主要靶组织骨骼肌是人体最大组织,意味着需要大量有分化为肌细胞能力的干细胞,且需实现高效率的系统移植。系统移植方法包括,通过静脉和动脉移植,要求移植细胞有越过血管壁的能力,一些干细胞如肌卫星细胞无法越过血管内皮细胞到达肌肉组织,研究显示,间充质干细胞如脂肪间充质干细胞(ADSCs)、诱导型多能干细胞来源的肌肉干/祖细胞等可越过血管内皮细胞迁移至肌肉组织^[106-107]。此外,经静脉移植的明显局限性是,移植进入机体

的细胞大部分在通过肺毛细血管和脾等器官时被拦截而无法到达肌肉组织^[108]。动脉移植可以绕过肺屏障,是一种有前途的移植途径,多项动脉移植动物实验均取得较好效果^[109]。间充质干细胞除可以分化为成熟肌细胞、补充肌卫星池外,还可以分泌细胞因子以改善肌肉病理状态,提示干细胞移植治疗可能存在除细胞替代治疗外的作用途径^[110]。干细胞移植治疗的临床试验也取得一些成果,Sharma等^[111]纳入150例肌营养不良症[Duchenne型肌营养不良症、肢带型肌营养不良症(LGMD)、Becker型肌营养不良症]患者,局部肌肉注射或静脉注射自体骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs),未发生明显不良事件,随访12个月,86.67%(130/150)患者运动功能改善,6例肌肉MRI和9例神经电生理学改善。目前,肌母细胞和心肌球源性干细胞(CDCs)移植治疗的临床试验正在进行中(项目编号:NCT02196467,NCT02485938)。

4. CRISPR-Cas系统介导的基因编辑治疗 基因编辑是通过位点特异性核酸酶诱导双链DNA断裂以实现DNA修复。目前应用的基因编辑工具主要有4种恢复DMD基因可读框的方法^[112]:(1)通过破坏剪接受体实现外显子跳跃。(2)外显子敲除。(3)非同源末端连接介导的可读框恢复。(4)外源性外显子敲入。CRISPR-Cas9是锌指核酸酶(ZFN)和类转录激活因子效应物核酸酶(TALENs)之后基于细菌的一种获得性免疫系统改造而成的人工核酸内切酶,介导的基因编辑较后两者在操作上更加简便、成本更低、效率更高。通过CRISPR Cas9,采用外显子跳跃、外显子敲入、外显子敲除等方法在体外成功实现肌母细胞、肌卫星细胞和Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者来源的诱导型多能干细胞等的编辑,以及在mdx小鼠骨骼肌、心肌和生殖细胞成功实现缺陷DMD基因的编辑,恢复DMD基因的可读框^[113-114]。目前尚存在CRISPR Cas系统介导的基因编辑治疗脱靶率较高和打靶率较低等问题。

5. 其他 Dystrophin缺失导致肌纤维不能耐受收缩介导的损伤,激活一系列免疫通路,因此,免疫因素在Duchenne型肌营养不良症进展中发挥重要作用。结缔组织生长因子的多克隆抗体FG-3019可以减少mdx小鼠肌纤维结缔组织数目,增强肌力,目前正在Ⅱ期临床试验(项目编号:NCT02606136)^[115]。去乙酰化酶抑制剂Givinostat可以促进肌肉再生、减少脂肪和纤维结缔组织浸

润,其临床试验显示,可以改善Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者肌肉病理状况^[116]。核因子-κB(NF-κB)在Duchenne型肌营养不良症病理生理学机制中发挥重要作用,研究显示,抑制核因子-κB可以延缓疾病进展,核因子-κB抑制剂CAT-1004的I期临床试验证实,其可以降低核因子-κB活性,安全性良好(项目编号:NCT02439216)^[117]。维持细胞钙稳态也可能对Duchenne型肌营养不良症有治疗作用^[118]。

四、小结

日益完善的综合治疗已经使Duchenne型肌营养不良症患者生存期延长、生活质量提高。外显子跳跃、无义突变通读以及腺相关病毒介导的*micro/mi*-dystrophin基因替代治疗等基因治疗,干细胞移植治疗,抑制肌肉生长抑制素,上调肌营养相关蛋白,基因编辑治疗等新兴方法为Duchenne型肌营养不良症的治疗带来美好前景。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 抗溶血性链球菌素O anti-streptolysin O(ASO)
- 可读框 open reading frame(ORF)
- 可逆性胼胝体压部病变综合征 reversible splenial lesion syndrome(RESLES)
- 快速自旋回波 turbo spin echo(TSE)
- 扩散加权成像 diffusion-weighted imaging(DWI)
- 类风湿因子 rheumatoid factor(RF)
- 类转录激活因子效应物核酸酶 transcription activator-like effector nucleases(TALENs)
- Newcastle-Ottawa量表 Newcastle-Ottawa Scale(NOS)
- 颅脑创伤 traumatic brain injury(TBI)
- 迈-格-姬 May-Grünwald-Giemsa(MGG)
- 脉搏血氧饱和度 pulse oxygen saturation(SpO₂)
- 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表 National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)
- 美国神经病学学会 American Academy of Neurology(AAN)
- 美国食品与药品管理局 Food and Drug Administration(FDA)
- 美国心脏协会 American Heart Association(AHA)
- 美国重症肌无力基金会 Myasthenia Gravis Foundation of America(MGFA)
- 美国卒中协会 American Stroke Association(ASA)
- 面-肩-肱型肌营养不良症 facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy(FSHD)
- Wernicke脑病 Wernicke's encephalopathy(WE)
- 脑卒中溶栓安全性监测研究 Safe Implementation of Thrombolysis in Stroke-Monitoring Study(SITS-MOST)
- 凝血酶时间 thrombin time(TT)
- 凝血酶原时间 prothrombin time(PT)
- 欧洲神经肌肉病中心 European Neuromuscular Center(ENMC)
- 欧洲药物管理局 European Medicines Agency(EMA)
- 胚胎干细胞 embryonic stem cells(ESCs)
- 皮肌炎 dermatomyositis(DM)
- 频谱衰减反转恢复 spectral attenuated inversion recovery(SPAIR)
- 前交通动脉 anterior communicating artery(ACoA)
- 前信使RNA premessenger RNA(pre-mRNA)
- α-羟丁酸脱氢酶 α-hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase(α-HBDH)
- 人类基因突变数据库 Human Gene Mutation Database(HGMD)
- 人类免疫缺陷病毒 human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)
- 乳酸脱氢酶 lactate dehydrogenase(LDH)
- 三碘甲状腺原氨酸 tri-iodothyronine(T₃)
- 伤残调整寿命年 disability adjusted life year(DALY)
- 少数等位基因频率 minor allele frequency(MAF)