

转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性多发性神经病 诊断与治疗进展

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【摘要】 转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性多发性神经病(ATTR-PN)系 *TTR* 基因变异致周围神经和多器官系统受累的常染色体显性遗传性疾病。因其具有高度的临床异质性,极易误诊或延迟诊断,最常误诊为慢性炎性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病,延迟诊断的平均时间为 3~4 年。ATTR-PN 最初仅在几个流行国家或地区报道,随后的研究显示其为全球范围分布,迄今已有 29 个国家的病例报道,我国报道的 ATTR-PN 病例数逐渐增多。目前已有多种特异性药物研发批准上市,药物选择、治疗时机及治疗效果需综合评估。本文综述 ATTR-PN 诊断与治疗进展,以指导临床。

【关键词】 转甲状腺素蛋白(非 *MeSH* 词); 淀粉样变性; 周围神经系统疾病; 综述

The progress in diagnosis and treatment of transthyretin amyloid polyneuropathy

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【Abstract】 Transthyretin amyloid polyneuropathy (ATTR-PN) is a rare and fatal autosomal-dominant hereditary disease caused by *TTR* gene mutations featured by peripheral neuropathy with multisystem involvements. ATTR-PN is prone to be misdiagnosed as different types of chronic acquired peripheral neuropathy, such as chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP) due to the highly clinical heterogeneity, and the diagnosis is usually delayed until 3 to 4 years later. ATTR-PN was once reported only in a few endemic regions. However, cases from 29 countries were reported subsequently which suggested a world-wide distribution, and increasing Chinese ATTR-PN cases have been reported in recent years. So far, several target drugs have been developed and marketed, and their selection, timing and efficacy need to be fully evaluated in the clinical process. Here, we review the progress of the diagnosis and treatment of ATTR-PN.

【Key words】 Transthyretin (not in *MeSH*); Amyloidosis; Peripheral nervous system diseases; Review

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转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性多发性神经病

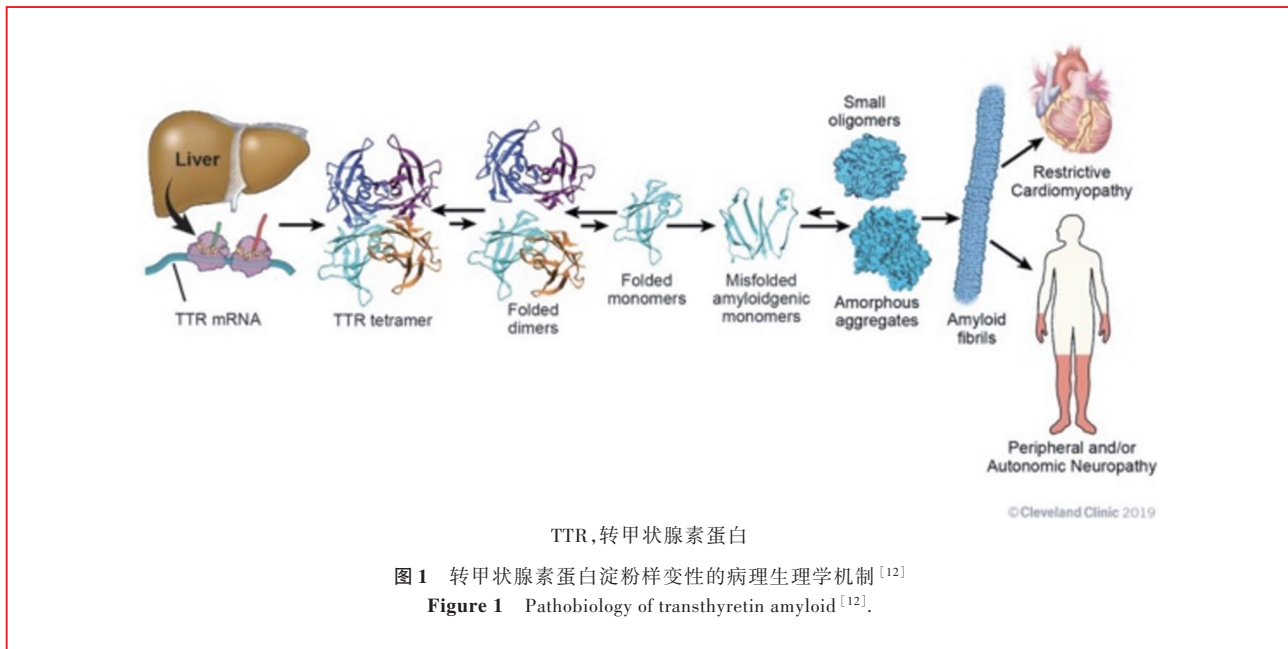
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(ATTR-PN)系 *TTR* 基因变异致周围神经和多器官系统受累的常染色体显性遗传性疾病^[1-2],最早于 1952 年由 Andrade^[3]在葡萄牙报道,随后陆续见于日本、瑞典等国家,目前已有 29 个国家的病例见诸报道^[4-6]。ATTR-PN 临床主要表现为对称性自肢体远端向近端进展的感觉运动神经功能障碍,如麻木、疼痛、肌无力和肌萎缩等,常伴自主神经功能障碍,如直立性低血压(OH)、腹泻、便秘、勃起功能障碍、排尿障碍、体重下降等;除周围神经病变外,通



常还不同程度累及心脏(如心律失常、心脏肥大)、视网膜、玻璃体(如视物模糊、视力下降)、肾脏(如肾病综合征)、软脑膜(如脑卒中、共济失调)^[7]。*TTR*基因定位于第18号染色体(18q11.2-12.1),编码的转甲状腺素蛋白(TTR)亚基系四聚体构成的相对分子质量为 55×10^3 的蛋白。TTR蛋白主要在肝脏中合成,亦有少量由脑室脉络膜细胞、视网膜色素上皮细胞、睫状体色素上皮细胞和胰岛 α 细胞产生,是甲状腺素和视黄醇的载体蛋白^[8-10]。*TTR*基因变异致蛋白核心结构改变,稳定性降低,四聚体解聚成二聚体和单体形式,单体易错误折叠形成可溶性低聚物,低聚物异常聚集形成不溶性淀粉样蛋白原纤维,沉积至各组织细胞外间隙而致病^[11-14](图1)。ATTR-PN为恶性进展性疾病,自然病程为7~10年,心功能障碍、感染和恶病质等为此类患者的最常见死因,因其可治性,早期诊断与治疗对延长生存期和改善生活质量至关重要^[4,15]。本文拟对近年ATTR-PN临床诊断与治疗进展进行综述,以期早期识别疾病,患者可以及早选择适宜治疗方案。

一、警示症状

ATTR-PN具有高度临床异质性,遗传因素和环境因素共同影响疾病外显率、发病年龄和临床表型等^[16]。同一家系中的患者在发病年龄和临床表型分布上可能存在显著差异^[17-18]。由于我国处于ATTR-PN的非流行地区,现将非流行地区ATTR-PN的特征性临床表型及其相对应的常见误诊疾病归纳为表1^[15,19]。在流行地区(如葡萄牙、瑞典、日本

等),ATTR-PN通常为早发型(发病年龄 < 50 岁),首发症状主要表现为双下肢感觉障碍,尤以小纤维受累为主,突出特征为感觉障碍(如疼痛、麻木感)和自主神经功能障碍(例如直立性低血压、阳痿、神经源性膀胱和胃肠功能障碍)。因此,当患者出现进展性长度依赖性感觉为主的多发性神经病或自主神经功能障碍,并出现以下情况之一时,应考虑ATTR-PN,即阳性家族史、不明原因体重下降、心律失常、玻璃体混浊、肾功能异常^[20]。非流行地区与流行地区相比,ATTR-PN的临床表现差异较大,非流行地区通常 > 50 岁发病(晚发型),相当一部分患者以双上肢症状首发,表现为进展性多发性运动感觉神经病,运动障碍较严重,常伴心脏受累,而自主神经症状相对较轻微^[19,21],因此,患者表现为特发性进展性运动感觉性轴索型神经病或不典型慢性炎性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病(CIDP),并伴下列一种或多种情况时,应怀疑ATTR-PN,即阳性家族史、双侧腕管综合征、自主神经功能障碍、步态异常、心脏异常(例如心脏肥大、心律失常和心肌病等)、不明原因的体重下降、玻璃体混浊和肾功能损害^[13,22-24](图2)。

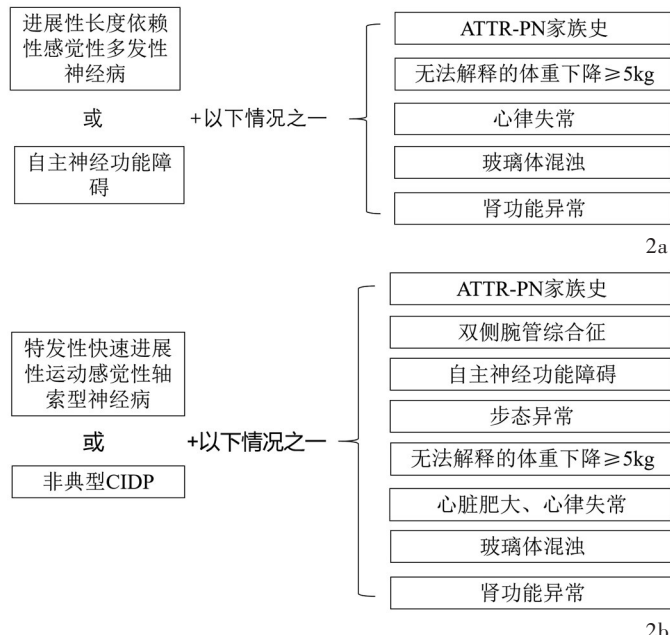
二、诊断及流程

1. 电生理学检查 ATTR-PN以轴索受累为主,少数患者可有脱髓鞘的电生理学表现^[25-26]。疾病早期主要累及小的有髓纤维和无髓纤维,神经传导测定对小纤维病变不敏感^[8,27-29]。定量感觉检测(QST)通过定量测定皮肤温度觉和振动觉以评估感

表 1 非流行地区 ATTR-PN 特征性临床表型及常见误诊疾病^[15,19]

Table 1. Frequent misdiagnosis in transthyretin amyloid poly-neuropathy patients in non-endemic regions^[15,19]

临床表型	误诊疾病
长度依赖性小纤维多发性神经病和(或)自主神经病	糖尿病多发性神经病, 纤维肌痛, 免疫球蛋白轻链型淀粉样变, 慢性消化系统疾病
全纤维受累多发性神经病	慢性炎性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病, 特发性轴索型多发性神经病, 腰椎管狭窄, 血管炎性周围神经病, 中毒性周围神经病, 酒精性多发性神经病, 副蛋白血症性周围神经病
上肢起病的多发性神经病	腕管综合征, 特发性多发性神经病, 慢性炎性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病, 副肿瘤性周围神经病, 颈神经根病
仅有运动受累的神经病	肌萎缩侧索硬化症, 纯运动型慢性炎性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病, 运动神经病, 运动神经元病



ATTR-PN, 转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性多发性神经病; CIDP, 慢性炎性脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病

图 2 ATTR-PN 的警示症状 2a 流行地区 2b 非流行地区

Figure 2 Potential "red-flag" symptom clusters that may warn of a diagnosis of ATTR-PN In endemic regions (Panel 2a). In non-endemic regions (Panel 2b).

觉神经功能, 可发现早期小纤维受损, 对于诊断 ATTR-PN 具有较重要的意义^[27]。ATTR-PN 除累及感觉运动神经外, 还常累及自主神经。交感皮肤反应(SSR)记录刺激后诱发的皮肤瞬时表皮电位变化, 反映交感神经节后纤维功能, 可用于评价自主神经功能^[30]。

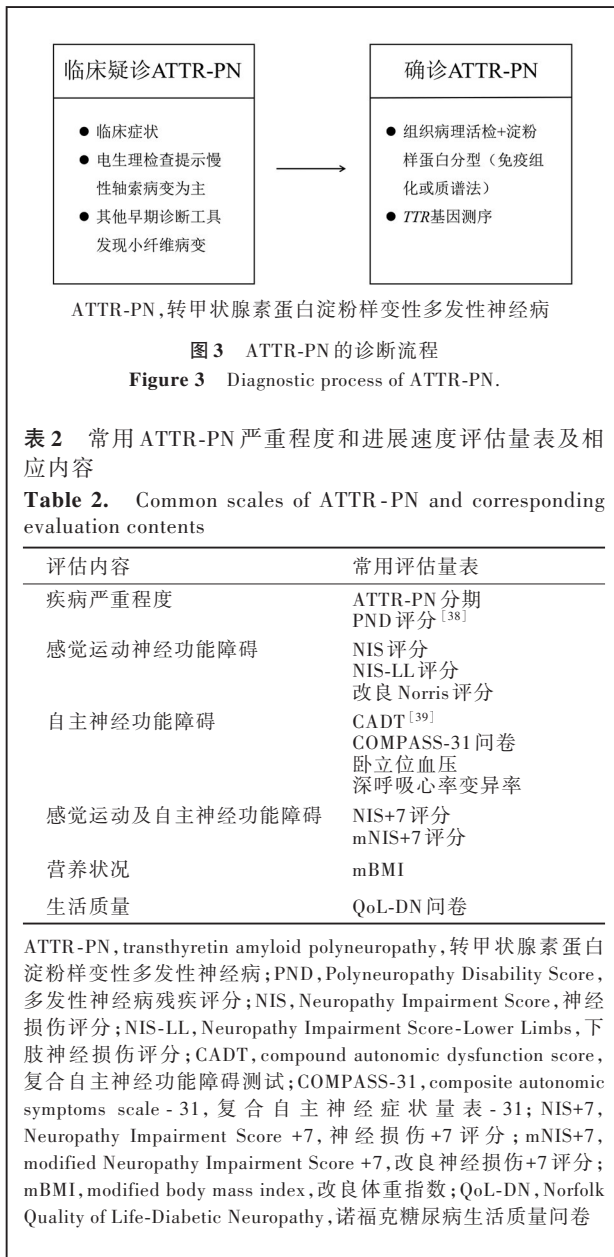
2. 组织病理学检查 组织活检术是重要诊断方法。光学显微镜下, TTR 淀粉样蛋白的沉积呈均匀、嗜酸性团块; 刚果红染色后于偏振光显微镜下, 可见苹果绿双折射光; 电子显微镜下表现为直径 10~12 nm 的刚性无分支原纤维; 免疫组化染色有助于 TTR 淀粉样蛋白沉积的定性诊断^[31-33]。由于 TTR 淀粉样蛋白的局灶性沉积, 组织活检术阳性率较低, 且不同部位组织活检术的敏感性各异, 如唇腺组织活检术在 TTR Val30Met 变异的早发型患者中灵敏度达 91%, 腓肠神经组织活检术为 79%~80%, 皮肤组织活检术约 70%^[20]。故多部位联合活检有助于提高阳性检出率, 通常选择的活检部位为皮肤、唇腺、腹壁脂肪组织、胃肠道、肾脏、神经、心脏^[34-35]。

3. TTR 基因测序 TTR 基因定位于第 18 号染色体, 包含 4 个外显子, cDNA 全长 441 bp, 目前已报道 130 余个相关变异位点^[5,17]。当患者有典型临床表

现或有上述警示症状时, 应考虑行 TTR 基因检测。

4. 其他早期诊断方法 表皮内神经纤维密度(IENFD)检测是通过测定单位表皮长度或单位表皮面积中神经纤维数目以判断有无小纤维神经病(SFN)的方法, IENFD 下降提示小纤维受损。一项来自美国的研究显示, 已确诊的 ATTR-PN 患者皮神经 TTR 淀粉样蛋白负荷与 IENFD 呈负相关^[8]。皮肤组织活检术易于操作且创伤较小, 可用于辅助早期诊断和疾病进展监测^[8]。角膜共聚焦显微镜(CCM)是一种快速、无创性检测小纤维神经病的技术。通过测量角膜中央区域角膜神经纤维长度(CNFL)、角膜神经纤维密度(CNFD)和角膜神经分支密度(CNBD)以判断有无小纤维受损。近期研究显示, 相比传统检查方法, 中心旋涡长度(IWL)、中心旋涡纤维密度(IWFD)、中心旋涡分支密度(IWBD)等项指标与 ATTR-PN 严重程度的相关性更强^[29,36-37]。ATTR-PN 是长度依赖性周围神经病, 首先累及最远端神经, 中心旋涡纤维处于更远端位置, 因此定量分析中心旋涡纤维指标可以更敏感地发现小纤维病变^[37]。

根据上述诊断方法, 结合患者临床症状, 将 ATTR-PN 的诊断流程归纳如图 3。



三、疾病严重程度评估

在诊断与治疗、随访或临床试验中,通常需采用一系列量表^[38-39]评估ATTR-PN严重程度和进展速度,常用量表参见表2。

四、治疗方法

1. 肝移植 约95%以上的TTR在肝脏产生,肝移植可减少TTR的生成,从而起到延缓或阻止疾病进展的作用。对于早发型TTR Val30Met变异、营养状况良好、病程较短尚处于疾病早期的患者,肝移植效果最佳。肝移植可以减少绝大部分突变型TTR蛋白的生成,改善自主神经症状,提高生存率^[40-41]。但仍有部分患者肝移植后心脏、眼部及周围神经症

状加重,可能与肝移植后野生型TTR蛋白持续沉积以及除肝脏外还有小部分组织可产生突变型TTR蛋白有关^[23,42-45]。肝源缺乏、手术创伤大、术后需长期服用免疫抑制剂、仅对部分患者有较好疗效等,是肝移植的缺点。目前已有数种研发上市的靶向药物可供患者和临床医师选择(表3)。

2. TTR四聚体稳定剂 TTR淀粉样蛋白形成过程中的限速步骤为TTR四聚体解离,TTR同型四聚体包含2个结合位点,T4位点的结合有助于提高其结构稳定性^[11-12]。TTR四聚体稳定剂主要包括氯苯唑酸(tafamidis)和二氟尼柳(diflunisal)。(1)氯苯唑酸:结合在TTR蛋白的T4位点,稳定两个相邻二聚体连接处,从而提高四聚体的稳定性^[46]。一项多中心随机对照III期临床试验纳入128例早期TTR Val30Met变异的ATTR-PN患者,随机分为氯苯唑酸(20mg/d)组和安慰剂组,主要评价指标为治疗前基线至治疗后18个月下肢神经损伤评分(NIS-LL)增加<2比例和诺福克糖尿病生活质量问卷(QoL-DN)总评分最小二乘均值变化,结果显示,氯苯唑酸组NIS-LL评分增加<2比例为45.3%,安慰剂组为29.5%;与基线相比,安慰剂组QoL-DN最小二乘均值变化较氯苯唑酸组增加5.2,而两组不良事件发生率无明显差异^[47]。后续多项临床试验均证实氯苯唑酸可以延缓周围神经病进展且安全性良好^[48-50]。氯苯唑酸现已被40余个国家批准用于治疗I期ATTR-PN,并于2020年2月获得中国国家药品监督管理局(NMPA)批准用于中国ATTR-PN I期患者的治疗。(2)二氟尼柳:系一种非甾体抗炎药(NSAID),同样可结合T4位点,稳定TTR四聚体。来自美国的一项多中心随机对照试验纳入130例ATTR-PN患者,随机分为二氟尼柳(250 mg/次、2次/d)组和安慰剂组,随访2年,采用NIS+7评分评估疗效,结果显示,二氟尼柳组自基线至试验终点的NIS+7评分最小二乘均值变化较安慰剂组低16.30,提示二氟尼柳可以延缓周围神经病进展^[51]。主要不良反应为胃肠道出血,但发生率较低;此外,非甾体抗炎药有心脏和肾脏毒性,因此在严重的充血性心力衰竭和肾功能障碍患者中慎用^[52-54]。目前暂无国家批准该药用于治疗ATTR-PN。除上述两种药物外,托卡朋(tolcapone)也可以结合T4位点,稳定TTR四聚体,且可透过血-脑屏障,有可能成为首个治疗软脑膜淀粉样变性的药物^[55]。苯溴马隆(benzbromarone)亦可稳定TTR四聚体,但能否用于治疗ATTR-PN仍在

表 3 治疗 ATTR-PN 的临床和临床前期药物

Table 3. Clinical and preclinical medications used in the treatment of ATTR-PN

分类	药物	作用机制	主要评价指标及疗效	不良反应	是否批准用于 ATTR-PN 的治疗
TTR 四聚体稳定剂	氯苯唑酸	结合 T4 位点, 稳定四聚体	NIS-LL 和 QoL-DN 评分, 延缓疾病进展	腹泻, 泌尿系统感染	EMA 批准用于 I 期*患者, 中国 NMPA 批准用于 I 期患者
	二氟尼柳	结合 T4 位点, 稳定四聚体	NIS+7 评分, 延缓周围神经病进展	胃肠道反应	已完成 III 期*临床试验, 但仍属于超适应证用药
基因沉默药物	帕西兰	特异性结合 TTR 基因, 诱导激活 RISC, 降解靶基因	mNIS+7 _{Alnylam} 评分, 改善周围神经病症状/生活质量和营养状况	输液反应	EMA 批准用于 I 期和 II 期*患者, FDA 批准用于任意分期患者
	伊诺特森	与 TTR mRNA 前体结合, 激活核糖核酸内切酶, 特异性水解 mRNA-ASO 复合体	mNIS+7 _{Ionis} 和 QoL-DN 评分, 延缓甚至阻止神经病变进程且改善生活质量	血小板计数减少, 肾小球肾炎	EMA 批准用于 I 期和 II 期患者, FDA 批准用于任意分期患者
淀粉样纤维干扰剂	多西环素 + 牛磺熊脱氧胆酸	去除已沉积的 TTR 淀粉样原纤维, 抑制 TTR 非原纤维聚集	NIS-LL 评分和 mBMI, 1 年内周围神经病症状暂稳定	耐受性良好	已完成 II 期临床试验
	表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯	抑制 TTR 淀粉样原纤维形成, 破坏已沉积的 TTR 淀粉样原纤维	—	—	需完善临床试验
单克隆抗体	单克隆抗体	结合暴露于 TTR 单体、低聚体及异常 TTR 表面的隐性表位后, 促进吞噬细胞吞噬上述物质	—	—	需完善临床试验

*Stage of ATTR-PN: stage I, disease limited to the lower limbs, walking without help; stage II, ambulatory but requires assistance; stage III, wheelchair-bound or bedridden with generalized weakness, ATTR-PN 分期: I 期, 症状限于下肢, 行走无需帮助; II 期, 可以行走但需辅助; III 期, 全身无力, 需轮椅或卧床。—, not reported, 未报道。TTR, transthyretin, 转甲状腺素蛋白; RISC, RNA-induced silencing complex, RNA 诱导沉默复合物; ASO, antisense oligonucleotide, 反义寡核苷酸; NIS-LL, Neuropathy Impairment Score-Lower Limbs, 下肢神经损伤评分; QoL-DN, Norfolk Quality of Life-Diabetic Neuropathy, 诺福克糖尿病生活质量问卷; NIS+7, Neuropathy Impairment Score+7, 神经损伤+7 评分; mBMI, modified body mass index, 改良体重指数; ATTR-PN, transthyretin amyloid polyneuropathy, 转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性多发性神经病; NMPA, National Medical Products Administration, 国家药品监督管理局; EMA, European Medicines Agency, 欧洲药品管理局; FDA, Food and Drug Administration, 美国食品与药品管理局

进一步研究中^[56]。目前, 还有一种新研发的四聚体稳定剂 AG10 具有良好的耐受性和安全性, 正在进行 III 期临床试验(试验编号: NCT04882735)^[57]。

3. 基因沉默药物 肝移植及 TTR 四聚体稳定剂均无法完全阻止疾病进展, 目前已研发出基因水平治疗药物, 包括帕西兰(patisiran)和伊诺特森(inoterson)。(1)帕西兰: 系一种双链小干扰 RNA (siRNA), 以脂质复合物形式输送至肝细胞, 其作用机制是特异性结合突变型和野生型 TTR 基因 3' 非翻译区(3'UTR)的遗传保守序列, 并激活 RNA 诱导沉默复合物(RISC), 后者具有核酸酶活性, 使靶基因位点特异性降解, 从而减少 TTR 蛋白的生成。一项多中心随机对照临床试验纳入 225 例不同程度的 ATTR-PN 患者, 以 2:1 比例随机分为帕西兰组(0.30 mg/kg, 1 次/3 周, 静脉注射)和安慰剂组, 治疗后 18 个月采用改良 NIS+7_{Alnylam} 评分(mNIS+7_{Alnylam})和 QoL-DN 评分评估疗效。其结果显示, 帕西兰组自治疗前基线水平至治疗后 18 个月 mNIS+7_{Alnylam} 和 QoL-DN 评分最小二乘均值变化分别较安慰剂组低 34 和 21.1, 改良体重指数最小二乘均值变化较安慰剂组高 115.7 g/dl, 表明帕西兰不仅可以改善周围神经病症状, 还可改善患者生活质量和营养状况^[58]。此外, 多项临床试验表明帕西兰可以显著降低血液

循环 TTR 蛋白水平, 终止甚至逆转周围神经病, 对转甲状腺素蛋白淀粉样变性心肌病(ATTR-CM)患者也有益处。最常见的药物不良反应是输液相关反应, 慢速静脉给药及预防性用药可以减少输液相关反应^[59-62]。(2)伊诺特森: 系一种反义寡核苷酸(ASO), 可与前体 mRNA 结合, 激活 RNaseH 核糖核酸内切酶特异性水解 mRNA-ASO 复合物, 减少突变型和野生型 TTR 蛋白的生成。一项为期 15 个月的随机对照临床试验纳入 172 例 I 期和 II 期 ATTR-PN 患者, 以 2:1 比例随机分为伊诺特森组(300 mg/次, 1 次/周, 皮下注射)和安慰剂组, 以改良 NIS+7_{Ionis} 评分(mNIS+7_{Ionis})和 QoL-DN 评分为评估指标, 结果显示, 伊诺特森组自治疗前基线水平至治疗后 15 个月 mNIS+7_{Ionis} 和 QoL-DN 评分最小二乘均值变化分别较安慰剂组低 19.7 和 11.7, 表明伊诺特森可延缓神经病变进程且可以改善生活质量^[63-64]。其主要不良反应是血小板计数减少和肾小球肾炎, 因此临床应用伊诺特森时应密切监测血小板功能和肾功能^[63, 65]。上述两种基因沉默药物均对 ATTR-PN 有较好疗效, 目前已获得美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)和欧洲药品管理局(EMA)批准用于治疗 ATTR-PN, 但有可能影响甲状腺素和视黄醇的转运, 因此临床应用时应密切监测甲状腺功能并及时补充维生素 A^[66]。除

以上两种药物外,第二代基因沉默药物 Vutrisiran、AKCEA-TTR-LRx 也已研发出来,目前仍处于临床试验阶段^[67-68]。

4. 淀粉样纤维干扰剂 多西环素是一种可破坏 TTR 淀粉样原纤维的抗生素,但无法去除 TTR 非原纤维,而牛磺熊脱氧胆酸(TUDCA)可抑制 TTR 淀粉样原纤维形成,但仅对 TTR 非原纤维有效^[69]。多西环素与 TUDCA 联合应用可以阻止 TTR 淀粉样原纤维形成的同时促进其分解,一项 II 期临床试验通过 NIS-LL 评分发现,两种药物联合应用可以使周围神经病症状在 1 年内保持稳定,改良体重指数无明显恶化,心脏方面无明显进展^[70]。一项两种药物联合应用的 III 期随机对照试验正在进行中(试验编号: NCT03481972)^[70]。此外还发现,绿茶中富含的表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(EGCG)在体内外均有抑制 TTR 淀粉样原纤维形成和破坏已沉积的 TTR 淀粉样原纤维的作用。EGCG 较易提取且有抗氧化作用,有可能成为 ATTR-PN 的治疗药物^[71-72]。

5. 单克隆抗体 TTR 淀粉样原纤维在形成过程中可暴露隐性表位,这些位点在正常 TTR 四聚体中被隐藏在蛋白质表面下,当其解聚变成单体形式和错误折叠形成 TTR 淀粉样原纤维时,则暴露在分子表面^[73]。多个针对隐性位点的单克隆抗体被研发出来,如 TTR 第 115~124 区域单克隆抗体、TTR 第 89~97 位残基单克隆抗体等。这些单克隆抗体在动物实验中被证明可以与沉积在组织中的淀粉样原纤维特异性结合并促进吞噬细胞吞噬,且不与血清中正常 TTR 四聚体结合,从而有望成为治疗 ATTR-PN 的新手段^[74-76]。

综上所述,ATTR-PN 是一种可治的、恶性进展的常染色体显性遗传性疾病,其高度临床异质性导致极易误诊或延迟诊断,识别警示症状、优化诊断流程可以提高诊断率或缩短诊断时间,早期治疗有助于提高生存率和生活质量。随着越来越多的靶向药物逐步走向临床,不同突变类型、不同疾病阶段,以及不同地域的 ATTR-PN 患者如何选择最适宜的治疗方案尚待在今后的临床合作研究中进一步评估。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

- 多巴胺 D₂受体 dopamine D₂ receptor(D₂R)
- 多巴胺转运体 dopamine transporter(DAT)
- 多巴反应性肌张力障碍 dopa-responsive dystonia(DRD)
- 多重连接依赖性探针扩增
multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification(MLPA)
- 多导睡眠图 polysomnography(PSG)
- 多发性神经病残疾评分
Polyneuropathy Disability Score(PND)
- 多聚腺苷酸结合蛋白核 1 基因
polyadenylate-binding protein nuclear 1 gene(PABPN1)
- 多微小轴空病 multimicore disease(MmD)
- 多学科诊疗模式 multi-disciplinary team(MDT)
- 二甲氨基含笑内酯 dimethylamino micheliolide(DMAMCL)
- 4',6-二脒基-2-苯基吲哚
4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole(DAPI)
- 反义寡核苷酸 antisense oligonucleotide(ASO)
- C-反应蛋白 C-reactive protein(CRP)
- 放射免疫沉淀法 radioimmunoprecipitation assay(RIPA)
- 非翻译区 untranslated region(UTR)
- 3'非翻译区 3'untranslated region(3'UTR)
- 5'非翻译区 5'untranslated region(5'UTR)
- 非甾体抗炎药 non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug(NSAID)
- 6分钟步行试验 6 Minute Walking Test(6MWT)
- 复合自主神经功能障碍测试
compound autonomic dysfunction score(CADT)
- 复合自主神经症状量表-31
composite autonomic symptoms scale-31(COMPASS-31)
- 副肿瘤性周围神经病
paraneoplastic peripheral neuropathy(PPN)
- 改良 Gomori 三色 modified Gomori trichrome(MGT)
- 改良神经损伤+7 评分
modified Neuropathy Impairment Score +7(mNIS+7)
- 改良体重指数 modified body mass index(mBMI)
- 甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶
glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase(GAPDH)
- 肝豆状核变性 hepatolenticular degeneration(HLD)
[Wilson 病 Wilson's disease(WD)]
- 橄榄脑桥小脑萎缩 olivopontocerebellar atrophy(OPCA)
- 高碘酸-雪夫 periodic acid-Schiff(PAS)
- 功能磁共振成像
functional magnetic resonance imaging(fMRI)
- 光密度 optical density(OD)
- 国际协作共济失调评价量表
International Cooperative Ataxia Rating Scale(ICARS)
- 国家食品药品监督管理总局
China Food and Drug Administration(CFDA)
- 国家药品监督管理局
National Medical Products Administration(NMPA)
- 过氧化物酶增殖激活受体 γ 共受体 1α
peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ coactivator-1α
(PGC-1α)
- 含笑内酯 micheliolide(MCL)
- 汉密尔顿焦虑量表 Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale(HAMA)
- 汉密尔顿抑郁量表
Hamilton Depression Rating Scale(HAMD)