

神经丝轻链在帕金森病诊断与鉴别诊断中的研究进展

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【摘要】 帕金森病是常见的神经系统变性疾病,疾病负担逐渐加重。神经丝轻链(NfL)作为一种高表达于大口径有髓鞘轴突的神经元胞质蛋白,可作为神经轴突损伤的标志物,是最有前景的帕金森病临床诊断与鉴别诊断的生物学标志物之一,对预测帕金森病严重程度和疾病进展、合并认知功能障碍亦具有重要作用,此外 NfL 联合影像学标志物亦具有较高的预测价值。本文综述脑脊液和血液 NfL 在帕金森病中的应用进展,以期对临床实践及后续研究提供帮助。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 神经丝蛋白; 生物标记; 综述

Research progression of neurofilament light chain in the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 Parkinson's disease (PD) is a common neurodegenerative disease and the disease burden is increasing. Neurofilament light chain (NfL) is a neuronal cytoplasmic protein highly expressed in large calibre myelinated axons which may serve as a biomarker for axonal damage. NfL is one of the most promising biomarkers to be used in clinical diagnosis and differential diagnosis of PD and it also plays an important role in predicting the severity and progression of PD and associated cognitive disorders. Besides, NfL combined imaging biomarkers also has high predictive value. This review provides an overview of the progress achieved thus far exploring the association between NfL in cerebrospinal fluid or blood, with a view to be providing help for clinical practice and follow-up studies.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Neurofilament proteins; Biomarkers; Review

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帕金森病是临床常见的神经系统变性疾病,随着人口老龄化和预期寿命的延长,帕金森病疾病负

担逐渐加重。据统计,2016年全球帕金森病患者人数已超过600万例,并呈翻倍增长趋势^[1],其患病率、病残率和死亡率在神经系统疾病中增长最快^[2]。该病主要表现为运动迟缓、肌强直和静止性震颤等运动症状,也有患者以单一的非运动症状发病,如嗅觉障碍、快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍(RBD)或情绪障碍等,患者可因早期症状不典型而漏诊或误诊,尤其在疾病早期阶段,难以对帕金森病和非典型帕金森综合征进行鉴别,误诊率高达15%^[3],因此亟待可靠的生物学标志物以提高对帕金森病的诊断与

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鉴别诊断能力。神经丝轻链(NfL)作为生物学标志物,可定量检测,已广泛用于多发性硬化(MS)、阿尔茨海默病、肌萎缩侧索硬化症(ALS)、额颞叶痴呆(FTD)等多种神经系统变性疾病的诊断^[4-5],因NfL可对轴索损伤程度进行量化且可于外周血中检测,其在帕金森病中也有着广泛而充满前景的应用价值。基于此,本文拟从NfL在帕金森病诊断与鉴别诊断中的应用、对疾病严重程度和进展的评估价值、对认知功能障碍的预测,及其与影像学标志物联合应用的预测价值等方面阐述NfL在帕金森病中的作用,以为临床研究提供指导。

一、神经丝轻链结构与功能

NfL是一种在大口径有髓鞘轴突中高表达的神经元胞质蛋白,作为神经轴突的主要组成部分,是轴突抵抗外部压力以及决定直径大小的关键因素,具有调节神经传导速度等作用^[6]。NfL是神经丝三联体蛋白之一,其与神经丝重链(NfH)和中链(NfM)共同组成神经丝蛋白(NFP)^[7-8],其中轻链是构成神经丝蛋白的核心,在缺少轻链的情况下,中链或重链均不能单独组合成神经纤维。神经丝蛋白是神经元特异性异型聚合物,是神经元的细胞骨架成分,用于维持神经元结构的稳定性,在轴突中表达极为丰富^[6]。 α -内切蛋白(α -int)也是构成神经丝蛋白的亚基,尽管出生后的表达有所下降,但其在成人中枢神经系统中的含量与神经丝三联体蛋白同样丰富^[4]。所有神经丝蛋白亚基均由守恒的 α -螺旋杆结构域、可变的氨基末端(N-端)头部和羧基末端(C-端)尾部区域组成,其尾部区域的长度赋予各亚基不同的相对分子质量^[6],头部区域包含丝氨酸、苏氨酸残基和多个糖基化、磷酸化位点,尾部区域包括多种氨基酸片段,而后根据神经元类型、轴突位置和发育阶段这些亚基以不同的组合方式和浓度共同组合成直径为10 nm的神经丝蛋白^[4-5]。神经丝蛋白可增大髓鞘轴突口径,增快神经传导速度,还可在神经元分化、轴突生长和再生过程中稳定轴突细胞骨架^[6]。当轴突发生损伤或变性,神经丝蛋白或其片段可从损伤或变性的神经元中释放出来,故可在脑脊液和血液中检测到^[4]。NfL是神经丝蛋白的主干,可单独在体外与经NfL转染的细胞中形成聚合物^[9],也是神经丝蛋白含量最丰富、最具可溶性的亚基,因此NfL是神经丝蛋白亚基中最可靠、最常用的生物学标记物,可用于帕金森病的诊断及鉴别诊断,以及帕金森病认知功能障碍、疾

病严重程度、焦虑和抑郁症状的评估等^[4,10]。

二、在帕金森病诊断与鉴别诊断中的作用

帕金森病患者脑脊液或血液中NfL水平是否高于健康成人,目前尚存争议^[11-15],但临床观察显示,在神经退行性变且存在髓鞘轴突明显受累的进行性核上性麻痹(PSP)、多系统萎缩(MSA)和皮质基底节变性(CBD)等非典型帕金森综合征患者中,NfL水平显著高于帕金森病患者^[13]。1998年,Holmberg等^[16]首次在多系统萎缩和进行性核上性麻痹患者的脑脊液中检出NfL,且其表达水平明显高于帕金森病患者,并经多项研究所证实^[17-19];通过脑脊液NfL变化对帕金森病与非典型帕金森综合征进行诊断与鉴别诊断,其准确性较高,其中,鉴别进行性核上性麻痹、多系统萎缩和皮质基底节变性的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.97、0.95和0.96,灵敏度为93%、89%和100%,特异度为95%、93%、93%^[20]。但腰椎穿刺的实施难度极大降低了Holmberg等^[16]脑脊液检测方法的临床应用价值。Hansson等^[13]于2017年研发出一种新的数字免疫分析方法——单分子阵列分析(Simoa)技术,亦称为数字ELISA法,极大提高了血液中NfL测定敏感性,较传统酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)的灵敏度平均提高1000倍,可在包括健康个体在内的所有浓度范围的血液样本中成功检出NfL^[21];该作者还发现,血液和脑脊液NfL测定的诊断准确性相近。Lin等^[22]证实,血液与脑脊液中NfL水平呈正相关,相关系数高达0.86~0.94;提示血液NfL检测亦适用于帕金森病和非典型帕金森综合征的鉴别诊断,即使在临床症状尚不明显的临床前阶段,血液NfL检测也可成为有创性脑脊液NfL分析的有效替代方法^[20,22-23]。目前,血液NfL检测已广泛应用于各种神经系统疾病的研究。尽管NfL表达水平在区分帕金森病与非典型帕金森综合征时具有较高的准确性,但尚不能鉴别非典型帕金森综合征的具体类型^[13,23]。

三、评估帕金森病严重程度和疾病进展

作为神经损伤的生物学标志物,NfL对反映疾病严重程度、监测疾病进展及预后评估具有重要作用。研究显示,血浆NfL水平升高的帕金森病患者Hoehn-Yahr分期亦较高^[22]。Bäckström等^[24]进行的一项纵向研究表明,脑脊液NfL水平可反映神经退行性变之严重程度,早期帕金森病患者脑脊液NfL水平升高,并与除震颤外的几乎所有主要运动症状严重程度呈正相关($r=0.280\sim 0.480$,均 $P<0.005$),

基线脑脊液 NfL 水平升高的患者生存期更短,尤其是脑脊液 NfL > 903 ng/L 的早期帕金森病患者,总体死亡风险可增加 5.80 倍,提示脑脊液 NfL 水平不仅可以作为预测帕金森病严重程度的生物学标志物,而且具有预测患者生存时间的作用。一项随访长达 8 年的纵向研究发现,基线血清 NfL 水平具有预测早期帕金森病患者运动功能减退速度、姿势不稳及步态障碍进展程度,以及多巴胺转运蛋白(DAT)丢失程度的作用^[25]。Pilotto 等^[26]的随访研究证实,血浆 NfL 水平与帕金森病患者统一帕金森病评价量表(UPDRS)运动功能评分呈正相关($r = 0.232, P = 0.030$),血浆 NfL 水平升高患者恶性帕金森病表型和运动症状进展迅速,基线期血浆 NfL 水平高的患者 2 年后恶性表型患病率明显高于基线期血浆 NfL 水平低患者(37.6% 对 13.1%, $P = 0.019$),且运动症状进展更迅速(11.3% 对 0.7%, $P = 0.004$)。随着帕金森病疾病修饰治疗策略的提出,于疾病早期对患者进行分层至关重要。Wilke 等^[27]认为,血清 NfL 水平升高提示患者由帕金森病临床前阶段转变为临床阶段;同时可通过 NfL 监测药物对疾病进程的影响^[28]。

四、预测帕金森病认知功能障碍

帕金森病认知功能障碍主要表现为执行功能障碍,为脑白质病变引起的前额叶背外侧回路中断所致^[29]。尸检显示,合并认知功能障碍的帕金森病患者海马组织神经炎性斑[NPs, 亦称老年斑(SPs)]成分中存在 NfL,而在认知功能正常的帕金森病患者中未发现此种病理改变^[30],提示 NfL 可能参与帕金森病认知功能障碍的病理生理学过程。故有学者推荐将血浆 NfL 表达变化作为预测帕金森病和阿尔茨海默病认知功能障碍的生物学标志物^[5,31]。此外,脑脊液 NfL 水平与痴呆、运动神经元病、运动障碍性疾病的认知功能障碍亦具有相关性^[32]。本团队的研究亦证实,血浆 NfL 预测帕金森病认知功能障碍和疾病进展具有较高的敏感性,其预测合并认知功能障碍的截断值为 19.58 pg/ml,曲线下面积为 0.708,灵敏度 65.75%,特异度 71.93%;进一步的 Meta 分析结果亦证实,血浆 NfL 与帕金森病认知功能障碍存在关联性($OR = 1.286, 95\%CI: 0.660 \sim 1.920; P < 0.001$)^[33]。Bäckström 等^[18]对 128 例新发且认知功能正常的帕金森病和非典型帕金森综合征患者进行为期 5~9 年的随访观察,结果显示,脑脊液 NfL 水平升高是帕金森病进展为帕金森病痴呆

的预测因素。上述研究证实脑脊液和血液 NfL 水平升高与帕金森病患者认知功能障碍存在直接联系,故于疾病早期进行 NfL 检测有助于识别帕金森病认知功能障碍或者易进展为认知功能障碍的高危人群,利于未来的疾病修饰治疗。血浆 NfL 水平升高虽然与帕金森病和阿尔茨海默病患者的认知功能呈负相关($r = -0.491, P < 0.001$),但与帕金森病运动症状无相关性($r = 0.177, P = 0.238$)^[14]。此外,血浆 NfL 水平与帕金森病患者运动症状、认知功能障碍严重程度和进展速度均具有相关性^[22,34-35]。然而, Lerche 等^[35]在随访过程中发现,发展为认知功能障碍的帕金森病患者与认知功能正常患者基线期脑脊液 NfL 水平并无显著差异,故该作者认为 NfL 不具有预测帕金森病发生认知功能障碍的预警价值,尚待进一步研究证实。

五、联合影像学标志物的预测价值

鉴于 NfL 的特异性较低,故需与其他方法进行联合检测,例如与影像学标志物相结合以提高诊断准确率。研究显示,与影像学检查相结合,可使帕金森病患者诊断准确性显著提高,同时发现血清 NfL 水平与帕金森病患者认知功能障碍以及皮质结构损害具有关联性^[36]。此外,血浆 NfL 与 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)、神经影像学和临床特征等指标相结合可建立具有诊断与鉴别诊断意义的关于帕金森病严重程度和认知功能障碍的疾病模型^[37],有助于帕金森病运动及非运动症状的机制研究。Mangesius 等^[38]研究认为,血清 NfL 水平表达变化结合基于 MRI 的大脑结构测量可鉴别帕金森病、进行性核上性麻痹和多系统萎缩,其中可准确鉴别帕金森病和多系统萎缩、进行性核上性麻痹的血清 NfL 截断值为 14.66 ng/L,而脑桥/中脑直径比值截断值为 2.06 则可区分多系统萎缩和进行性核上性麻痹;血清 NfL 联合 MRI 的诊断准确率可达 83.70% (95%CI: 69.80%~90.80%)^[38]。Archer 等^[39]通过帕金森病自动成像鉴别(AID-P)、磁共振帕金森病指数(MRPI)和血浆 NfL 变化探索帕金森病鉴别诊断及其在疾病严重程度中的应用价值,结果显示,以 AID-P 单独检测对帕金森病与非典型帕金森综合征的鉴别诊断效果最佳,而 AID-P 和 MRPI 则鉴别多系统萎缩与进行性核上性麻痹更为有效;不同检测方法之间的两两联合效果均未显示优于单纯 AID-P 鉴别帕金森病的作用。尽管 NfL 联合影像学标志物在帕金森病鉴别诊断中的应用价值尚存争议,仍需进一步研究,

但其临床应用价值和研究前景值得肯定。

综上所述, NFL 作为帕金森病生物学标志物具有较好的临床应用前景, 结合神经影像学检查如结构性 MRI、fMRI 对研究帕金森病发病机制多有助益。目前相关研究较少, 需进一步的多中心大样本纵向研究来进一步明确 NFL 在帕金森病中的应用价值及其与影像学标志物联合应用的最佳模型。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

额颞叶痴呆 frontotemporal dementia(FTD)

反义寡核苷酸 antisense oligonucleotide(ASO)

非典型帕金森综合征

atypical parkinsonian syndrome(APS)

非翻译区 untranslated region(UTR)

非人灵长类动物 non-human primates(NHP)

非运动症状 non-motor symptoms(NMS)

肺活量 forced vital capacity(FVC)

风疹病毒 rubella virus(RV)

辅助运动区 supplementary motor area(SMA)

复合肌肉动作电位

compound muscle action potential(CMAP)

干燥综合征 Sjögren's syndrome(SS)

感觉神经动作电位 sensory nerve action potential(SNAP)

各向异性分数 factional anisotropy(FA)

功能缺失 loss-of-function(LOF)

灌注成像 perfusion-weighted imaging(PWI)

光学相干断层扫描术 optical coherence tomography(OCT)

国际运动障碍学会 The Movement Disorder Society(MDS)

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)

核奥弗豪泽效应 nuclear Overhauser effect(NOE)

黑质网状部 substantia nigra reticulata(SNr)

后联合 posterior commissure(PC)

呼气峰值流量 peak expiratory flow(PEF)

呼吸困难的感觉 perception of dyspnea(POD)

呼吸中枢模式发生器

respiratory central pattern generator(rCPG)

Glasgow昏迷量表 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS)