

成骨不全的基因学研究进展

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摘要

成骨不全症(OI)是一种罕见的遗传性结缔组织疾病, 其严重程度广泛, 以骨骼畸形和增加的脆性为主要特征。其他症状可能会包括侏儒症、脊柱侧弯、牙质发生不全症、耳聋和巩膜泛蓝变色的影响。它以前被认为是由细胞外基质的主要蛋白质I型胶原的缺陷引起的, 现在也被认为是一种胶原相关的疾病, 由胶原折叠、翻译后修饰和加工缺陷、成骨细胞分化异常和骨矿化引起, OI类型的遗传方式包括常染色体显性和隐性以及X连锁隐性。最常见的OI是由两种I型胶原基因突变(COL1A1, COL1A2)引起的。停止突变通常导致胶原蛋白量减少, 导致轻度表型, 而错义突变主要引起胶原蛋白的结构改变, 导致更严重的表型。在过去的十年中, 已经发现了许多其他的致病基因, 它们参与了胶原蛋白的生物合成、修饰和分泌、成骨细胞的分化和功能, 以及骨稳态的维持。本文章提供了对OI致病基因研究的最新进展。从基因突变对胶原折叠、翻译后修饰和加工、成骨细胞分化和骨矿化等不同过程的影响, 综述了20余个与OI相关的致病基因。

关键词

成骨不全, 基因突变, 胶原蛋白, 骨矿化, 成骨细胞

Research Advances in Genetic on Osteogenesis Imperfecta

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Abstract

Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) is a rare hereditary connective tissue disorder that has a wide range of severity and is characterized by bone deformities and increased bone fragility. Other symptoms may include dwarfism, scoliosis, dental insufficiency, deafness, and the effect of bluish discoloration of the sclera. Previously thought to be caused by a defect in type I collagen, the main protein of the extracellular matrix, it is now also recognized as a collagen-related disease caused by defects in collagen folding, post-translational modification and processing, abnormal osteoblastic differentiation and bone mineralization. OI types are inherited in ways that include autosomal dominant and recessive as well as X-linked recessive. The most common OI is caused by mutations in two types of collagen I genes (COL1A1 and COL1A2). Stopping mutations usually results in reduced collagen volume, resulting in a mild phenotype, whereas mis-sense mutations mainly cause structural changes in collagen, resulting in a more severe phenotype. Over the past decade, many other disease-causing genes have been identified that are involved in the biosynthesis, modification and secretion of collagen, differentiation and function of osteoblasts, and maintenance of bone homeostasis. This article provides the latest progress in the study of OI pathogenic genes. In this paper, more than 20 pathogenic genes related to OI are reviewed from the effects of gene mutations on different processes such as collagen folding, post-translational modification and processing, osteoblast differentiation and bone mineralization.

Keywords

Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Gene Mutation, Collagen, Bone Mineralization, Osteoblasts

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1. 成骨不全(OI)简介

成骨不全症(OI)是一种遗传的系统性骨骼和结缔组织疾病,其特征是骨脆性,轻微暴力下反复骨折,严重时可导致骨骼畸形、蓝巩膜、听力丧失和身材矮小、基底动脉内陷和心脏/呼吸缺陷的各种组合。患者的表型有很大的不同,有的患者在青春期之前只有几次骨折,如OI的I型;有的患者在出生后的头几天/几周内死亡,原因是肋骨骨折和肺发育不全,如II型。除了增加骨折风险外,患者还会受到不成比例的侏儒症的影响,有些患者在第二个十年[1]会出现严重的后凸。脊柱和胸部的这种变形可导致肺功能不全和器官[2]受压。

Sillence 分类中描述的经典 OI 类型 I 到 IV 是主要由 COL1A1 或 COL1A2 基因的结构或数量缺陷引起的遗传性疾病, COL1A1 或 COL1A2 基因分别编码 I 型胶原的 $\alpha 1(I)$ 和 $\alpha 2(I)$ 链。OI I 型、IV 型和 III 型的临床结果分别从轻度到中度到重度。

据估计目前 OI 发病率为 1:20,000, 在美国, 约 1 万名活产婴儿中就有一例成骨不全, 但全世界的发病率各不相同。在英国, 有 3400 例报告病例。在丹麦, 出生时的流行率为每 10 万人 21.8 人, 人口流行率为每 10 万人 10.6 人。拉丁美洲先天性畸形合作研究(ECLAMC) 1978 年至 1983 年的数据库显示, 成骨不全症的流行率为每 1 万例出生 0.4 例。有趣的是, 在黑人人群中 III 型 OI 的发病率更高, 其中 III 型 OI 的最低人群频率估计为 0.6, 而 I 型 OI 的最低人群频率为 0.1 [3], I 型和 III 型 OI 的比例为 7 比 1 [4] [5]。

I型胶原蛋白是由两条 $\alpha 1(I)$ 链和一条 $\alpha 2(I)$ 链组成的三聚体分子。螺旋结构域I型胶原主要由Gly-X-Y重复序列组成,其中X和Y常被脯氨酸和羟脯氨酸残基分别占据[6]。典型成骨不全最常见的原因是由于I型胶原螺旋结构域的甘氨酸取代[7],这可能影响螺旋组装。在胶原合成过程中,新生的I型前胶原分子被转运到内质网中,在内质网中它们受到各种翻译后修饰(例如赖氨酸和脯氨酸羟基化)[8],这对于胶原的合成、运输和稳定性至关重要。这些修饰随后被赖氨酸氧化酶用作底物,将特定赖氨酸残基转化为赖氨酸吡啶啉(LP)或羟赖氨酸残基转化为羟赖氨酸吡啶啉(HP),从而产生胶原间交联。胶原蛋白的翻译后修饰可以影响胶原蛋白端肽和螺旋结构域之间共价交联的形成,从而控制其拉伸性能[8][9][10][11]。

2. OI 的致病基因

随着医学技术发展,至今已发现OI的20余种致病基因,如下表1。

Table 1. Pathogenic genes associated with OI

表 1. OI 的相关致病基因

基因分类	OI 类型	遗传方式	显著特征
胶原蛋白结构与加工缺陷			
COL1A1	I、II、III、IV	AD	COL1A1 等位基因之一功能丧失
COL1A2	II、III、IV	AD	胶原螺旋或 C-前肽结构缺陷
骨矿化缺陷			
IFITM5	V	AD	前臂骨间膜钙化和增生性骨痂形成、桡骨头脱位为特征
SERPINF1	VI	AR	PEDF 缺少,组织学切片:骨组织中骨质堆积过多。骨层状呈鱼鳞状,童年 ALP 升高
胶原蛋白修饰中的缺陷			
CRTAP	VII	AR	缺少前胶原脯氨酸 3-羟基化,完全过度修饰,根状茎
LERPE1	VIII	AR	缺少前胶原脯氨酸 3-羟基化,完全过度修饰,爆米花形干骺段,白色巩膜
PPIB	IX	AR	缺少前胶原脯氨酸 3-羟基化
TMEM38B	XIV	AR	无蓝色巩膜、牙本质发育不全或听力障碍
胶原折叠和交联的缺陷			
SERPINH1	X	AR	肾结石;腹股沟疝;皮肤异常
FKBP10	XI	AR	Bruck 综合征 1 型(BS) Kuskokwim 综合征
KDELR2	NA	AR	身材矮小,白色硬结,胸壁畸形
PLOD2	NA	AR	与 LH1 有关
前胶原蛋白加工			
BMP1	XIII	AR	C-前肽酶缺乏,骨量增加
成骨细胞功能与分化			
SP7	XII	AR	早期听力损失,骨孔隙度增加
WNT1	XV	AD/AR	中枢神经系统发育障碍的影响,并表现出不同程度的认知障碍。WNT1 共受体 LRP5 的突变可导致骨质疏松性假性胶质瘤综合征伴骨特征重叠至成骨不全

Continued

CREB3L1	XVI	AR	病情严重, 可能会出现围产期致死, RIP 途径缺陷
SPARC	XVII	AR	进行性加重, 语言和运动发育不良
MBTPS2	XVIII	XR	蓝巩膜, 脊柱侧凸, 胸廓畸形, RIP 途径缺陷
TENT5A	XIX	XLR	婴儿期就出现大量自发性骨折、下肢先天性弯曲、低矿化, 在某些情况下, 童年死亡
未分类的			
FAM46A	NA	AR	体长、四肢减少, 肋骨、骨盆和头骨变形, 长骨皮质厚度减少
MESD	NA	AR	病情严重, 会发生宫内骨折, 长骨和肋骨缩短, 颅骨低矿化, 三角面部和后颌畸形
CCDC134	NA	AR	与 MAPK 信号通路的调节有关

2.1. 胶原蛋白结构与加工缺陷

COL1A1、COL1A2: COL1A1 和 COL1A2 基因的杂合突变是导致成骨不全的最常见原因。定性 COL-1 缺陷是由 COL1A1 或 COL1A2 的错义突变引起的, 主要在 COL1A1 的螺旋部分发生氨基酸替换[12] [13] [14]。COL1A1、COL1A2 是编码 I 型胶原蛋白的两个基因[15]。胶原蛋白是结缔组织细胞外基质中的主要蛋白质, 经过多次翻译后修饰。侧翼前肽被特定的蛋白酶去除, 然后分子自发组装变成组织中的胶原纤维, 并通过交联进一步稳定。影响前肽切割位点的突变导致具有独特表型的成骨不全症。COL1A1 或 COL1A2 的突变导致定量或定性的蛋白质缺陷。单倍不足和零突变引起的数量缺陷, 包括引入过早终止密码子的突变、剪接突变或帧移位突变, 这些突变都会导致剩余转录物的随后降解。

2.2. 骨矿化缺损

1) IFITM5: 干扰素诱导的跨膜蛋白 5 (IFITM5) 是一种成骨细胞特异性的膜蛋白, 已被证明是体外矿化的正调控因子[16]。2012 年, 两组研究报告了 OI-V 患者 IFITM5 的 5'非翻译区(5'-UTR)存在单一复杂杂合突变(c-14c > T) [17] [18]。随后, 许多小组报道了 OI-V 患者中 IFITM5 c.-14C > T 突变[6] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23], 该突变现在被认为是常染色体显性 OI-V 的原因。

2) SERPINF1: SERPINF1 编码色素上皮衍生因子(PEDF)。PEDF 属于丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 Serpin 家族, 但不具有蛋白酶抑制活性。它是一种有效的抗血管生成因子, 在多种细胞中表达, 包括生长板中的软骨细胞、成骨细胞和间充质干细胞在骨中, PEDF 在许多层面上起着维持骨平衡和调节类骨矿化的作用。该因子诱导骨保护素的表达, 骨保护素是一种通过阻断 RANKL 来抑制破骨细胞生成的生理抑制。因此, SERPINF1 的突变通过促进 RANKL 与破骨细胞 RANK 受体结合而增加破骨细胞数量和骨吸收。

2.3. 胶原蛋白修饰中的缺陷

1) CRTAP: 胶原分子中特定脯氨酸残基的脯氨酸羟基化是由三种不同的脯氨酸-3-羟化酶异构体进行的。由 P3H1 (脯氨酸-3-羟化酶 1)、CRTAP (软骨相关蛋白)和 PPIB (肽基脯氨酸 - 顺式 - 反式异构酶 B 或亲环蛋白 B)按 1:1:1 组成的复合物负责 $\alpha 1$ 链上脯氨酸-986 的羟基化[24]。P3H1 是具有催化活性的组分, 而 CRTAP 是一种辅助蛋白, 但没有催化结构域[25]。

2) TMEM38B: TMEM38B 编码一价阳离子通道 TRIC-B, 形成与肌醇三磷酸介导的钙释放同步的三聚体内质网状膜阳离子通道。这种内质网膜积分钾通道是排空细胞内钙储存所必需的, 并在细胞分化中

发挥作用。细胞内钙释放紊乱导致内质网中各种酶对胶原修饰的不正确调节。这会导致内质网应激和胶原蛋白分泌减少[24] [25] [26]。

3) LERPE1: 编码 P3H1 (脯氨酸-3-羟化酶 1) 与 CRTAP (软骨相关蛋白) 和 PPIB (肽基脯氨酸 - 顺式 - 反式异构酶 B 或亲环蛋白 B) 组成的复合物。CRTAP 中的无效突变导致 VII 型 OI [10], 而 LEPRE1 的无效突变导致 VIII 型, 这两种突变都可能是严重到致命的, 并导致整个胶原螺旋区过度修饰[27] [28] [29]。

4) PPIB: 编码 CyPB, 与 P3H1 (脯氨酸-3-羟化酶 1) 和 CRTAP (软骨相关蛋白) 组成复合物负责 $\alpha 1$ 链上脯氨酸-986 的羟化。在羟化过程中, PPIB 确保胶原 - 脯氨酸 - 肽键的顺 - 反异构化, 并与分子伴侣 FKBP10 一起防止前胶原链过早组装成原纤维。亲环蛋白 b 也可以与赖基羟化酶 1 (LH1) 相互作用, 从而影响胶原链的赖基羟化和分子间交联[30]。

2.4. 胶原折叠和交联的缺陷

1) SERPINH1: 热休克蛋白属于分子伴侣家族, 可以阻止蛋白质折叠聚集, 但也参与胶原链与上层纤维结构的关联。该基因编码伴侣蛋白 HSP47 (热休克蛋白 47), 基因突变导致蛋白质的错误折叠和/或不稳定。这导致胶原蛋白分泌延迟, 胶原结构改变或部分保留在细胞内。

2) PLOD2: 编码蛋白赖基羟化酶 2 (LH2), 与赖基羟化酶 1 (LH1) 类似, 在胶原分子中羟化赖氨酸残基。蛋白质的羟化使共价交联在分子内, 因此可以改善抗拉强度[24]。

3) FKBP10: FKBP10 (FKBP65) 作为亲免疫蛋白的一员, 对免疫抑制药物 FK506 具有较高的结合亲和力。该药物用于治疗器官移植后的患者和治疗自身免疫性疾病的患者。根据人类基因突变数据库 (HGMD), 在 FKBP10 基因中发现了大约 23 种不同的致病突变, 其中包括错义/无义(30%)、剪接位点(4%)、小缺失(13%)、小插入(34%)、小缺失(8%)和总缺失(8%) [31]。FK506 结合蛋白(FKBP65-kDa fk506 结合蛋白), 如 FKBP10 是内质网(ER)定位的肽基脯氨酸顺/反式异构酶(PPIases), 在 I 型前胶原折叠和转运分泌蛋白中起胶原伴侣蛋白的作用[32] [33] [34] [35] [36]。

4) KDELR2: KDELR 蛋白家族通过调节高尔基体和内质网之间的蛋白质运输, 在细胞器间通讯中发挥重要作用[37]。KDELR2 相关成骨不全是由于 hsp47 (热休克蛋白 47) 无法结合 KDELR2, 导致 hsp47 无法与 I 型胶原分离。在具有致病性双等位基因 kdelr2 变异的个体中, hsp47 结合的细胞外胶原不能形成胶原纤维[38] [39]。

2.5. 前胶原蛋白加工

BMP1: BMP1 基因编码负责 c-前肽细胞外切割的蛋白酶 BMP1 (骨形态发生蛋白 1), 其突变导致蛋白水解切割不足, 表型变化从轻微到严重不等。在这些患者的细胞中, 前胶原加工和生成成熟胶原原纤维的能力受到限制。这导致胶原基质矿化增加, 骨量增加[40]。

2.6. 成骨细胞功能与分化

1) SPARC: 在细胞内, SPARC 可以作为胶原生物合成过程中的分子伴侣。因此, 在患者细胞中观察到轻微的胶原蛋白过度修饰和延迟分泌。在细胞外, SPARC 介导细胞外基质与细胞之间的相互作用, 并通过与胶原蛋白和羟基磷灰石结合促进细胞外基质的矿化。因此, SPARC 在维持骨量和质量方面发挥了多种作用[24]。

2) MBTPS2: 是一个 X 连锁基因, 编码一种膜结合的锌金属蛋白酶(S2P), 该蛋白酶与多种细胞内信号级联反应相关, 包括调节膜内蛋白水解(RIP)转录因子 CR3L1、ATF6 和 SEREBP 的表达[24]。在 MBTPS2 基因突变的患者中, $\alpha 1$ (I) 链和 $\alpha 2$ (I) 链的赖氨酸羟化减少, 胶原交联改变, 骨组织强度受损[10]。

3) CREB3L1: CREB3L1 编码一个转录因子(CR3L1, 以前称为 OASIS)。在内质网胁迫下, 含有转

录因子的 CR3L1 的 n 端片段被两个顺序作用的金属蛋白酶(S1P, S2P)释放,以诱导未折叠蛋白反应(UPR)基因的表达。突变导致骨组织中胶原蛋白的生成减少,而患者的皮肤细胞中胶原蛋白的生成则不会减少。部分伴有骨基质成分改变和高矿化。这是由于在蛋白水解后, OASIS 的 n 端结构域易位到细胞核中并激活 COL1A1 启动子[41],该启动子区不存在于相应的皮肤特异性 COL1A1 启动子区。

4) WNT1: WNT 是一个分泌糖蛋白家族,诱导 WNT 信号通路,其与跨膜受体 LRP5、LRP6 和 Frizzled 的结合启动了一个复杂的细胞内信号通路。WNT 结合后使第二信使 β -catenin 稳定并易位到细胞核并在那里诱导调控成骨细胞分化和功能的基因的表达。在严重成骨不全患者中发生 WNT1 的纯合子无义、错义、移码或剪接突变。突变破坏了体外成骨细胞的典型通路激活[42] [43] [44] [45]。尽管骨矿化正常,但 WNT1 突变患者的骨重塑减少,表明骨形成和骨吸收之间存在不平衡。

5) TENT5A: TENT5A 是一种胞质多聚(a)聚合酶,在调节骨矿化中发挥重要作用。成骨细胞分化过程中,TENT5A 被诱导,编码 Col1a1、Col1a2 和其他参与成骨分泌蛋白的聚腺苷酸 mRNA 的表达增加[46]。

6) SP7: 编码成骨细胞特异性转录因子 SP7,并启动前成骨细胞向成骨细胞和成骨细胞的分化[47],是 Wnt 通路的靶基因,导致反复骨折的骨骼相当轻微的不稳[48]。这些患者表现出骨孔隙度增加,这可能是由于成骨细胞骨形成和骨吸收之间的平衡受损导致骨小梁骨重塑增加[49]。

2.7. 未分类的

1) FAM46A: FAM46A 是核苷酸转移酶折叠蛋白超家族成员之一,但其确切功能目前尚不清楚。然而,有证据表明 FAM46A 在骨骼发育中有相应的作用。

2) CCDC134: CCDC134 编码一种广泛表达的分泌蛋白,参与一些丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号通路的调节。近些年的研究显示 CCDC134 突变与患者成骨细胞中 Erk1/2 磷酸化增加、OPN mRNA 和 COL1A1 表达减少以及矿化减少有关[50]。

3) MESD: MESD (中胚层发育基因,以前称为 asMESDC2)是低密度脂蛋白相关受体(LRP5 和 LRP6)的伴侣。MESD 突变被认为是破坏了 WNT 信号通路而引起骨畸形[51] [52]。MESD 是 I 型胶原的直接伴侣,内质网 MESD 的丢失导致 I 型胶原聚集。聚集型 I 型胶原不能从细胞分泌,导致诱导严重的蛋白质毒性。受干扰的 WNT 信号和整体蛋白质毒性表现为细胞周期阻滞、细胞与细胞外基质的附着受损以及先证者成纤维细胞的膜动力学降低[51] [52] [53] [54]。

3. 结语

成骨不全是一种罕见病,具有复杂的遗传模式。近年来,随着技术的发展,已有二十余种致病基因已被发现,但仍有许多基因的致病机制不明。但随着现代下一代测序技术(NGS)的引入,OI 的遗传学研究将会被继续推进。目前,考虑到 OI 的临床和遗传方面的新知识,正在尝试开发针对该疾病的靶向治疗方法,但仍有许多相互矛盾的结果,治疗该疾病的问题的解决方案远未完成。

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