

肝纤维化遗传易感性研究进展

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摘要: 慢性肝脏疾病最终可能进展为肝纤维化甚至肝硬化。遗传因素在慢性肝脏疾病进展为肝纤维化过程中发挥重要作用。为更好地了解遗传因素在肝纤维化发病机制中的作用, 探求肝纤维化临床治疗的新靶点, 本文总结了近年来与肝纤维化发病相关的遗传易感基因的研究进展, 对全基因组关联分析发现的基因(PNPLA3、TM6SF2、MBOAT7、MERTK、PDGFA和IL28B)进行详细论述。

关键词: 慢性肝脏疾病; 肝纤维化; 遗传易感性

Progress on genetic susceptibility of liver fibrosis

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Abstract: Many chronic liver diseases would progress to liver fibrosis or even liver cirrhosis eventually. Genetic factors play an important role in the progression of chronic liver diseases to liver fibrosis. In order to identify the role of genetic factors in the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis and explore new clinical therapeutic targets, we summarized and sorted out the latest research on genetic susceptibility genes related to the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis in recent years, especially the genes discovered by genome-wide association analysis, including the patatin-like phospholipase domain containing 3 (PNPLA3), transmembrane 6 superfamily member 2 (TM6SF2), membrane bound O-acyltransferase domain containing 7 (MBOAT7), myeloid-epithelial-reproductive tyrosine kinase (MERTK), platelet-derived growth factor A (PDGFA) and interleukin 28B (IL28B).

Key words: Chronic liver diseases; Liver fibrosis; Genetic susceptibility

肝纤维化是由多种原因引起的慢性肝功能损伤所致的一种病理改变^[1]。约70%慢性肝病患者会发生肝纤维化, 包括慢性病毒性肝炎或非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)^[2,3]。当肝纤维化进程持续存在时, 25%患者将最终进展为与胃肠出血、肝性脑病和肝肾综合征相关的失代偿性肝硬化^[4-6]。慢性肝病患者的肝细胞由于损伤形成病理性瘢痕^[6], 细胞外基质(extracellular matrix, ECM)形成和降解失衡, 从而发生肝纤维化。如果消除肝细胞损伤, 纤维化则是可逆的, 其中肝星状细胞(hepatic stellate cells, HSC)对肝纤维化的

发展具有重要作用^[6,7]。发生肝纤维化的危险因素有环境触发因素和遗传易感性等^[8], 肝纤维化易感性和临床进展与以下基因遗传多态性有关: PNPLA3 I148M、TM6SF2 E167K、MBOAT7 rs641738以及MERTK rs4374383等^[8-10]。本文详细总结了目前这些基因多态性研究进展及其与慢性肝病肝纤维化的相关性, 为更好地了解肝纤维化的发生发展及寻找新的治疗靶点提供理论依据。

1 PNPLA3 基因 I148M 多态性与肝纤维化

PNPLA3是由481个氨基酸残基组成的脂肪滋养蛋白(adiponutrin), 属于patatin样磷脂酶域(PNPLA)家族, 此蛋白家族具有磷脂酶/酰基转移酶活性^[11,12]。2008年研究人员首次发现了PNPLA3的单核苷酸位点遗传变异, 称之为

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PNPLA3 I148M或PNPLA3 rs738409, 并证实其与肝脏脂肪堆积和脂肪性肝炎的遗传易感性有关^[12,13]。肝星状细胞是ECM沉积的主要参与者, 也是不同类型肝功能损伤中肝脏成肌纤维细胞的主要来源^[14]。PNPLA3在HSC活化中起关键作用, 其基因突变体I148M增强了HSC的促纤维化特征^[15]。

Romeo等^[12]研究证实PNPLA3 rs738409多态性与NAFLD的发生相关。rs738409 GG基因型与不同种族人群中肝纤维化、肝硬化和肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)的风险较高有关^[16]。PNPLA3 I148(rs738409 C/G)是与NAFLD病理生理学特征(如肝脂肪水平、肝脏炎症、肝纤维化和HCC)相关的遗传因子^[17]。在东欧人群中PNPLA3 rs738409与发生肝纤维化和肝硬化风险的增加有关, PNPLA3的改变可能促进肝纤维化进展^[2]。Manchiero等^[18]在一项纳入290例巴西慢性丙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis C, CHC)患者的研究中提出PNPLA3 rs738409 GG基因型与晚期纤维化相关($OR = 2.64$, 95%CI: 1.26~5.53), 但与肝纤维化程度的相关性仍需进一步研究。此后, 一项纳入187例慢性HCV感染者(随访期间行瞬时弹性成像检查, 以LSE值量化肝纤维化程度)的回顾性队列研究发现, PNPLA3 rs738409多态性可能与加速HCV感染者肝纤维化进展有关^[19]。而基于欧洲白人的一项研究指出PNPLA3 rs738409多态性与合并感染人免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)和HCV的患者肝纤维化严重程度相关, 提示这种多态性也可能在HIV感染者的肝纤维化进展中发挥重要作用^[20]。虽然感染HCV-1或HCV-4的CHC患者晚期肝纤维化风险高于HCV-2或HCV-3感染者, 但差异无统计学意义^[3]。

2 TM6SF2 基因 E167K 多态性与肝纤维化

TM6SF2是一类6次跨膜蛋白超家族成员, 编码一个由351个氨基酸残基组成的蛋白质, 含有7个跨膜结构域^[21]。TM6SF2基因的第499位核苷酸中胞嘧啶(C)被胸腺嘧啶(T)替换, 使编码的蛋白质中第167位残基由谷氨酸(glutamic acid, Glu)突变为赖氨酸(lysine, Lys), 这种点突变称之为TM6SF2 E167K或TM6SF2 rs58542926位点多态性^[21]。有Meta分析提出TM6SF2可介导脂质在肝脏的沉积, 而大量脂质沉积会引起肝功能损伤, 从而发展为肝纤维化^[22]。一项基于欧洲人群的研究指出TM6SF2 rs58542926多态性与NAFLD导致的肝纤维化/肝硬化密切相关, 且这种相关性独立于潜在的混杂因素(年龄、BMI、2型糖尿病和PNPLA3 I148M多态

性)^[23]。在瑞士/德国患者中, E167K突变与临床显著的纤维化(Metavir F2~F4期)独立相关($OR = 1.81$, 95%CI: 1.12~3.02, $P = 0.016$)。研究表明TM6SF2 E167K突变可影响脂肪变性的严重程度并与CHC患者的肝功能损伤和肝纤维化有关^[24], 然而Eslam等^[25]认为, TM6SF2 E167K突变影响TM6SF2和微粒体甘油三酯转运蛋白的表达, 可不同程度改变CHB和CHC患者病毒载量来促进脂肪变性和脂质异常, 而对纤维化的影响极小。另一项研究表明TM6SF2突变对NAFLD疾病进程影响较小, 且对肝纤维化或坏死性炎症无显著影响^[13]。由此可见, TM6SF2 E167K在肝纤维化发生过程中的作用尚存在争议, 需在更大样本和不同种族人群中进一步验证。

3 MBOAT7 基因 rs641738 多态性与肝纤维化

MBOAT是2000年才确定的一类酶, 包含11种参与多种生物过程的分子, 被认为是包括肥胖、病毒感染、动脉粥样硬化和阿尔茨海默症在内的几种疾病的候选治疗靶点^[26]。MBOAT7(溶血磷脂酰基转移酶)参与将花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, AA)附着于溶血磷脂酰肌醇以减少游离AA水平的磷酸肌醇的重构途径^[27], AA还可诱导细胞凋亡^[28], 这是肝脏炎症和纤维化的有效触发因素之一^[29]。一项基于NAFLD患者的研究表明, 在调整了人口统计学、人体测量学(年龄、性别、BMI)、临床因素(肝组织活检指征、IFG/T2DM)和遗传因素(PNPLA3 I148M、TM6SF2 E167K)后进行多变量Logistic回归分析, 结果显示每个T等位基因都有增加脂肪变性($OR = 1.42$, 95%CI: 1.07~1.91, $P = 0.015$)、NASH($OR = 1.18$, 95%CI: 1.00~1.40, $P = 0.050$)和临床显著纤维化阶段F2~F4($OR = 1.30$, 95%CI: 1.06~1.70, $P = 0.012$)的风险^[30]。在一项纳入了515例NAFLD患者的研究中, Krawczyk等指出PNPLA3、TM6SF2和MBOAT7点突变体与肝功能损伤增加有关, TM6SF2突变体主要调节肝脏脂肪积累, 而MBOAT7多态性与纤维化有关, PNPLA3多态性可增加肝脂肪变性和纤维化的风险^[8]。在CHB患者中, MBOAT7 rs641738影响肝脏炎症和纤维化的阶段, rs641738的次要等位基因(T)与更严重的炎症($OR = 1.45$, 95%CI: 1.06~1.95, $P = 0.001$)和纤维化有关($OR = 1.31$, 95%CI: 1.19~1.92, $P = 0.01$)^[31]。Thabet等^[9]指出, 在CHC患者中, MBOAT7 rs641738(T)等位基因与正常肝脏进展为早期肝纤维化和快速肝纤维化的进程相关, 但随着疾病进展, 这种点突变蛋白的作用逐渐

消失,其对晚期纤维化、肝硬化或HCC的发生无显著影响。

4 MERTK 基因 rs4374383 多态性与肝纤维化

MERTK是一种骨髓上皮生殖酪氨酸激酶,而rs4374383是其基因中非编码区的一个点突变位点^[10]。MERTK作为肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor associated macrophages, TAM)家族的一种受体,在细胞凋亡形成过程中发挥关键作用^[32]。MERTK在体外活化的小鼠HCS细胞中和在肝纤维化实验动物模型中显著过表达,表明其可能通过在HSC中发挥作用来调节纤维化过程^[33]。研究表明MERTK基因功能丧失型变异体rs4374383 G > A与肝纤维化有关,该突变体常见于参与炎症、代谢和血管稳态的免疫和非免疫细胞中^[34]。Petta等^[35]提出在NAFLD患者中,rs4374383 AA基因型与MERTK在肝脏内的低表达有关,并对NAFLD患者F2~F4期肝纤维化有保护作用,该机制可能是由于MERTK低表达降低了HSC的活化。全基因组关联研究发现,MERTK rs4374383位点多态性与CHC患者肝纤维化进展相关,基于MERTK通过吞噬作用清除凋亡细胞碎片这一过程可直接刺激纤维生成^[10]。一项纳入瑞士1461例白人丙型肝炎患者的研究发现,MERTK rs4374383单核苷酸多态性与较高的肝纤维化发展速率(fibrosis progression rate, FPR)相关^[36]。然而,另一项基于东欧人群的研究提出MERTK rs4374383位点多态性与HCV或非HCV感染的慢性肝病患者肝纤维化或肝硬化的发生风险无关^[2]。MERTK rs4374383位点多态性与慢性肝病患者的肝纤维化间的相关性仍需大量研究进一步阐明。

5 其他基因位点多态性与肝纤维化

血小板源生长因子(platelet-derived growth factor, PDGF)是与肝纤维化相关的主要细胞因子^[37]。HSC被认为是产生ECM蛋白的主要细胞,其活化和增殖由转化生长因子 β 1(Transform growth factor β 1, TGF- β 1)和PDGF两种细胞因子介导^[38]。PDGF有4种不同亚型,PDGFA是其中的一种^[39]。PDGFA过表达伴随肝脏前胶原III mRNA以及TGF- β 1表达的显著增加^[40]。由全基因组关联研究确定的NAFLD的易感性和(或)进展的遗传变异中指出,PDGFA rs343062与肝纤维化严重程度相关^[41]。慢性丙型肝炎患者的血小板在肝组织中累积^[42]并由这些细胞碎片分泌PDGF^[37],故Tanikawa等^[37]提出了一种可替代的机制证实纤维化的进程,在这种机制中,HSC激活可由巨核细胞PDGFA RNA表达作为TGF- β 1信号转导通路的诱导物。

IL28B是一种新型的白细胞介素,又被称作

IFN- γ 3,是III型IFN家族的重要一员,其基因位于人类第19号染色体上,rs12979860和rs8099917是IL28B常见的基因突变位点^[43,44]。相比于无肝纤维化的NAFLD患者,合并肝纤维化患者的IL28B rs12979860 TT和rs12980275 GG基因型频率更高^[45]。一项基于4172例慢性肝病患者的队列研究表明,NAFLD患者rs12979860 CC基因型与显著纤维化相关($OR = 1.66$, 95%CI: 1.15~2.43, $P = 0.006$),此模型排除了rs12979860基因型与肝脏炎症密切相关的影响^[46]。此外,在此队列研究中还提出CHB患者rs12979860 CC基因型与严重纤维化相关($OR = 2.75$, 95%CI: 1.23~6.14, $P = 0.001$)^[46]。有研究表明,CHB患者携带IL28B rs12979860突变CC基因型也许可促进肝纤维化进展,而这一作用通过诱导更加严重的肝脏炎症反应而发生^[44]。对于慢性HCV感染者,Youssef等研究表明,在埃及人中IL28B rs12979860多态性与HCV-4基因型患者的肝纤维化或炎症无相关性^[47]。宿主基因组对肝纤维化的影响因病毒基因型而异,IL28B单核苷酸多态性仅影响HCV-1型感染者肝脏疾病的严重程度^[48],有研究表明中国台湾CHC患者携带IL28B rs8099917位点突变与晚期肝病的发生独立相关。Bochud等研究表明IL28B rs8099917位点突变的CHC患者干扰素治疗效果较差,但其肝纤维化进展缓慢,尤其是感染非HCV-1型的患者^[49]。

肝纤维化的遗传易感性除与上述几种基因有关外,还可能与RNF7 rs16851720、PPAR α 、IFNGR2 rs9976971和TULP1 rs9380516有关^[2,10,17],明确这些基因多态性在不同肝脏疾病肝纤维化发生发展中的作用有助于预防和治疗肝纤维化或肝硬化。

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《中国肝脏病杂志（电子版）》表格规范

文内表格的设置应有助于简洁、明了、直观地表达结果。若表中的内容简单, 仅少数几个统计数字, 用简洁文字可表达清楚的, 可删去表格, 选用文字描述; 若文字叙述冗长烦琐, 而用表格表达便于理解, 则建议作者选用表格。表、图、文字描述三者之间应无重复。

表格设计的基本原则是重点突出、简单明了, 主谓分明、层次清楚, 结构完整、有自明性。自明性即只看表, 不阅读正文, 即可理解统计或对比的意义。

表格一律采用三线表, 即以表顶线、表头线、表底线3条横线为基本线条构架的表。每个表均应有序号和表题, 居中排印在表的上方。表的序号一律用阿拉伯数字。全文只有一个表时, 表序号为“表1”。表题说明表的内容, 应简明扼要, 突出中心。

表头由主语横标目和谓语纵标目组成, 表明表格内的项目。所谓主语、谓语, 是根据表格所要表达的内容划分的。被研究的事物主要标志, 或者说是分组标志, 一般作为主语; 而各类统计指标, 一般作为谓语。主语一般安排在表的左侧, 谓语一般安排在表的右侧。尽量避免主谓语倒置, 影响表格的表达效果。

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