

· 论著 · 罕见病 ·

妊娠腭裂、缺指/趾异常、双侧多囊肾患儿基因研究一例并文献复习*

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【摘要】目的 探讨临床产前1例腭裂、缺指/趾畸形、双侧多囊肾、羊水过少胎儿的基因型与表型关系。**方法** 针对产前羊水标本及其父母外周血，采取基因组DNA提取方式，运用家族全外显子测序技术进行检测，并对疑似位点采用Sanger测序方法进行核实。**结果** 在孕24周的超声检查中，检测到胎儿存在腭裂、缺指/趾畸形、双侧多囊肾以及羊水过少等异常情况。全外显子测序分析发现其TP63基因出现c.952C>T(p.Arg318Thr)杂合错义突变(GRCh37/hg19)，此突变处在TP63蛋白质的DNA结合结构域，高度保守性(PM1)，在人类正常人群数据库中的出现率为0(PM2)，多种计算机软件可以对有害物质进行预测，这种预测被称为PP3。经过Sanger测序验证，父母双方均未发现该变异，这意味着该变异为新发(PS2)。根据ACMG指南，此变异被评估为临床可能致病性变异(PS2+PM1+PM2+PP3)。TP63这一致病性变异引发了缺指/趾畸形、外胚层发育不良以及唇腭裂综合征-3型(EEC3)，从而建立了基因型与表型之间的关联。产前很少有报道关于EEC3这种罕见的常染色体显性遗传病。接下来，我们对当前报道的EEC3产前临床特征进行了分析，从而丰富了对该综合征产前表型的理解。**结论** 本研究对EEC3产前临床特征的探讨，为产前诊断和遗传咨询提供了有益的参考。

【关键词】 TP63基因；缺指/趾畸形、外胚层发育异常和唇腭裂症状；多囊肾；羊水过少

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Genetic and Clinical Evaluation of a Chinese Infant with Cleft Palate, Ectrodactyly, and Polycystic Kidney Disease*

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the relationship between genotype and phenotype in a fetus with cleft palate, ectrodactyly, polycystic kidney, and oligohydramnios. **Methods** Techniques for obtaining genomic DNA involved isolating samples from the amniotic fluid of the fetus and peripheral blood of the parents. Whole-exome sequencing (WES) analysis was conducted on a trio basis for the family in question, and the suspected variant was subsequently confirmed through Sanger sequencing. **Results** Findings from the prenatal ultrasound examination at 24 weeks revealed the presence of cleft palate, ectrodactyly, polycystic kidneys, and oligohydramnios. WES detected a heterozygous missense mutation in the TP63 gene, represented by NM_003722.5:c.952C>A, resulting in the substitution of Glycine with Serine at position 318 (GRCh37/hg19). The DNA-binding domain (PM1) contains a highly conserved residue. This particular variant was not identified in either the Genome Aggregation Database or the 1000 Genomes Project (PM2), and it was anticipated to have a detrimental impact on the gene product based on multiple in silico prediction tools (PP3). This particular variant was not observed in the parental generation, indicating its occurrence as a novel event (PS2). Therefore, this particular variant was classified as having a high probability of being pathogenic in a clinical context, adhering to the criteria outlined by the ACMG guidelines (PS2+PM1+PM2+PP3). The TP63 variant leads to ectrodactyly, ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip/palate syndrome 3 (EEC3, OMIM 604292), thereby establishing a link between genotype and phenotype. EEC3 is a predominantly autosomal dominant condition, with fewer prenatal instances reported thus far. Subsequently, we comprehensively examined the existing prenatal clinical manifestations of EEC3, thereby enhancing the prenatal characterization of EEC3. **Conclusion** our research has enhanced the understanding of prenatal clinical features associated with EEC3, facilitating more accurate prenatal diagnosis and genetic counseling for individuals within this family.

Keywords: TP63 Gene; Ectrodactyly-ectodermal Dysplasia-cleft; Polycystic Kidney Disease; Oligohydramnios

一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传病，即缺指/趾畸形、外胚层发育不良和唇腭裂综合征-3(ectrodactyly-ectodermal dysplasia-cleft-3, EEC3)，其特征为遗传性异常。该病症涉及多种临床表现，包括手指或脚趾的缺失或畸形，外胚层结构发育不良，以及唇部和腭部的裂隙。EEC3的发生与基因突变密切相关，呈现出明显的家族遗传倾向。其临床表现为：(1)手、足中心区缺损，引起手、足裂异常，畸形，并指/趾，缺指/趾异常；(2)外胚层发育异常包含头发稀疏，牙生长异常，指甲营养不良，乳头生长不全，泪管阻塞、汗腺生长异常；(3)唇、腭裂；其他特性涵盖泌尿生殖系统的异常现象，如肾

脏缺失、肾盂积水、肾脏发育不良，巨输尿管症，膀胱输尿管反流，尿道狭窄，阴茎过小、隐睾等。另外，一些患者可能会出现听力受损和发育缓慢等问题。TP63(603273)基因的致病性变异是导致其遗传学病因的主要因素。迄今为止，已报道超过200例EEC3综合征病例，但其中绝大多数为产后病例。关于EEC3综合征的产前病例报道，目前非常稀缺^[3-4]。在本研究中，我们采用全外显子组测序技术对一例产前患有缺指/趾畸形、腭裂、双侧多囊肾发育不良以及羊水过少的胎儿进行了遗传学分析，以探讨其基因型与表型之间的关联。此外，通过对EEC3产前临床案例的深入剖析与归纳，我们可以进一步丰富

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该综合症的产前临床表现特征。这一研究为未来的产前诊断和遗传咨询提供了理论依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 26岁的孕妇已经生育过一个健康的男孩，她的家族中没有相关的病史。在妊娠第24周时，一位患者由于疑似胎儿结构异常而被转诊至我方产前诊断中心。经超声检测，发现胎儿存在腭裂、手指/脚趾缺失、双侧多囊肾以及羊水过少(如图1所示)。孕妇经历了羊膜穿刺手术，以实施胎儿染色体核型解析及染色体微阵列分析(chromosomal microarray analysis, CMA)。3周后胎儿染色体核型分析及CMA结果均正常。27周再次行超声检查仍然提示同样的结果。在经过深入沟通后，夫妇二人决定终止妊娠，并签署基因检测知情同意书。他们进一步选择进行家系全外显子测序，以探索潜在的遗传学病因。本项目已获得该学院伦理小组同意(伦理批号2025lwp--001)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 样本采集与DNA提取 在获得知情同意书后，采集羊水DNA以及父母外周血2mL(含EDTA抗凝剂)。选用美国OMEGA公司的DNA提取试剂盒Mag-Bind Blood&Tissue DNA HDQ 96 kit进行DNA提取。

1.2.2 全外显子组测序与Sanger测序验证 采用预文库构建试剂盒(美国Kapa Biosystems公司)制备预测文库，运用探针杂交捕获技术富集目标DNA(美国Agilent Technologies公司)。Illumina成对末端测序文库试剂盒用于构建上机文库，随后采用定量试剂盒进行定量处理。接着，运用Illumina NextSeq平台对基因的外显子及相邻内含子区域(± 50 bp)进行测序。接

下来，根据目标序列捕获测序所获得的潜在致病位点，设计相应的引物，并对胎儿及其父母的目标序列实施Sanger测序验证，以分析测序所得结果。

1.2.3 数据处理 利用Bcl2fastq软件(版本v2.15.0.4)对Illumina bcl测序数据进行转换，以获取Fastq文件。利用BWA(0.7.10-r789)、Picard(v1.128)以及Genome Analysis Toolkit(GATK v3.5)对基因组(GRCh37/hg19)进行比对与变异检测。样本的平均测序深度达到了100倍。利用Annovar工具实施变异注释，采用ExomeDepth对CNVs(版本1.1.4)进行分析。根据GnomAD(<https://gnomad.broadinstitute.org/>)、1000G(<http://www.1000genomes.org>)以及内部数据库中变异出现的频率，剔除常见变异。依据美国医学遗传学与基因组学学会(american college of medical genetics and genomics, ACMG)的遗传变异分类准则与指导原则，对变异的病理性质进行评估^[5]。

2 结果

2.1 全外显子组测序 分析发现TP63基因(NM_003722.5)的c.952C>T, p.Arg318Ser(GRCh37/hg19)的杂合错义突变，该突变在TP63基因的DNA结合区域(DNAbinding domain, DBD)，高度保守(PM1)，在正常人数据库(GnomAD和1000G)出现频率为零(PM2)，多个计算机软件分析结果认为该突变有害(PP3)，根据Sanger测序的分析，患儿的双亲并未呈现出该变异现象，因此可以确定这是一种新发变异(PS2)(如图2所示)。

2.2 突变位点病理性质分析 依据ACMG标准，TP63基因c.952C>A突变被评估为临床疑似致病性变异(PS2+PM1+PM2+PP3)，成为本文胎儿病理学原因。

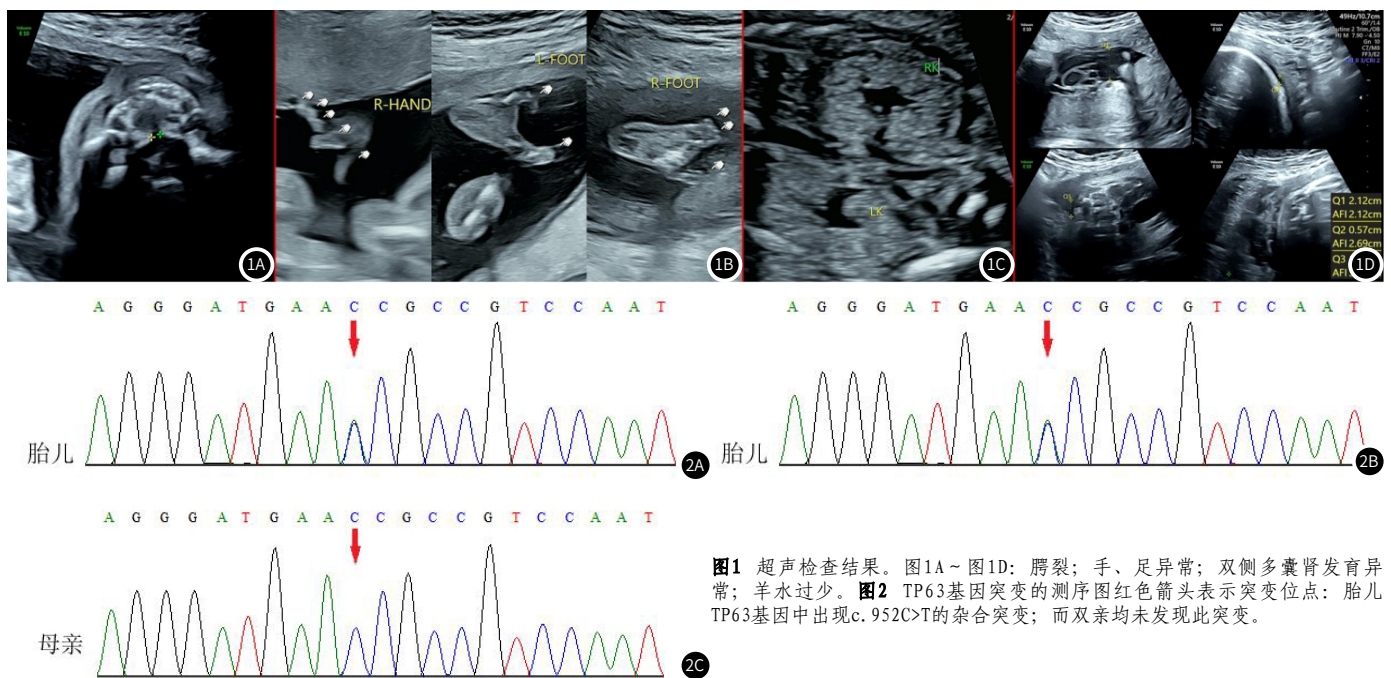


图1 超声检查结果。图1A~图1D: 腭裂; 手、足异常; 双侧多囊肾发育异常; 羊水过少。**图2** TP63基因突变的测序图红色箭头表示突变位点: 胎儿TP63基因中出现c.952C>T的杂合突变; 而双亲均未发现此突变。

表1 产前EEC3案例临床表型分析

案例	孕周	基因变异(TP63)	临床表型						文献
			缺指/趾	唇腭裂	肾积水	多囊肾	羊水过少	其他	
1	16	c.577A>G, p.K193E(父源)	+	-	-	-			[12]
2	22	c.1028G>A, p.R304Q	-	-	+	-	+		[13]
3	15	c.610C>T, p.Q204W(母源)	-	+	+	-		膀胱膨胀	[14]
4	19	c.598A>G, p.K161E(新发)	+	+	-	-			[15]
5	20	c.1027C>T, p.R304W	-	+	-	-			[16]
6	18	c.1051G>A, p.D351N	-	-	+	-		巨输尿管	[17]
7	14	c.1051G>A, p.D351N	-	-	-	-		膀胱膨胀	[17]
8	20~30	c.740A>T, p.H247L	-	+	+	-		巨输尿管	[3]
9	19	c.955C>T, p.R280C(母源)	+	+	-	-			[18]
10	-	c.1027C>T, p.R304W(新发)	-	+	-	-			[19]
11	-	c.1027C>T, p.R304W(新发)	-	+	-	-			[19]
12	25	c.952C>T, p.R318T(新发)	-	+	-	+			[20]
13	22	c.740A>G, p.H247R(新发)	-	-	-	+			[21]
14	22	c.1027C>T, p.R304W(新发)	-	+	+	+			[22]
本研究	24~27	c.952C>A,p.R318S(新发)	+	+	-	+	+		

3 讨 论

一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传疾病，表现为缺指/趾畸形、外胚层发育不良以及唇腭裂综合征-3(EEC3)。TP63基因的遗传学原因在于其致病性变异^[1-2]。人类染色体3q27区域存在一种肿瘤蛋白P63(TP63)基因，该基因由15个外显子组成。TP63蛋白由以下几个主要结构域组成：N末端反式激活结构域、中心DNA结合结构域(DNA-binding domain, DBD)、寡聚化结构域、不育α基序结构域以及C末端反式激活抑制域。这些结构域在蛋白质的功能和调控中发挥着重要作用。研究发现，若干N末端各异的同工异构体呈现出独特的生物学属性^[6]。TP63在调控上皮、肢体和颅面部发育方面发挥着关键作用^[7]。研究发现，p63-/-小鼠模型中FGF8表达水平较低，从而引发手/足裂畸形现象。TP63基因致病性改变和6种不同的TP63基因有关的病症有关，如睑缘粘连-外胚层缺失-唇腭裂综合征(ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defect-cleft lip/palate syndrome, AEC)，肢端-表皮-指-泪腺-牙综合征(acro-dermo-ungual-lacrimal-tooth, ADULT)；先天缺指/趾-外胚层发育不全-唇腭裂症(ectrodactyly, ectodermal dysplasia, cleft lip/palate syndrome3, EEC3)，四-乳房症候群(limb-mammarysyndrome,LMS)，手/足裂畸形iv型(split-hand/footmalformationtype iv,SHFM4)，唇/腭裂的孤立性病例(isolated cases of cleft lip/cleft palate)等^[8-10]。鉴于6种疾病临床表现存在交集，对TP63基因致病性变异所引发的临床表型进行详尽评估，对于构建基因型与表型之间的关联具有重大意义。在一项研究中，已报道了TP63 c.952C>A，p.Arg318Ser变异，该变异导致了一位9岁男孩表现出外胚层

发育不良的临床特征。这些特征包括轻度皮肤干燥、缺牙、尖牙缺失、毛发稀疏以及指甲营养不良。除此之外，还出现了手指/脚趾异常、唇腭裂以及轻微膀胱输尿管反流的症状。关于肾脏异常的阐述以及产前症状的描述均为空缺，因此基因型与表型的构建尚不完善^[11]。本研究发现，胎儿的腭裂和手足畸形都是由外胚层引起的异常发育所致。然而，诸如毛发稀疏、牙齿发育异常、指甲营养不良、乳头发育不全、泪道阻塞以及汗腺发育不良等外胚层发育不良的其他常见临床表现，在产前案例中难以进行观察。胎儿的肾脏明显呈现为双侧多囊状，同时伴有羊水过少的临床表现。对TP63相关六种疾病的临床表型进行深入研究，发现仅EEC3综合征表现出泌尿生殖系统异常，包括肾脏缺失、肾盂积水、肾发育不良、巨输尿管症、膀胱输尿管反流、尿道狭窄、小阴茎以及隐睾等现象。因此，本研究揭示的TP63基因变异c.952C>A，导致p.Arg318Ser突变，引发EEC3综合征。我们建立了基因型与表型之间的关联，并首次详细阐述了该变异位点在产前阶段的临床表现。迄今为止，只有14例产前胎儿被报道患有EEC3综合征^[3, 12-22]。迄今为止，中国报道的第二例胎儿在产前EEC3案例中，本文所描述的胎儿为其中之一。为了深入探讨EEC3的产前临床特征，我们对其产前临床表现进行了全面分析，详见表1。我们观察到唇腭裂是产前超声中最常见的表型，占到了66.7%的比例(10/15)。在产前阶段，缺指/趾畸形的发生率高达26.7%(4/15)，多囊肾发育不良的比例为26.7%(4/15)，肾积水的出现率为33.3%(5/15)，而羊水过少的情况则占13.3%(2/15)^[3, 12-22]。在一般情况下，当产前超声检查发现胎儿出现多囊肾和羊水过少的症状时，临床遗传学专家往往会怀疑这些症状是由PKHD1^[23]、

PBX1^[24]、NPHP3^[25]等基因的致病性变异所引起的。根据本研究,我们推断在产前超声检查中,若出现特定表征,应将TP63基因致病变异纳入考虑范畴。我们的研究为EEC3综合征的产前临床特征提供了更加丰富的分析。

综上所述,通过全外显子测序分析发现的临床1例产前表型为腭裂,缺指/趾异常,双侧多囊肾,羊水过少的胎儿TP63基因致病性突变,确诊为EEC3,明确了基因型和表型之间的关系,完善了EEC3的产前诊断表现,这一研究成果为产前诊断和家族遗传咨询的未来发展提供了坚实理论支撑。

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