

西安地区 582 例 16 岁青少年血液易栓症基因筛查结果分析

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摘要: 目的 分析相关易栓基因抗磷脂抗体 (antiphospholipid antibody, APOH)、血栓调节蛋白 (thrombo-regulatory protein, THBD)、PC 抗凝蛋白 (PC anticoagulant protein, PROC) 等在青少年群体中的突变率, 为易栓基因筛查用于青少年血栓性疾病预防诊治提供相应的理论依据。方法 选取 2019 年 5~12 月接受体检的 16 岁青少年 582 例作为研究对象, 采用聚合酶链反应-限制性片段长度多态性 (PCR-RFLP) 基因分型检测技术及基因测序技术, 对 PROC c.574_576del, THBD c.-151G>T, APOHc.461G>A 等基因位点进行检测, 并对突变率进行统计分析。结果 582 例样本中经 PCR-RFLP 基因分型检测发现, PROC c.574_576del 突变率约为 0.69% (4/582), 低于中国人群的整体突变率 2.4%; THBD c.-151G>T 突变率为 2.92% (17/582), 高于中国人群的整体突变率 0.97%; APOHc.461G>A 突变率约为 12.71% (74/582), 高于中国人群的整体突变率 10.27%。测序分析发现, APOHc.461G>A 突变与 APOHc.422T>C, APOHc.1004G>C 突变连锁出现。结论 青少年群体中易栓症基因突变率与整体人群易栓症基因突变率有明显差异, APOHc.461G>A, THBD c.-151G>T 突变率明显高于中国人群的整体突变率, 因此, 对青少年血栓性疾病诊疗时应及时进行易栓症基因检测。

关键词: 青少年; 易栓症基因; 血栓性疾病; 分子遗传学; 西安地区

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Analysis of Thrombophilia Gene Screening Results in Blood Samples of 582 16-year-old Adolescents in Xi'an Area

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the mutation rates of thrombolytic genes antiphospholipid antibody (APOH), thrombo-regulatory protein (THBD) and PC anticoagulant protein (PROC), providing a theoretical basis for the prevention and treatment of thrombolytic diseases in adolescents. **Methods** A total of 582 cases 16-year-old adolescents who underwent routine physical examination from May to December 2019 were selected as the study objects. The gene loci such as PROC c.574_576del, THBD c.-151G>T and APOHc.461G>A were detected by PCR-RFLP genotyping detection and gene sequencing technology, and statistical analysis was performed on mutation rates. **Results** PCR-RFLP genotyping detecting of 582 samples showed that the mutation rate of PROC c.574_576del was about 0.69%(4/582), which was lower than the overall mutation rate in the Chinese population (2.4%), while the mutation rates of THBD c.-151G>T and APOHc.461G>A were about 2.92%(17/582) and 12.71%(74/582), which were higher than the overall mutation rates in Chinese population (0.97%, 10.27%). Sequencing analysis showed that APOHc.461G>A mutation was linked with APOHc.422T>C and APOHc.1004G>C mutation. **Conclusion** The mutation rate of thrombolytic gene in adolescents is different from that of the whole population. The mutation rates of APOHc.461G>A and THBD c.-151G>T are higher than those of the whole Chinese population, indicating that timely detection should be used in the diagnosis and treatment of thrombolytic diseases in adolescents.

Keyword: adolescent; thrombophilia genes; thrombotic diseases; molecular genetics; Xi'an area

近年来, 由于环境污染、饮食结构的改变等, 使得青少年成为血栓性疾病的遗传易感人群。而易栓症 (thrombophilia) 基因筛查已经在抗栓药物筛选、制定抗栓溶栓个体治疗方案等方面展现了临床使用

价值。但是对于青少年特殊群体, 易栓症基因存在率是否与整体人群存在比例相同, 尚无具体数据, 因此也无法准确地通过易栓症基因筛查针对青少年血栓性疾病进行预防性诊疗。本研究由此出发, 选

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择16岁青少年外周血作为研究群体,通过分子生物学技术,分析易栓基因在青少年群体中的突变率,为易栓症基因筛查用于青少年血栓性疾病预防诊治提供相应的理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 2019年5~12月接受体检的16周岁青少年,筛选常规体检合格且没有明显血栓性症状的582例作为研究对象,符合空军军医大学第一附属医院医学伦理委员会临床实验相关要求。

1.2 仪器与试剂 血液基因组DNA提取试剂盒[天根生化科技(北京)有限公司,DP349],Mbo II限制性内切酶(R0148S),Mwo I限制性内切酶(R0573S),Dra III-HF限制性内切酶(R3510S)

表1 PCR引物序列^[1]

基因	上游引物	下游引物
PROC c.574_576del	5'-GGAGTGGTCTAAGTATCATTGGTTC-3'	5'-TTGGTCTTCTTGGTATTCTGTGTC-3'
THBD c.-151G>T	5'-GCACCTCCTTCCTTTTCCCGA-3'	5'-CAGAGGGGCACAGGACGC-3'
APOHe.461G>A	5'-GCACCTCCTTCCTTTTCCCGA-3'	5'-CAGAGGGGCACAGGACGC-3'

1.3.2.2 结果判断:①PROC基因分型:野生型个体PCR扩增产物为223bp,经Mbo II消化后产生175bp和48bp两条带;纯合突变型个体PCR扩增产物220bp,不能Mbo II消化切开,电泳后表现为单一条带;杂合子个体PCR扩增产物经Mbo II消化产生220,175和48bp三条带。②THBD基因分型:PCR扩增产物为178bp,野生型个体经Mwo I消化后产生100,66和12bp三条带,通常12bp条带分子量小电泳不可见;纯合突变型个体PCR扩增产物含1个酶切位点,消化、电泳后为166bp,12bp双带;杂合子PCR扩增产物经限制酶消化产生166,100,66和12bp四条带。③APOH基因分型:PCR扩增产物为532bp,野生型个体经Dra III消化后产生326bp,206bp双条带;纯合突变型PCR扩增产物不含该酶切位点,消化、电泳后表现为532bp单一条带;杂合突变型PCR扩增产物经限制酶消化产生532,326和206bp三条带。

1.3.3 样本测序及序列比对分析:PCR-RFLP基因分型检测为突变型的样本送至生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行测序分析,测序结果在美国国家生物技术信息中心(NCBI)数据库(<https://blast.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Blast.cgi>)中进行核酸BLAST比对。

(美国NEB);Premix Taq™(日本Takara,RR902Q);PCR仪、凝胶成像仪(美国Bio-Rad公司)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 基因组DNA的提取:采集空腹静脉血2ml,使用血液基因组DNA提取试剂盒,按照操作步骤提取基因组DNA,-80℃保存备用。

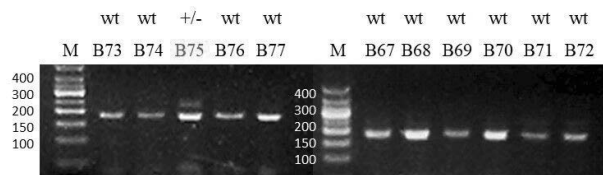
1.3.2 易栓症基因分型检测

1.3.2.1 采用PCR-RFLP基因分型检测易栓基因:具体操作严格按照试剂说明进行,引物序列见表1。反应条件:95℃预变性3~5min,95℃变性30s,60℃退火30s,72℃延伸30s,72℃总延伸10min,30个循环。扩增产物经限制性酶切37℃酶切反应2h后,核酸电泳检测。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析,计数资料用例数(百分率)[n(%)]表示。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

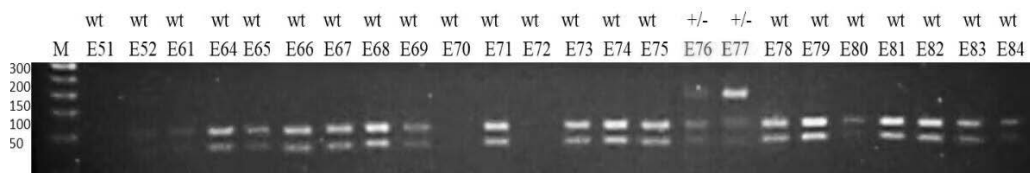
2.1 易栓症基因PROC c.574_576del PCR-RFLP基因分型检测结果 见图1。共检测582例样本,其中PROC c.574_576del野生型为578例,占样本总数的99.31%;突变型4例,均为杂合突变型,突变率为0.69%。



M: DNA分子量标准 Marker; wt: 野生型; +/-: 杂合型。

图1 PROC c.574_576del PCR扩增凝胶电泳结果(部分)。

2.2 易栓症基因THBD c.-151G>T PCR-RFLP基因分型检测 见图2。582例样本中THBDC-15G>T野生型565例,占样本总数的97.08%;突变型17例,突变率为2.92%,其中杂合突变型为15例,占总检测样本数的2.58%;纯合突变型为2例,占总检测样本数的0.34%。

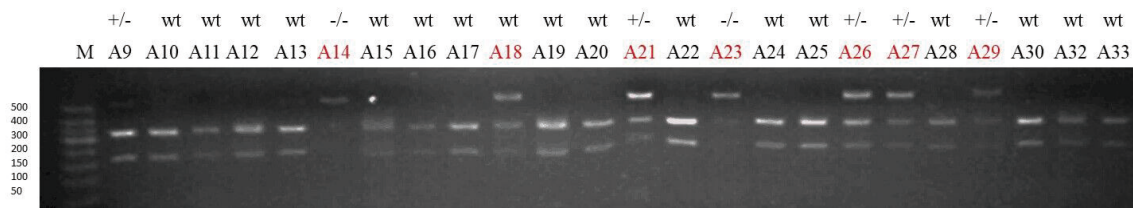


M: DNA分子量标准 Marker; wt: 野生型; +/-: 杂合型。

图2 THBD c.-151G>T PCR扩增凝胶电泳结果(部分)

2.3 易栓症基因 APOHc.461G>A PCR-RFLP 基因分型检测 见图3。582例样本中 Apohc,461G > A 野生型为 508例, 占样本总数的 87.29%; 突变型

74例, 突变率为 12.72%, 其中杂合突变型为 69例, 占总检测样本数的 11.86%; 纯合突变型为 5例, 占总检测样本数的 0.86%。



M: DNA 分子量标准 Marker; wt: 野生型; +/-: 杂合型; -/-: 纯合型。

图3 APOH c.461G>A PCR 扩增凝胶电泳结果 (部分)

2.4 APOHc.461G>A 杂合突变型样本测序分析 见图4。由于 PROC c.574_576del 和 THBD c.-151G>T 突变率较低, 本研究仅针对 APOH c.461G>A 突

变株进行测序分析, 结果发现 APOHc.461G>A 与 APOHc.422T>C, APOHc.1004G>C 突变类型连锁出现。

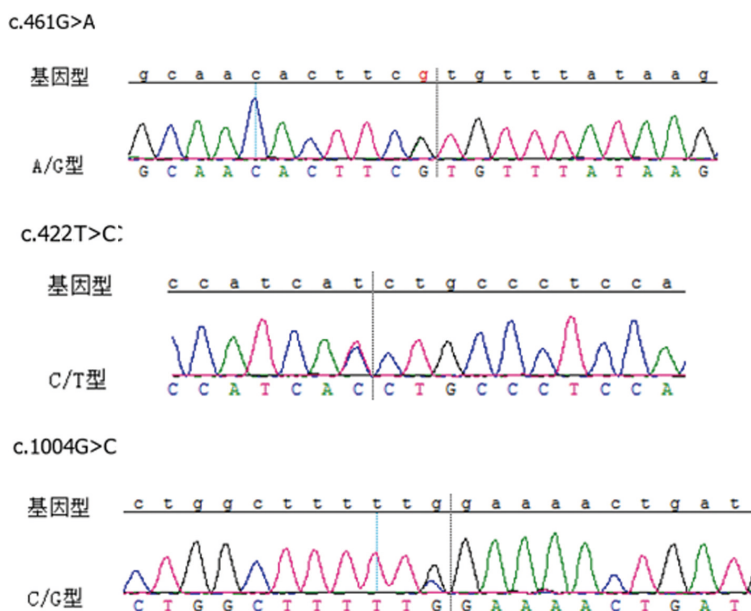


图4 APOHc.461G>A 的测序结果

3 讨论

血栓性疾病是指循环血液在血管内形成异常的血凝块造成的疾病, 主要包括动脉血栓、静脉血栓和微循环血栓。各类血栓性疾病均由不同程度的遗传因素决定, 即遗传性易栓症。近年来, 随着生活方式等多种因素的影响或改变, 血栓性疾病的发病率逐年升高, 危害广泛而严重, 且发病呈年轻化趋势。但是目前对于青少年群体易栓症突变基因类型与比例的数据尚不明确。本研究通过对 582 例 16 周岁青少年易栓症基因进行筛查, 并与普通人群中突变基因检出率进行对比, 分析易栓基因在青少年群体中的突变率, 为易栓基因筛查用于青少年血栓性疾病预防诊治提供相关而必要的理论依据。

易栓症是指由于遗传性或者获得性因素所致的容易引起血栓形成和血栓栓塞的病理或亚病理状态^[2]。易栓症是由于抗磷脂综合征 (APS)、抗凝

蛋白、抗凝血酶蛋白 C、蛋白质因子 V 的功能突变所引起^[3]。基因突变是引起上述蛋白功能改变、导致易栓症发生的主要因素^[4-5]。已有文献报道, 抗磷脂抗体 (APOH)^[6-7]、血栓调节蛋白 (THBD)、PC 抗凝蛋白 (PROC) 等相关基因突变型^[8-9], 是导致中国人群易栓症的常见危险因素^[10-11]。研究显示 PROC c.565C>T 突变在我国普通人群中的比例约为 2.4%, 在静脉血栓人群中存在比例为 6.52%, 该杂合子患静脉血栓形成的风险是正常基因型个体的 6.44 倍^[12]; THBD c.151G>T 突变在我国普通人群存在的比例约为 0.97%, 杂合子患静脉血栓形成的风险是正常基因型个体的 2.84 倍^[10-13]; APOH c.461G>A, g.5028C>A, c.422T>C, c.1004G>C 的四种基因多态性构成的三种单倍型、杂合以及纯合单倍型在我国普通人群存在的比例约为 10.27%, 杂合子单倍型患静脉血栓形成的风险是正常单倍型

个体的1.29倍, 纯合突变单倍型患静脉血栓形成的风险是正常单倍型个体的6.04倍。

本研究结果显示, 16岁青少年群体中, PROC c.574_576del 突变率为0.69%, 低于文献报道的突变率; THBD c.-151G>T 突变率为2.92%, APOH c.461G>A 突变率为12.72%, 均明显高于文献报道的突变率。该结果提示, 青少年群体中易栓症基因存在比例与整体人群中易栓症基因存在比例具有明显差异。

与成年人血栓性疾病相比, 青少年发病具有隐匿性、突发性等特点, 因此常被家庭与临床忽视, 导致病情延误, 错过最佳治疗时机, 影响预后, 给家庭和社会造成无法挽回的严重损失^[14]。而携带易栓症突变基因的青少年个体在一种或者多种获得性因素的诱导下更容易导致血栓形成。一项针对儿童和青少年静脉血栓形成的危险因素回顾性研究显示, 64%的青少年血栓患者存在与血栓形成有关遗传因素^[15]。而且年龄的增长会使血栓形成事件的风险呈指数增长^[16]。因此通过易栓症基因筛查加强对青少年血栓性疾病的预防性诊疗十分重要。

本研究尚有一定局限性: 血栓形成的发病机制复杂, 影响的因素也很多, 其中遗传因素在疾病发病机制中的关键作用^[17]和相关基因的多态性研究是易栓症以及血栓性疾病防治研究的热点。本研究所纳入样本来自于参加招飞体检的16岁青少年群体, 选择的样本数量有限、非随机, 具有一定特殊性, 因此对于年龄层段、性别等因素方面缺乏比较。对此我们将在未来研究进一步扩大研究对象范围, 深入研究青少年特殊群体的易栓症基因表型特征以及血栓性疾病防治技术。

综上所述, THBD, APOH基因的多态性在青少年群体检出率较高。因此, 本项目将对存在APOH, THBD基因突变的个例进行跟踪随访, 分析该基因突变是否适用于低龄化群体早期预测血栓发生风险的评估与预测。

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