

15号染色体三体、嵌合体及单亲二体的产前遗传学诊断及临床特征

陶逸伦^{1#} 张敏聪^{2#} 郭莉^{3#*}

(1. 山西省长治市妇幼保健院 医学遗传科, 山西 长治 046000; 2. 广州医科大学附属第三医院 妇研所实验部, 广东 广州 510150; 3. 广东省妇幼保健院 医学遗传中心, 广东 广州 511442)

【摘要】 15号染色体为近端着丝粒染色体。15号染色体三体(trisomy 15, T15), 简称15-三体, 常由于生殖细胞减数分裂或细胞分裂后期染色体不分离引起。15-三体常导致胚胎停育或胎儿多发畸形而流产; 15-三体嵌合体可在活产儿中存在, 由于嵌合比例不一, 产前和产后的临床表现存在很大差异。15号染色体的单亲二体还可导致表观遗传疾病, 产前诊断对该类疾病的早期诊断、早期预防和治疗有重要临床意义。本综述汇总以往报道文献, 对15-三体的产生机制、发生率、嵌合体、单亲二体(uniparental disomy, UPD)等临床表型、治疗、预后和再发风险等进行总结, 以期对15号染色体产前遗传诊断及咨询提供帮助。

【关键词】 15号染色体; 三体; 嵌合; 单亲二体

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15号染色体为近端着丝粒染色体, 全长共102 531 392个碱基, 包含1953个基因, 其中与疾病相关的OMIM基因有143个(<http://www.genetech.com>)。按照发生机制进行分类, 可将与15号染色体相关的疾病分为染色体病和基因组病两大类, 前者包括15-三体综合征(纯合型和嵌合型), 后者包括Prader-Willi综合征(Prader-Willi syndrome, PWS; OMIM # 176270)、Angelman综合征(Angelman syndrome, AS; OMIM # 105830)等。本文将从发生机制、临床表现、预后、治疗、再发风险等方面对上述疾病进行综述。

1 15号染色体三体和嵌合三体

1.1 产生机制及发生频率 15-三体是引起早期自然流产常见原因之一, 占有三体自然流产的7.6%, 占妊娠早期所有自然流产的1.68%^[1]。15-

三体的活产儿极其少见, 迄今为止罕有报道^[2]。15-三体嵌合体活产儿罕见, 在过去的30年文献报道有10余例^[2-13]。

目前认为15-三体因卵子第一次减数分裂染色体不分离导致, 而15-三体嵌合体(mosaicism)可能是减数分裂不分离导致的三体自救和有丝分裂不分离。因此, 嵌合体的细胞组成可能存在3种情况: ①15-三体与15号染色体单亲二体[uniparental disomy chromosome 15, UPD(15)]的嵌合; ②15-三体与正常15-二体细胞(biparental disomy, BPD)的嵌合; ③包括15-三体分别与正常15-二体、UPD(15)细胞或三者均有的嵌合体。有研究提示高龄妊娠和体外受精(in vitro fertilization, IVF)增加胎儿15-三体的风险^[14-16]。

1.2 临床特征 15-三体可引起严重的多发异常^[2], 是致死性的染色体疾病。临床表现包括严重的颅面部异常、多发器官畸形、胎儿生长受限(fetal growth restriction, FGR)、非免疫性水肿等^[2, 3, 12, 13]。在产前胎儿发育早期, 即可出现严重的

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并列第一作者

* 通信作者: 郭莉, E-mail: guoli3861@163.com

畸形。Philipp等^[17]对59例15-三体胎儿应用胎儿镜观察,发现有86.4%(51/59)存在多发畸形,其中小头畸形74.6%(44/59),四肢发育延迟66.1%(39/59),面部异常45.8%(27/59),脐带缩短45.8%(27/59)。其中上肢发育缺失或严重延迟22.0%(13/59)。Coldwell等^[2]报道1例15-三体活产儿表现包括小睑裂、鼻梁宽扁、小嘴、下颌畸形、前后囟门增大、耳朵小而卷曲、低耳位、颈蹼、发际线低;胸廓畸形、胸骨短、并指和并趾;双侧髋关节脱位、左腕关节脱位;肌张力低下、心脏增大、室间隔缺损、主动脉缩窄,出生后4天因心力衰竭夭折。

由于遗传背景和临床表现的广泛异质性,15-三体嵌合体的临床表型难以明确。15-三体嵌合体胎儿因早期胚胎停育,或因FGR、超声结构异常或产前筛查异常,行介入性产前诊断发现15-三体嵌合体而被终止妊娠。尽管可供研究的案例有限,但一些相似的特征在案例中被描述。McPadden等^[13]对已报道的12例15-三体及嵌合体病例(均为活产儿)进行总结,发现大多存在FGR或发育迟缓(11/12),轻度面部畸形(9/10)和先天性心脏病(7/12)。面部畸形主要包括宽鼻梁、朝天鼻、小嘴巴、腭裂、耳廓畸形、下斜视睑裂等。先天性心脏病包括室间隔缺损、房间隔缺损、动脉导管未闭、卵圆孔未闭、瓣膜异常、心室发育不良等。在McPadden等的病例中,还报道了轮状色素沉着和肾脏发育不良的新症状。正是这种多系统功能障碍常常导致新生儿期内或出生后不久死亡而少有超过1岁^[10,11]。

在对胎儿的羊水、绒毛、脐血、皮肤等多种组织检测研究发现,不同组织中15-三体嵌合比例不同^[5,16,18,19]。在已报道的12例活产儿中有5例外周血淋巴细胞核型检测结果正常,但皮肤等组织的成纤维细胞核型是15-三体嵌合体。此外,Milunsky等^[8]报道1特殊案例,外周血淋巴细胞核型为正常,但其两条15号染色体是UPD(15)单亲异二体(heterodisomy),而皮肤成纤维细胞是80%的15-三体嵌合体。所以不同组织器官中的三体嵌合比例存在很大差异,这大大增加了研究三体细胞的频率与表型的严重程度之间相关性的难度。因此,在面对疑似嵌合体的病例应考虑检测多个组织。

Olander等^[9]发现1例15-三体嵌合体,其二倍体部分的“正常核型”实为母源性单亲同二体(iosdisomy),该例具有先天性心脏缺陷等与15-三体嵌合体一致的症状,此外还有典型的PWS表现,包括长脸、短眼睑裂隙、小嘴和突出的下巴^[20,21],因而该例被认为是由15-三体嵌合体和15号染色体母源性单亲二体[maternal uniparental disomy chromosome 15, UPD(15)mat]导致PWS的混合体。胎儿中残留15-三体嵌合体的表型可能是最严重的,发育不良常伴有先天性心脏病。然而,不能排除这些症状是由母源性15同二体上致病的隐性等位基因纯合子表达所致。由于UPD主要是因三体自救产生,因此一些UPD(15)mat引起的PWS患者可能存在隐匿性的15-三体嵌合体;反之,当发现15-三体嵌合体时也要注意对UPD的检测。

在足月妊娠中还存在一种罕见情况,具有3:1分离高风险的平衡易位可导致三体妊娠,并可导致15-三体嵌合体和或UPD,这也是三体自救的结果。而家族性易位携带者中异常的染色体嵌合三体可能是导致智力低下和先天畸形的原因^[22]。1例由家族性t(1;15)相互易位引起的隐匿性15-三体嵌合体的报道中,1名4岁的智力低下儿童,其外周血中15-三体仅占4/100^[11]。因此在遇到家族性平衡易位携带者进行产前诊断时,不能忽略隐匿性三体嵌合体的可能。

1.3 治疗和预后 目前对存活15-三体和嵌合三体的干预主要为对症治疗,尚无根治办法,具体症状需多学科联合治疗。15-三体预后不良多夭折,嵌合三体的预后尚缺乏大样本量研究。

1.4 实验室检查 常用检测手段包括染色体G显带核型分析、荧光原位杂交技术(fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)、染色体微阵列芯片(chromosomal microarray analysis, CMA)、基因组拷贝数变异测序(copy number variation sequencing, CNV-seq)等。对于15-三体容易通过常规检测技术检出,但对可疑嵌合病例建议联合应用上述多种技术。此外,间期FISH检测更能反映真实的嵌合水平。

在产前诊断中检测样本包括羊水、脐带血和绒毛膜滋养层细胞;流产胎儿可选取不同胚层多个组

织的样本;在可疑患者选取外周血淋巴细胞,但在隐匿性/低比例嵌合的病例应考虑皮肤等组织的成纤维细胞。

1.5 鉴别诊断 15-三体产前宫内表现如小头畸形、面部异常、四肢发育延迟等,并非15-三体所特有,类似的发育异常也可见于其他染色体异常。因此,需要通过染色体检查排除其他疾病。

1.6 再发风险评估及遗传咨询意见 多见于偶发,如果夫妻双方染色体正常,再发风险低,甚至可忽略^[15]。如果夫妻双方之一为15号同源染色体罗氏易位,三体再发风险明显增加,可通过产前诊断或辅助生殖技术助孕。

2 15号染色体单亲二体

2.1 发生机制与发生频率 单亲二体指个体的一对同源染色体的全部或部分区域均来自于同一亲本,而不是分别来自父母双方。UPD(15) mat与15号染色体父源性单亲二体[paternal uniparental disomy chromosome 15, UPD(15) pat]的发生机制存在差异:UPD(15) mat主要为三体自救所致,且分离主要发生于减数分裂I期,孕妇高龄使UPD产生的风险增加^[21-23];UPD(15) pat却大多为单亲同二体(isodisomy, isoUPD),且大多为有丝分裂错误纠正所致,仅少部分因减数分裂II期不分离所致^[24-26]。另外,涉及15号染色体的罗氏易位也是产生UPD(15)的重要原因^[27,28],近端着丝粒染色体衍生出的UPD有大约10%源自罗氏易位^[29]。总体而言,UPD(15) mat和UPD(15) pat的发生率分别约为1/80 000和1/100 000^[30]。

2.2 15号染色体上的印记基因 15号染色体上存在明确的印记区域,主要位于15q11-q13区域约5~7Mb大小的片段上。目前Geneimprint网站(<http://www.geneimprint.com/site/genes-by-species>)在15号染色体上共收录了25个印记基因,其中18个为明确的印记基因(imprinted),4个基因的印记效应尚不明确(unknown),3个基因在印记功能上存在争议(conflicting data)。在已明确的18个印记基因中,15个为父源性表达,分别为MAGEL2、MKRN3、SNORD109A、SNORD108、SNORD107、

SNORD109B、SNRPN、SNORD116-1、SNORD115-48、SNORD115-1、PWCR1、NDN、SNURF、SNORD64和IRAIN;2个为母源性表达,分别是UBE3A和ATP10A;另有1个基因NPAP1尚不清楚其表达机制。

2.3 临床特征 UPD(15)主要因15q11-q13区域上印记基因的缺陷而致病,其中,UPD(15) pat与Angelman综合征(Angelman syndrome, AS; OMIM #105830)相关,UPD(15) mat与Prader-Willi综合征(Prader-Willi syndrome, PWS; OMIM #176270)有关。

2.3.1 Angelman综合征 AS于1965年首次发现^[31],又被称作天使综合征、快乐木偶综合征。AS被认为与15q11.2-q13区域母源性表达的UBE3A印记基因相关^[32]。本文通过汇总642例AS患者(附表2),发现其中约10%(64/642)为UPD(15) pat。

AS通常表现为严重的发育迟缓或智力障碍、明显的语言能力受损、共济失调步态和(或)肢体震颤,伴有频繁大声笑、微笑和易兴奋等异常快乐表现的独特行为^[33]。胎儿期和出生时通常没有异常,直到6~12个月才出现发育迟缓,最终发展为重度发育迟缓。80%以上患者在儿童期表现出小头畸形、癫痫发作以及特征性脑电图^[34]。脑电图通常表现为广泛的高波幅慢/棘慢波(1.5~3 Hz)。即使癫痫得到良好控制,脑电图异常也可能持续存在^[35,36]。脑部磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)可显示轻度萎缩和轻度髓鞘形成,但无结构性病变^[37]。患者易合并有精神性异常,如多动、自闭,但社会交往情况通常良好,也很少出现刻板行为^[38]。AS患者普遍存在睡眠障碍,主要表现为频繁夜惊、夜醒^[39,40],部分患者存在入睡或维持困难、醒睡周期不规则、夜间行为紊乱(如阵发性笑声、癫痫发作)等^[41]。本文总结了74例UPD(15) pat患者的临床表现,见表1。

2.3.2 Prader-Willi综合征 PWS由Prader等^[42]于1956年首次报道,又称肌张力低下-智能障碍-性腺发育滞后-肥胖综合征,是最早被证实涉及基因组印记的遗传性疾病,UPD(15) mat可导致父源表达基因(MKRN3、MAGEL2、NDN、SNURF、SNRPN和一些snoRNA基因)缺陷以及母源表达基因

表1 AS的临床表现

临床表现	发生率(%)
严重发育迟缓/智力障碍	100(42/42)
语言障碍,不能或仅能说少量词语	100(29/29)
阵发性笑,快乐面容,性格开朗,明显兴奋动作	94.1(32/34)
活动或平衡障碍,通常步态不稳/四肢震颤/共济失调	86.7(26/30)
脑电图异常,具有特征性高波幅棘慢波	81.0(17/21)
癫痫发作,脑部MRI显示轻度萎缩和轻度髓鞘形成	57.1(20/35)
睡眠紊乱	69.2(18/26)
急躁,易激怒,攻击行为	7/7*
多动,注意力缺陷	6/6*
喜吐舌	4/4*
AS样特殊面容	8/8*(无详细表型)
大嘴,牙齿间隙宽	100(12/12)
小头畸形,短头畸形	65(13/20)
下颌突出	50(5/10)
枕部扁平	1/1*
上唇薄	1/1*
宽颈	1/1*
频繁流涎	9/9*
斜视、近视	7/7*
婴儿期喂养困难	4/7*
肌张力低下	6/9*
下肢活动过度,腱反射亢进	4/5*
举上肢时屈肘,尤其行走时	2/2*
肥胖	3/9*
婴儿期、幼儿期呕吐	1/1*
色素沉着	1/2*
色素减退	2/2*
矮小	1/4*
发育倒退	1/2*

注:*数据量较少,未统计百分比

(*UBE3A*、*ATP10C*)的过表达^[43-45]。本文通过汇总2670例PWS患者(见文后附表1),发现UPD(15)mat约占30.4%(811/2670)^[46,47]。

PWS的典型症状为在婴儿早期严重的肌张力低下和喂养困难,而在婴儿晚期或者幼童时期可能会发生进食过量和病态肥胖症。患者运动和语言发育较为迟缓,所有患者都伴有一定程度的认知障碍。大多数患者存在行为异常,如脾气暴躁、执拗、操纵行为以及强迫行为等。性腺发育不良在男女患者中均有发现,男性主要表现为小阴茎、小睾丸、隐睾、阴囊发育不全;女性表现为小阴唇或阴蒂、阴唇严重发育不全,但通常会被忽略。若不采用生长激素治疗,患者普遍矮小。其他常见临床表现还包括特殊面容、斜视和脊柱侧凸等^[42,47]。UPD(15)mat没有特异性的产前影像学特征,目前仅发现9例产前案

例^[22,48-54],仅发现孕晚期或出生前可能出现胎动减少,或在分娩时胎位异常^[55]。本文参照Holm等^[56]于1993年提出、2012年Cassidy等^[57]修正后的国际通用PWS诊断标准,总结了291例UPD(15)mat患者的临床表现,见表2。年龄<3岁总评分5分以上,主要诊断标准达4分即可诊断;年龄>3岁总评分8分以上,主要诊断标准达5分即可诊断。

2.3.3 隐性遗传基因暴露 少数UPD(15)患者因纯合区域隐性遗传基因突变导致疾病^[73],目前已有因*RECQL3*、*STRC*、*MKRN3*等基因的纯化突变而导致Bloom综合征^[68]、常染色体隐性耳聋16型^[74]、中枢性青春期早熟2型^[75]的报道。因此,当患者存在PWS/AS无法解释的临床表现或产前胎儿影像学异常时,建议行进一步的检测,如全外显子测序、全基因组测序等^[76-82]。

2.4 治疗与预后

2.4.1 Angelman综合征 治疗前一般需评估疾病的严重程度,包括婴幼儿哺育情况及发育评估、脑MRI、脑电图、脊柱侧弯情况、异常步态、肌张力水平、眼科检查等,根据病情以对症治疗为主^[34]:

(1) 生长与喂食:新生儿喂养困难可采用特殊奶嘴。胃食管反流有时需行手术矫正。若患者有病理性肥胖倾向,应控制饮食与运动。

(2) 发育与行为表现:对于严重发育迟缓/智力障碍患儿,应给予早期训练与干预计划,提供全面的教育培训;语言治疗应借助非语言沟通方式,适时使用辅助交流工具,如图片卡或交流板;频繁流涎一般采用药物进行改善,只有严重的吐舌及流涎患者才需接受手术治疗;物理治疗可改善行动不便或不能行走的患儿;对于严重共济失调的患儿,需采用特殊的矫正椅或固定器具;不会走路的患者在青春期可能会有脊柱侧凸,可用支架或手术矫正。

(3) 神经系统疾病:癫痫发作无特异性药物,优先选用单一药物治疗。癫痫小发作所用药物(如丙戊酸、氯硝西洋、托吡酯、拉莫三嗪、乙琥胺)比大发作药物(如苯妥英、苯巴比妥)更为常用^[83]。卡马西平虽无禁忌证,但使用率相对较低。少数患者偶有癫痫发作,一般不需要药物治疗。已报道生酮饮食或低糖饮食可改善部分难治性癫痫患者^[84]。

表2 PWS的临床表现

项目	临床表现	发生率[% (例)]	
主要指标 (每条计1分)	新生儿和婴儿期肌张力低下,吸吮力差	100(112/112)	
	新生儿期喂养、存活困难	88.5(77/87)	
	1~6岁间体重过快增加,肥胖、贪食	71.4(40/56)	
	征性面容(3项以上):	17/19(未具体说明)	
	婴儿期头颅长	—	
	窄脸	85.7(24/28)	
	杏仁眼	76.7(23/30)	
	小嘴	—	
	薄上唇	(5/5)*	
	嘴角向下	(3/3)*	
	外生殖器小、青春发育延迟,或发育不良,青春性征发育延迟	85.3(29/34)	
	发育迟缓、智力障碍	97.3(71/73)	
	胎动减少,婴儿期嗜睡、少动	63.6(28/44)	
	特征性行为问题:易怒、情感爆发和强迫性行为等	78.4(29/37)	
次要指标 (每条计0.5分)	睡眠呼吸暂停	35.1(27/77)	
	身材矮小 [#]	(6/9)*	
	色素沉着减退(与家庭成员相比)	(5/8)*	
	与同身高人相比,小手(<正常值第25百分位)和小足(<正常值第10百分位数)	77.6(38/49)	
	手窄、双尺骨边缘缺乏弧度	—	
	内斜视、近视	64(16/25)	
	唾液黏稠,可在嘴角结痂	81.8(18/22)	
	语言清晰度异常	(2/6)*	
	自我皮肤损伤(抠、抓、挠等)	50(23/46)	
	痛阈高	77.8(14/18)	
	呕吐反射减弱	76.9(20/26)	
	体温调节异常	(2/2)*	
	支持性指标 (不计分)	脊柱侧凸或后凸	85(17/20)
		阴毛过早发育	—
骨质疏松		—	
具有特殊拼图才能		—	
神经肌肉体查正常		—	
其他精神异常(妄想错觉、幻觉、双相情感障碍、抑郁症、自闭症) ^[58-62]		49.5(46/93)	
羊水过多 ^[63]		35.3(12/34)	
牙齿异常 ^[64]		(7/11)*	
其他		癫痫发作 ^[65]	(4/4)*
		手震颤,手脚、肘部挛缩,共济失调 ^[66]	(2/2)*
		FGR ^[67,68]	(2/2)*
		溃疡 ^[69,70]	(2/2)*
		小头畸形 ^[71]	(1/1)*
		三角脸 ^[70]	(1/1)*
	畸形足 ^[72]	(1/1)*	

注:* 数据量较少,未统计百分比;# 指南中为“15岁时仍矮小(无家族遗传)”,但大多文献并未提及具体年龄,本文仅统计身材矮小而不及年龄。

(4) 眼科疾病:斜视可能需要手术治疗。

(5) 研究进展:目前,针对于AS的关键基因UBE3A,选择性GABA_A受体激动剂OV101(gaboxadol)^[85]、靶向和抑制UBE3A-AS表达反义寡核苷酸GTX-10等已处于临床试验阶段,可在clinicaltrials网站(<https://clinicaltrials.gov/>)查阅相关研究进展。

2.4.2 Prader-Willi综合征 PWS死亡率较智力残疾组更高,约1.25%~3%^[86,87]。儿童期PWS患

者死亡的最常见原因为呼吸道疾病和其他发热性疾病,而肥胖相关的心血管疾病、胃病或睡眠呼吸暂停是导致成人患者死亡的主要原因^[88-90]。对于PWS患者,建议采用内分泌遗传代谢、康复理疗、心理、营养、新生儿、眼科、骨科、外科等多学科参与的综合管理模式^[91,92],以对症治疗为主:

(1) 生长与喂食:若患儿存在喂养困难,应尽力保证足够的热量摄入,必要时可采用特殊方法喂养,如特殊乳头或强饲喂养。当营养期(通常为18~36

个月)身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)开始增加时,应制定一个营养均衡、低热量饮食和定期运动的计划以预防肥胖及其不良后果,并密切监督以尽量减少患者偷吃食物。一般不建议采取手术治疗,仅当患儿极重度肥胖可能产生致死性危险时,才可谨慎开展探索性手术治疗。

(2) 发育与行为表现:对肌张力低下、发育障碍患儿,应在3岁以前进行早期干预,物理治疗可以提高肌肉力量和促使正常发育^[93]。患者应使用生长激素,治疗可在婴儿期或有诊断结论时开始,最好早于2岁。3~6个月间进行治疗可改善其精神运动发育情况^[94-97]。已有研究表明,生长激素的使用并不会改变患者BMI^[98],脊柱侧凸率也并未提高^[94-99]。对于甲状腺功能减退患者,建议采用左旋甲状腺素进行治疗,建议的剂量为:1岁以下,8 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{d})$;1岁以上,5~6 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg}\cdot\text{d})$,并根据游离甲状腺素和促甲状腺激素(thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)水平调整药物剂量^[100]。患者可发生下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴功能紊乱(中枢性肾上腺皮质功能低下)。因此,所有PWS婴幼儿在发生中重度应激事件时,可考虑氢化可的松替代治疗,剂量为30~70 $\text{mg}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{d})$,分3次服用^[90,100-102]。

(3) 性腺功能减退及青春期管理:隐睾症一般可以自行消退,但通常需要借助激素和手术疗法。对患有隐睾症的婴儿可采用人绒毛膜促性腺激素(human chorionic gonadotrophin, hCG)治疗,以改善阴囊大小及手术效果^[103]。具体治疗方案为:12月龄内患儿每次hCG用量为250 IU,1岁以上患儿每次为500 IU,每周肌注2次,共6周^[104]。患者常需采用性激素治疗以诱导、促进或维持青春发育。但

是,性激素治疗可导致男性患儿产生行为问题,以及女性的中风风险和月经相关问题^[105]。因此,患儿的性激素替代治疗需要与患者监护人充分讨论利弊,确定监护人意见后方可实施。

(4) 其他:智力障碍、语言和言语发育迟缓的患者应尽早干预。对于存在睡眠障碍的患者,根据病因可采用扁桃体切除术、腺样体切除术等进行治疗。斜视患者应进行眼科评估,可能需要接受手术治疗。脊柱侧凸可以用支架或手术矫正。对于唾液分泌减少的患者,可采用一些治疗口干的产品,如特殊牙膏、凝胶剂、漱口水、口香糖等。

(5) 研究进展:目前有一些采用CRISPR/Cas9等基因编辑技术或筛选新药用于PWS的研究^[95,96],可在clinicaltrials网站(<https://clinicaltrials.gov/>)查阅相关研究进展。

2.5 实验室检查 AS和PWS的检测方法见表3和表4。甲基化多重连接探针扩增技术(methylation-specific multiplex ligation-dependent probe amplification, MS-MLPA)检测通常是UPD(15)的首选检测方法,可以同时检测缺失、UPD和印记中心缺陷。也可以使用含SNP探针的CMA技术或二代测序技术(next generation sequencing, NGS)进行检测。对于AS患者,如果甲基化分析结果正常,可进行UBE3A基因序列分析或相关Panel检测。部分患者的UPD15可能为单亲异二体(heterodisomy, heteroUPD),或同时存在isoUPD和heteroUPD,由于CMA、FISH等检测手段无法检出heteroUPD,此时单倍型分析、DNA甲基化分析、MS-MLPA等多种检测技术的联合应用便显得尤为重要^[66,97,100]。

表3 AS的检测方法

检测方法	15q11q13 缺失	UPD	印记中心 缺陷	UBE3A 序列变异	UBE3A 缺失/重复	检出率 (%)
MS-MLPA	√	√	√	—	—	0~80
DNA甲基化分析	√	√	√	—	—	0~80
FISH	√	—	—	—	—	0~68
CMA	√	√	—	—	—	0~68
UBE3A序列分析	—	—	—	√	—	0~11 ^[101-103]
UBE3A基因的缺失/重复分析 ^[104,105]	—	—	—	—	√	罕见
印记中心缺失分析 ^[32]	—	—	√	—	—	0~3

表 4 PWS 的检测方法

检测方法	15q11q13 缺失	UPD	印记中心 缺陷	检出率 (%)
MS-MLPA	√	√	√	>99
DNA 甲基化分析	√	√	√	>99
FISH	√	—	—	65~75
CMA	√	√	—	80~90
多态性分析	—	√	√	20~30
DNA 序列分析 ^[106]	—	—	√	<1

2.6 再发风险评估及遗传咨询意见 通常,UPD (15)的再发风险<1%^[34,47]。但若父母双方存在涉及 15 号染色体的罗氏易位、额外小标记染色体 (supernumerary small marker chromosome, sSMC) 或其他染色体异常,胎儿的再发风险增加。非同源罗氏易位形成 UPD 的风险为 0.6%~0.8%^[107,108],而同源罗氏易位的风险则增加到 14%~66%^[30,107],母源性 der(15;15)在活产儿中存在 UPD 的风险接近 100%^[109]。因此,对于再发风险增加的孕妇可通过上述实验室检查以助产前诊断。

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附表1 PWS病例汇总

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/比例	嵌合/部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
母源	男,41岁,精神病,妄想错觉,幻觉	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	—	[1]
母源	女,46岁,双相情感障碍,妄想错觉,幻觉	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	—	[1]
母源	女,39岁,抑郁症,妄想错觉,幻觉	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	—	[1]
母源	女,38岁,精神病,妄想错觉,幻觉	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	—	[1]
母源	女,34岁,双相情感障碍,妄想错觉,幻觉	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	—	[1]
母源	共16例,严重的新生儿肌张力低下(16/16)、鼻饲管喂养(7/14)、隐睾(8/8)、性腺功能减退(11/11)、手脚小(10/11)、脊柱侧凸(7/10)、牙齿异常(7/11)、口水量多粘稠(15/16)、脾气暴躁(12/16)、饮食过量(12/17)、呕吐反射减弱(6/12)、睡眠障碍(7/13)	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	—	[2]
母源	共8例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	30例 PWS,8例 UPD,18例缺失(60%),4例原因未明	[3]
母源	共18例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	30例 PWS,18例 UPD(60%),8例缺失(27%)	[4]
母源	1例,9岁,PWS	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	2例 PWS,1例 UPD(50%),未明原因1例	[5]
母源	共10例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	20例 PWS,10例 UPD(50%),10例缺失(50%)	[6]
母源	共8例,PWS,脊柱侧凸(8/8)	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	101例 PWS,80例缺失(79%),8例 UPD(7.9%)	[7]
母源	共2例。第1例:t(13;15)mat,婴儿期肌张力减退和发育迟缓,身材矮小,饮食过量,肥胖,手脚小,性腺功能亢进,轻度智力障碍;第2例:核型正常	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	—	[8]
母源	共6例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	甲基化分析、单倍型分析	12例 PWS,4例缺失(33%),6例 UPD(50%)	[9]
母源	共36例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	—	[10]
母源	共4例,全身性肌张力低下、肥胖、行为异常、智力障碍	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	—	[11]
母源	共14例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	Southern blot	167例 PWS,14例 UPD(8%),116例缺失(69.5%)	[12]
母源	共4例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	Southern blot	—	[13]
母源	共1例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	SNP-array ^a	—	[14]
母源	共5例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	52例 PWS,45例缺失(87%),5例 UPD(10%),2例印记中心缺失或有印记缺陷(4%)	[15]
母源	共24例,肌张力减退(24/24)、喂养困难(24/24)、发育迟缓(24/24)、杏仁眼(14/21)、斜视(13/22)、双额叶径窄(19/23)、手脚小(13/19)、学习障碍(11/11)、高热惊厥(1/14)、行为异常(11/12)、饮食过量(6/12)、呕吐反射减弱(13/13)、睡眠障碍(3/13)、痛阈高(12/16)、抠抓皮肤(11/12)	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	75例 PWS,24例 UPD(32%),51例缺失(68%)	[16]
母源	共1例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	DNA甲基化检测	14例 PWS,6例缺失(44%),1例 UPD(8%),7例甲基化异常(50%)	[17]
母源	共32例,PWS	产后	—	—	—	单体型分析	99例 PWS,67例缺失(68%),32例 UPD(32%)	[18]
母源	共4例,PWPS	产后	—	—	—	单体型分析	—	[19]
母源	共3例,新生儿期肌张力低下、喂养困难、脾气暴躁、睡眠紊乱、肥胖、身材矮小、杏仁眼、手脚小、上唇薄等。	产后	—	—	—	MSPCR ^b	—	[20]
母源	共8例,PWS,其中2例罗伯逊易位遗传自母亲,分别为t(13;15)和t(14;15)	产后	—	—	—	—	30例 PWS,18例缺失(60%),8例 UPD(27%),1例 sSMC(3%)	[21]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产例	结局/预后	嵌合/比例	嵌合/部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
母源	共3例,PWS,睡眠紊乱(2/3,严重或中度过度嗜睡)	产后	-	-	-	单体型分析	8例PWS,5例缺失(62.5%),3例UPD(37.5%)	[22]
母源	共152例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	单体型分析、DNA甲基化分析	-	[23]
母源	共16例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	Southern印记、MS-PCR ^b 、单体型分析	77例PWS,缺失46例,16例UPD,2例印记缺陷,13例甲基化异常	[24]
母源	共9例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[25]
母源	共44例,睡眠障碍(3/33)	产后	-	-	-	-	102例PWS,55例缺失(54%),44例UPD(43%),3例印记缺陷(3%)	[26]
母源	1例,女,6岁,肌张力低下,肥胖,杏仁眼、上唇薄、手脚小、言语与语言发育迟缓、痛阈高、行为异常(害羞)	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[27]
母源	1例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[28]
母源	共1例,PWS,精神病	产后	-	-	-	单体型分析	8例PWS,6例缺失(75%),1例UPD(12.5%)	[29]
母源	共6例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	DNA甲基化分析	32例PWS,26例缺失(81%),6例UPD(29)	[30]
母源	共18例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	66例PWS,48例缺失(73%),18例UPD(27%)	[31,32]
母源	共4例,PWS,癫痫发作	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[33]
母源	共6例,PWS,自闭症谱系障碍(2/6)	产后	-	-	-	-	17例PWS,11例缺失(65%),6例UPD(35%)	[34]
母源	共19例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	55例PWS,33例缺失(60%),19例UPD(35%)	[35]
母源	共6例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	单体型分析、MS-PCR ^b 、array-CGH ^d	28例PWS,21例缺失(75%),6例UPD(21.4%),1例印记缺陷(3.6%)	[36]
母源	共44例,双相情感障碍(9/44)、躁郁症(1/44)、抑郁综合征(3/44)、精神病(7/44)	产后	-	-	-	MS-MLPA	97例PWS,53例缺失(55%),44例UPD(45%)	[37]
母源	共1例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	SNP-array ^a	-	[38]
母源	1例,分娩前1周胎动减少,孕41周分娩,2.35千克,Ap-gar评分9。新生儿肌张力减退、喂养困难,脂膜炎	产后	已死亡	-	-	-	-	[39]
母源	共33例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	共84例,40例缺失(47.6%),33例UPD(39.3%),10例甲基化异常(11.9%),1例印记中心缺陷(1.2%)	[40]
母源	共7例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	MS-MLPA	19例PWS,12例缺失(63%),7例UPD(37%)	[41]
母源	共1例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[42]
母源	共19例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[43]
母源	共8例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[44]
母源	共21例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	76例PWS,55例缺失(72%),21例UPD(28%)	[45]
母源	共4例,	产后	-	-	-	-	16例PWS,12例缺失(75%),4例UPD(25%)	[46]
母源	共8例,肌张力低下(8/8)、喂养困难(6/7)、发育迟缓(8/8)、面部异常(8/8)、性腺发育不全(3/7)、隐睾(2/7)、睡眠障碍(4/5)、生长激素治疗(4/8)	产后	1例死亡	-	-	DNA甲基化分析、单体型分析	35例PWS,16例缺失(46%),8例UPD(23%)	[47]
母源	共5例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	13例PWS,8例缺失(62%),5例UPD(38%)	[48]
母源	共54例,PWS	产后	-	-	-	-	106例PWS,60例缺失(56.6%),54例UPD(50.9%),2例印记中心缺陷(1.9%)	[49]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/比例	嵌合/部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
母源	共 21 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	97 例 PWS, 66 例缺失(68%), 21 例 UPD(22%), 2 例印记中心缺陷(2%)	[50]
母源	共 11 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	24 例 PWS, 13 例缺失(54%), 11 例 UPD(46%)	[51]
母源	共 14 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	—	[52]
母源	共 6 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	20 例 PWS, 14 例缺失(70%), 6 例 UPD(30%)	[53]
母源	共 5 例, 新生儿肌张力低下(5/5)、喂养困难(5/5)、饮食过量(2/5)、性腺功能减退(4/5)、发育迟缓(3/5)、体重过度增加(2/5)、面部异常(3/5)、胎动减少(5/5)、口水量多(2/5)、睡眠障碍(3/5)、行为异常(2/5)、身材矮小(2/5)、指甲皮肤(2/5)、色素沉着(2/5)、手脚小(1/5)、眼部异常(1/5)、发音障碍(1/5)、	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析、单体型分析	中国人 25 例 PWS, 25 例缺失(80.6%), 6 例 UPD(19.4%)	[54]
母源	共 2 例。1 例: 新生儿肌张力减退、喂养困难, 5 岁前体重过度增加, 杏仁眼、窄睑、口角下斜, 轻度发育迟缓, 饮食过量; 1 例: 男, 39 岁, 新生儿肌张力低下、喂养困难、双侧隐睾、内斜视、畸形足, 1 岁后体重增长过快, 口角下斜、上唇薄、手脚小、身材矮小, 核型为 t(14;15), 母亲也为易位	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析、单体型分析	—	[55]
母源	共 14 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	—	[56]
母源	1 例, 智商 79 分, 言语智商 78 分, 智能商 85 分, 肌张力低下、喂养困难、隐睾、过度饮食、体重增加过快、肥胖、杏仁眼、前额窄、小手	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析	—	[57]
母源	共 9 例, 平均 IQ 67.2, 侧脑室增宽	产后	—	—	—	—	20 例 PWS, 11 例缺失, 9 例 UPD	[58]
母源	共 27 例, PWS, 生长激素治疗相关	产后	—	—	—	—	79 例 PWS, 48 例缺失, 27 例 UPD	[59]
母源	共 13 例, 平均智商 (42.08 ± 3.90) 分 (39~49 分)。儿童智商 39 分, 青少年智商 42 分	产后	—	—	—	—	45 例 PWS, 32 例缺失, 13 例 UPD	[60]
母源	共 12 例, PWS 儿童脑皮质复杂性低, 与认知障碍和发育迟缓相关	产后	—	—	—	—	24 例 PWS, 12 例缺失, 12 例 UPD	[61]
母源	共 2 例, PWS, 同时存在 iso/heteroUPD(15)。另有 4 例部分 UPD(15), 大小分别为 47Mb, 31Mb, 13Mb 和 16Mb	产后	—	—	—	—	oligo-SNP 芯片	[62]
母源	共 24 例, PWS, 澳大利亚人群, 1/21 157 发生率	产后	—	—	—	—	160 例 PWS, 93 例分子诊断, 缺失 63, 24 例 UPD, 6 例其他	[63]
母源	共 22 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析	138 例 PWS, 74 例缺失, 22 例 UPD, 1 例印记缺陷	[64]
母源	共 2 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	SNP-array ^a	—	[65]
母源	1 例, 女, 3 岁, 足月出生, 运动语言落后、肥胖、毛发黄、巩膜灰蓝色、可见水平眼震、发育商 60~65 分	产后	—	—	—	—	—	[66]
母源	共 2 例, BMI 分别为 180kg/m ² 和 109kg/m ²	产后	—	—	—	—	14 例 PWS, 12 例缺失, 2 例 UPD	[67]
母源	1 例, 严重智力障碍、肌张力低下、面部畸形	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析、单体型分析、array-CGH ^d	26 例 PWS, 25 例缺失, 1 例 UPD	[68]
母源	1 例, 男, 4 岁, 轻微发育迟缓、手震颤、共济失调, 嵌合型 UPD(15), 倾向于非典型的 AS, 但也有 PWS 相关症状	产后	—	—	—	SNP-array ^a , MS-MLPA	—	[69]
父源	共 26 例, BMI 为 (34.6 ± 9.6)kg/m ²	产后	—	—	—	—	72 例 PWS, 46 例缺失, 26 例 UPD	[70]
母源	共 89 例, PWS, 糖代谢水平高	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析	274 例 PWS, 180 例缺失, 89 例 UPD	[71]
母源	共 13 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	28 例 PWS, 15 例缺失, 13 例 UPD	[72]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	嵌合/嵌合部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
母源	共 8 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	10 例 PWS, 2 例缺失, 8 例 UPD	[73]
母源	共 5 例。全部 34 例 PWS 临床表现: 新生儿肌张力低下 (94%)、肥胖 (59%)、身材矮小 (80%)、发育迟缓 (47%)、男性生殖器官异常 (100%)、色素沉着 (21%)、手脚小 (62%)、癫痫发作 (47%)、言语发育迟缓 (97%)、喂养困难 (88%)、行为异常 (74%)、胎动减少 (67%)	产后	—	—	—	FISH、MS-PCR ^b	34 例 PWS, 22 例缺失, 5 例 UPD	[74]
母源	共 1 例, 女, 14 月, 宫内生长受限, 孕 40 周剖宫产, 2000g, 45cm, 吸吮无力, 肌张力低下, 哭声微弱, 全面发育迟缓。14 个月, 5600g, 67.2cm, 头围 40.6cm, 体重下降, 营养不良。小眼畸形, 前额突出, 下斜裂, 招风耳, 细长指(趾), 母源 hetero/isoUPD(15)	产后	—	—	—	SNP-array ^a 、MS-PCR ^b 、单倍型分析	—	[75]
母源	共 55 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	146 例 PWS, 76 例缺失 (52%), 55 例 UPD (37.7%), 15 例印记缺陷 (10.3%)	[76]
母源	共 29 例, 双相情感障碍 8/29 (28%), 焦虑症 12/29 (41%), 重度抑郁症 5/29 (17%), 间歇性暴发性障碍 8/29 (27%), 抠抓皮肤 10/29 (34%), 任何精神病症状 9/29 (31%)	产后	—	—	—	MS-MLPA, SNP-array ^a	70 例 PWS, 36 例缺失 (51%), 29 例 UPD (42%), 5 例印记缺陷 (7%)	[77]
母源	共 2 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	—	[78]
母源	1 例, 母亲 44 岁, 父亲 40 岁, 因胎膜早破剖宫产, 2450g。新生儿肌张力低下, 哭声微弱、困倦、腱反射差、温度调节异常、喂养困难, 吸吮力差、鼻饲管、精神运动延迟非特异性轻度畸形和斜视。新生儿筛查提示 TSH (24 μU/ml); 9 个月时, TSH (40 μU/ml - nv < 4 μU/ml), FT4 (8 pg/ml - n.v. 5-12.5 pg/ml, 体重 8kg, 身高 66cm, 头围 45.5; 3 岁, 体重增加过快, 食欲旺盛, 严重脊柱侧凸, 独特面部特征: 窄脸、小头畸形、杏仁眼、口角下斜	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析, 单倍型分析	—	[79]
母源	共 11 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	—	24 例 PWS, 11 例缺失, 11 例 UPD	[80]
母源	共 8 例, 5 例精神病 (5/8)	产后	—	—	—	—	18 例, 10 例缺失, 8 例 UPD	[81]
母源	共 1 例, 形成机制为单体自救	产后	—	—	—	SNP-array ^a	—	[82]
母源	1 例, 嵌合型 UPD(15)	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化分析, 单倍型分析	—	[83]
母源	1 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	MS-PCR ^b , 单倍型分析	—	[84]
母源	1 例, 孕 6 月宫内生长受限, 出生体重 1900g, 身高 44cm, 头围 32cm, 持续性肌张力低下, 鼻饲管喂养, 不能生长发育, 喉门高, 双侧隐睾, 脸颊和鼻子红斑疹, 易呼吸道感染。Bloom 综合征	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	—	[85]
母源	1 例, PWS	产后	—	—	—	WES ^c	—	[86]
母源	共 34 例, 羊水过多 (12/34)、胎动减少 (18/34)、胎盘异常 (2/34)、喂养困难 (25/34)、肌张力低下 (34/34)	产后	—	—	—	—	86 例 PWS, 52 例缺失 (61%), 34 例 UPD (39%)	[87]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	嵌合/嵌合部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
母源	1例,母亲2次流产史,曾生育一正常男孩。先证者孕42周出生,2300g,48.3cm,肌张力低下、隐睾、小阴茎、喂养困难、鼻饲管、发育迟缓、呕吐反射减弱、手脚小;18个月会坐,2.5岁会走,体重自12个月过度增加,高血压、糖尿病、十二指肠溃疡、脊柱侧凸、睡眠窒息症,t(13;15),遗传自母亲,兄弟和外婆同样携带该易位	产后	—	—	—	FISH、RFLP ^f	—	[88]
母源	2例,均存在肌张力低下、喂养困难、颅面畸形、智力障碍、手脚小、性腺功能减退、色素沉着;1例存在食欲旺盛、体重增加过快。核型为t(15;15)(p11.1;q12),均为新发	产后	—	—	—	—	—	[89]
母源	2例,PWS,核型均为t(15;15),新发	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析、RFLP ^f 、DNRP ^g	—	[90]
母源	2例,出生体重分别为2100g和2700g,父母年龄分别为48/53、24/27。临床表现为新生儿肌张力低下(2/2)、喂养困难(2/2)、异常面容(2/2)、智力障碍(2/2)、手脚小(2/2)、性腺功能减退(2/2)、摄食过量(1/2)、肥胖(1/2)、胎动减少(1/2)、核型均存在t(15;15),父母核型正常	产后	—	—	—	—	—	[91]
母源	1例,女,胎动减少、肌张力低下,自6个月起肥胖,2岁检查肌张力低下、智力低下、手脚小、三角脸、口角下斜(鱼嘴)、斜视。核型为t(15;15)。22岁时检查发现:矮小、肥胖、行为异常(脾气暴躁、暴力行为,好辩、固执)、精闾高、易溃疡、斜视、性腺发育不全、阴毛少、手脚小、闭经、温度敏感性改变	产后	—	—	—	FISH,单体型分析,甲基化分析	—	[92]
母源	1例,女,17.5岁,严重肥胖。孕41周出生,胎动正常,3600g,48cm。出生后因呼吸窘迫放置培养箱1周。哭声少,喂养情况正常。1岁走路,15个月说话。起初体型瘦,12~24月之间食欲旺盛、体重增长过快,因发绀住院,诊断为脾气暴躁、肥胖。12岁,81kg。曾罹患阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停,胆石症并行胆囊切除术。目前,157.2cm,144.4kg。核型和FISH提示30%嵌合,i(15)(q10)	产后	—	血	30% i(15)(q10)	SNP-array ^a 、核型、FISH、甲基化分析、表达分析(qRT-PCR ^b)	—	[93]
母源	1例,女,3岁,母亲31父亲39,孕40周出生,2550g和47cm。先天性心脏缺陷(多发性三尖瓣间隔缺损)和右肾旋转不良,肌张力减退和反射减弱,发育迟缓,18个月会走、说话,3岁时开始食欲旺盛和23kg、96cm,面容为杏仁眼、下斜脸裂、前额窄。认知轻度延迟,语言和社交良好。核型为t(8;15)(q24.1;q21.2)mat	产后	—	—	—	FISH、甲基化分析、单倍型分析	—	[94]
母源	1例,出生时巨大儿,23个月时22.7公斤(>95%),枕颞头围51.5cm(95%),身高90cm(75%)。杏仁眼、内眦赘皮、窄前额、性腺功能减退(阴囊发育不全)、言语发育迟缓,30个月时言语发育略微正常。核型为46,XY,t(3;21)(p13;p11.2)mat	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	—	[95]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
母源	1例,男,26岁。14岁诊断为垂体腺瘤,溴隐亭治疗。核型为47,XX,+inv dup(15)(q11)[100],新发	产后	—	—	核型分析,FISH,单体型分析	—	[96,97]
母源	1例,女,13岁。严重的新生儿肌张力减退、食欲亢进、肥胖、性功能减退、色素减退不足,早期1型糖尿病。核型为47,XX,t(15)(q11.2),ishdel(15)(D15Z1t,SNRPN-,-D15S10-,-PML-)	产后	—	—	核型分析、甲基化分析	—	[98]
母源	1例,男,17岁,出生时严重的肌张力低下、肘部与手腕挛缩、鼻饲管。18个月诊断先天性髋关节脱位,12岁暴饮暴食、肥胖、脾气暴躁,IQ 65~70。13岁时149.5cm,92kg,头围60cm,手脚小。核型为47,XY,+der(15)t(3;15)(p25;q11.2),易位父源,UPD母源	产后	—	—	核型分析,甲基化分析,单倍型分析	—	[99]
母源	1例,胎儿脐血提示UPD(15)mat,核型为t(14;15)(q11;q13)。父母均为这种易位,近亲结婚,第一胎PWS为缺失型。	产前	终止妊娠	—	Southern blot	2例,1例缺失,1例UPD	[100]
母源	1例,孕17周超声提示膈疝、双侧肾盂扩张,核型为47,XX,+inv dup(15)(q11)。尸检提示继发性肺发育不全和肺不张,纵隔向右移位,脑水肿,颅面畸形(脸裂窄、突鼻子、小下颌后移、低位耳)、左侧膈疝、	产前	终止妊娠	—	核型分析、甲基化分析	—	[101]
母源	1例,孕36岁,1次自然流产史,胎儿核型为46,XY,t(2;15)(p11;q11.2)mat,母亲也存在易位,孕21周终止妊娠,没有明显异常	产前	孕21周终止妊娠	—	MS-PCR ^b 、单倍型分析	—	[102]
母源	1例,t(15;15)(未找到原文,被引4次)	产前	—	—	—	—	[103]
母源	1例,孕13周,颈项透明层2.4mm。孕22周,侧脑室增宽10.4mm,男性生殖器官发育不良,股骨长34mm。引产后,隐睾、尿道下裂、色素沉着	产前	孕25周终止妊娠	—	Southern blot+单倍型分析	—	[104]
母源	1例,年龄高风险(39岁),绒毛染色体检查46,XY。孕37周出生,2735g,先天性肌张力低下,喂养困难,短脸裂,性腺功能减退。绒毛检测提示母源UPD(15)	产前	自然妊娠	—	单倍型分析	—	[105]
母源	1例	产前	—	—	—	—	[106]
母源	共2例,影像学均未异常	产前	1例终止妊娠	—	单倍型分析	7例T15嵌合体,2例为UPD	[107]

注:—未提及;^a单核苷酸多态性微阵列(single nucleotide polymorphism array, SNP-array);^b甲基化特异性聚合酶链反应(methylation specific polymerase chain reaction, MS-PCR);^c额外小标记染色体(small supernumerary marker chromosomes, sSMC);^d微阵列比较基因组杂交(array-based comparative genomic hybridization, array-CGH);^e全外显子组测序(whole exome sequencing, WES);^f限制性片段长度多态性(restriction fragment length polymorphism, RFLP);^g二核苷酸重复多态(diminucleotide repeat polymorphism, DNRP);^h实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR)。

表 2 AS 病例汇总

UPD 来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	嵌合/嵌合部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
父源	共 6 例, AS	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	41 例 AS, 35 例缺失 (85%), 6 例 UPD (15%)	[18]
父源	共 5 例, AS	产后	—	—	—	—	34 例 AS, 26 例缺失 (76.5%), 5 例 UPD (14.7%), UBE3A 变异 3 例 (8.8%)	[108]
父源	1 例, 女, 4.5 岁, 出生 2500g, 48cm。父亲长期接触有毒有害物质, 例如油漆、汽油和清洁剂; 新生儿期喂养困难, 全面发育迟缓, 1 岁才会翻身、爬行, 3 岁会走, 烦躁、共济失调、显著快乐的性格、言语缺陷、智力残疾。父源 hetero/isoUPD(15)	产后	—	—	—	SNP-array ^a 、MS-PCR ^b 、单倍型分析	—	[75]
父源	共 2 例。病例 1: 目前 2 次流产, 生育一正常女胎; 女, 7.5 岁; 出生时 2970g, 51cm, 头围 33cm, 出生时母亲 43 岁, 父亲 45 岁; 新生儿期无明显症状, 喂养正常; 安静, 少哭, 7~24 个月发生睡眠紊乱; 精神运动发育迟缓, 11 个月才会翻身和爬行, 18 个月开始说话; 2.5 岁会走; 存在短暂性轻度共济失调, 有倒退倾向; 持续语言障碍, 自我攻击性行为, 频繁流涎到 4 岁; 1 岁起频繁大笑, 到 5 岁时晚上也会大笑; 4 岁开始阵发性癫痫发作; 多动、重度智力障碍、头颅短、枕部扁平、无色素沉着、牙间隙宽、腱反射亢进。病例 2: 女, 10 岁; 姐姐和弟弟健康; 出生时 3210g, 48cm, 母亲 31 岁, 父亲 43 岁; 2 月开始吐舌、频繁哭泣; 喂养困难, 1 岁前频繁呼吸道感染和高烧, 1 岁左右开始频繁大笑, 精神运动发育延迟; 28 个月走路, 举上肢时屈肘; 42 个月开始说话, 语言障碍严重, 睡眠障碍, 过度饮食; 脑电图异常, 丙戊酸治疗, 严重智力障碍, 多动, 无共济失调但步态沉重	产后	—	—	—	核型、Southern blotting	—	[109]
父源	共 3 例, AS	产后	—	—	—	RFLP ^c 、单倍型分析	93 例 AS, 60 例缺失, 3 例 UPD	[110]
父源	1 例, 女, 6 岁, 癫痫失张力发作, 8 周开始笑, 11 个月坐, 29 个月走。精神运动发育迟缓, 语言严重障碍, 7 岁只会 12 个单词 8 岁 22 个。睡眠障碍, 多动, 协调和精细运动中度受损, 轻度轴向肌张力低下和远端下肢肌张力亢进	产后	—	—	—	FISH、DNA 甲基化分析	—	[111]
父源	1 例, 430 例 ASD ^d 中发现 2 例 AS, 1 例缺失和 1 例 UPD。本例为新发变异, 18 岁, 自闭症, 严重智力障碍, 语音障碍, 多动, 睡眠障碍, 攻击性, 球形鼻, 耳朵发育异常, 牙齿间隙大, 手指细, 手指关节伸展过度, 双侧膝外翻, 锥体束综合征运动发育正常, 轻微痉挛步态, 无不当笑声	产后	—	—	—	MS-MLPA	430 例 ASD ^d , 2 例 AS, 1 例缺失, 1 例 UPD	[112]
父源	共 5 例, AS	产后	—	—	—	DNA 甲基化检测	40 例 AS, 24 例缺失, 5 例 UPD, 8 例有症状检测正常, 3 例无信息	[3]
父源	1 例, 形成机制为 M II 不分离。母 41 岁 166cm, 父 29 岁 179cm, 因臀位孕 41 周剖宫产, 4600g, 57cm, 头围 37cm。出生后肌张力过高, 6 月前经常呕吐, 喉软骨软化病。6 岁发生高热惊厥。9 月因过度生长和精神运动发育迟缓就诊	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	—	[113]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	嵌合/嵌合部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
父源	共2例。病例1:无血缘关系白人夫妇第2胎,出生时3550g,小颌畸形,起初喂养困难,6个月发现存在软腭裂并修复。动作发展指标延迟,4岁仍不会走路和说话,自2岁其癫痫间歇发作,AS特征性脑电图和特殊面容;病例2:男,6岁,9岁因精神运动发育延迟就诊,小头畸形;2岁诊断为AS,典型面容,快乐性情,急躁,AS特征性脑电图。语音障碍,斜视并校正2年,3岁走路无共济失调,但步态僵硬	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析、RFLP nd	—	[114]
父源	共2例,推测UPD形成机制为单体自救	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	9例AS,7例缺失,2例UPD	[6]
父源	1例,母33岁父26岁,G3P1,流产1次。孕42周出生,3954g,49.5cm。前6个月无明显异常,之后怀疑发育迟缓,尤其是语言,9~10个月更加明显。小头畸形(15个月,46cm),身高体重重年龄50%。26月时贝利婴儿量表57分(相当于11月)。33个月小头(47.4cm),身高96.5体重15.2kg在75%,圆脸,眉毛突出,厚嘴唇,频繁吐舌,快乐性格。步态不稳,举上肢时屈肘。无癫痫发作和发育倒退。	产后	—	—	—	核型分析、RFLP nd	—	[115]
父源	1例,爱沙尼亚人群AS发生率约1:52,181	产后	—	—	—	甲基化分析、FISH、UBE3A序列分析、单倍型分析	7例AS,6例缺失,1例UPD	[9]
父源	1例,女,10岁,重度发育迟缓和癫痫。14岁母亲和22岁父亲,妊娠38周出生,精神运动发育明显延迟,6岁走路,语音障碍,5岁癫痫发作。3岁行扁枕体切除、腺样体切除和腹腔镜疝修补术,家族史主要表现为双侧腹股沟疝。注意力缺陷,运动活跃,间歇性交替,外斜视,下颌突出和牙齿间距大,共济失调。	产后	—	—	—	核型分析、FISH、单倍型分析、甲基化分析	—	[116]
父源	共21例,17例isoUPD,全部标记均为纯合状态,提示体细胞错误而非减数分裂错误。1例核型为45,XX,der(14;15)(q10;q10)1例核型为47,XY,+psu dic(15;15)(q11;q11)1例核型为45,XY,i(15;15)(q10)	产后	—	—	—	核型分析、单倍型分析、X染色体失活分析	—	[117]
父源	共4例,AS	产后	—	—	—	甲基化分析	—	[118]
父源	1例,智商中发生率约1.4%	产后	—	—	—	单倍型分析	—	[119]
父源	1例,父母都为25岁,有1个姐姐罹患类风湿关节炎。孕40周出生,3,460g,51cm,头围34cm。13个月时,语言发育严重迟缓,身高77cm,头围44.8cm,三角脸,尖下巴,大嘴,牙齿间隙大,脑电图异常。23个月时,小头畸形,精神运动发育牙齿,发音障碍,身高85cm,头围46cm。3岁10个月,身高97cm,头围47cm,性格开朗,但没有特征性笑,30个月走路,共济失调,通过手势与家人沟通。	产后	—	—	—	核型分析、甲基化分析、单倍型分析	—	[120]
父源	共3例,癫痫(2/3),精神运动发育延迟(3/3),肥胖(1/3),小头畸形(0/2),脑电图异常(2/3),色素减退(2/2)	产后	—	—	—	甲基化分析、单倍型分析、IC缺失分析	10例非缺失型甲基化异常AS,3例UPD,7例IC缺陷	[121]
父源	共4例,癫痫(1/4),特征性脑电图(3/4)	产后	—	—	—	甲基化分析、UBE3A序列分析	28例AS,25例癫痫,24例缺失,4例UPD	[122]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	嵌合/嵌合部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
父源	共2例,均为试管婴儿,新发变异。病例1:女,3岁;全面发育迟缓,延迟障碍严重,肌张力低下,平衡性差,睡眠障碍,快乐人格,没有癫痫发作;体格检查提示巨人症、肥胖、微头颈畸形,AS样相和弯曲的手臂姿势。病例2:女,32个月;智力低下,发育迟缓,语言障碍严重;频繁呕吐、极度活跃,快乐性格;轻微颌面畸形,大嘴、共济失调,躯干肌张力减退,癫痫,脑电图异常	产后	-	-	-	甲基化分析、单倍型分析	-	[123]
父源	共7例,均为试管婴儿	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[124]
父源	共4例,特征面容(4/4)、大嘴(4/4)、快乐性格/大笑(4/4)、过度活跃(4/4)、语音障碍(4/4)、严重智力障碍(4/4)、频繁流涎(4/4)、共济失调(4/4)、癫痫(2/4)、脑电图异常(3/3)、矮小(1/4)、小头畸形(1/4)。后续研究表明1例核型为45,XX,der(14;15)(q10;q10)pat	产后	-	-	-	单倍型分析	-	[117,125]
父源	1例,AS	产后	-	-	-	单倍型分析	-	[126]
父源	共6例,AS	产后	-	-	-	-	33例AS,24例缺失,6例UPD,3例UBE3A变异	[127]
父源	1例	产后	-	-	-	SNP-array ^a 、单倍型分析	-	[28]
父源	1例,精神运动发育迟缓,语言落后显著。理解力差,多动,不认生,爱笑。并伴有睡眠时间缩短,难入睡及睡眠不安。阵发性发笑,共济失调样步态,肢体粗大抽动。外貌特殊:下颌突出。肌力肌张力正常。膝腱反射正常或稍活跃,脑膜刺激征及病理征阴性	产后	-	-	-	-	中国14例,12例缺失,1例UPD,1例印记缺失	[128]
父源	共2例 Case 1,4月,大舌头,耳朵不对称,ht/wt增;Case 2,9岁,共济失调,眼运动失用,癫痫发作	产后	-	-	-	SNP-array ^a	-	[38]
父源	共2例,AS	产后	-	-	-	MSPCR ^b 、单倍型分析,UBE3A序列分析	中国,49例AS,41例缺失,2例UPD,2例UBE3A变异,2例印记缺陷,2例未知	[129]
父源	1例,AS	产后	-	-	-	SNP-array ^a	-	[82]
父源	1例,男,3岁,共济失调,斜视,招风耳,行走时举上肢时屈肘;核型为45,XY,rob(14;15)(q10;q10)pat	产后	-	-	-	SNP-array ^a 、MS-MLPA、核型分析	-	[130]
父源	共5例,AS	产后	-	-	-	-	42例AS,33例缺失,5例UPD,4例UBE3A变异	[131-133]
父源	共6例,	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[62]
父源	共14例,睡眠障碍(9/14)	产后	-	-	-	-	124例AS,99例缺失,14例UPD,11例印记缺陷	[134]
父源	1例,出生3300g,身高49cm,头围34cm;6月肌张力低下,无法独立,头部控制差;15个月,脑电图异常;18个月,斜视;小头,语音障碍,无法走路,怀疑癫痫发作	产后	-	-	-	MS-PCR ^b 、MS-MLPA	-	[135]
父源	1例,试管婴儿;3~4个月爱笑,运动延迟,5~6个月才可控制头部运动,10~11个月会独坐,30个月开始走路;小头,语音障碍,共济失调,爱笑	产后	-	-	-	MS-MLPA	-	[136]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	嵌合/嵌合部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
父源	1例,AS	产后	-	-	-	SNP-array ^a	-	[137]
父源	共6例,严重智障(6/6)、语音障碍(6/6)、癫痫(4/6)、共济失调(3/6)、快乐性格/过度大笑(5/6)、小头畸形(1/6)、短头畸形(2/6)、肥胖(2/6)、下颌前突(1/6)、睡眠障碍(3/6)	产后	-	-	-	FISH、MS-PCR ^b	55例AS,36例缺失,6例UPD,2例印记缺陷,8例UBE3A变异	[138]
父源	1例,AS	产后	-	-	-	Illumina Infinium HumanMethylation450 BeadChip platform	-	[139]
父源	1例,母亲rob(14;15),单体自救。5次孕12~13周的流产史。先证者孕38周出生,3190g、高50cm、头围34.5cm。新生儿期低血糖、喂养困难、吸入性肺炎。2岁1月评估,身高92cm(0.99SD),体重13kg(0.27SD),严重智障和语音障碍,共济失调、肌张力低下、斜视、频繁流涎、继发性小头畸形,无癫痫,脑电图正常,三角区髓鞘延迟	产后	-	-	-	MS-MLPA,多态性分析,CMA	-	[140]
父源	共4例。103例临床;均表现为大笑或愉快时微笑和全面发育迟滞;98.1%(101/103例)存在运动障碍、口腔运动不协调或吸吮障碍和走路异常姿势,分别为97.1%(100/103)和67.0%(69/103);面容异常中获得性头围偏小或小头畸形、枕骨稍平(或凹陷)和牙齿稀疏分别为61.2%(63/103)、85.4%(88/103)和44.7%(46/103);行为问题中喜欢玩水、睡眠问题和婴幼儿喂养困难分别为86.4%(89/103)、89.3%(92/103)和85.5%(88/103);与非缺失型相比,缺失型患儿睡眠障碍[94.4%(84/89)比57.1%(8/14)]和婴幼儿喂养困难[93.3%(83/89)比35.7%(5/14)]	产后	-	-	-	MS-MLPA、WES ^c 或癫痫panel	103例AS,缺失89,4例UPD,2例印记中心缺陷,8例UBE3A变异	[141]
父源	1例,母亲21岁父亲22岁,2次胎儿水肿不良孕产史,B超提示轻度羊水过少和脑室扩张。尸检下颌突出和轻度颅面畸形。父源heteroUPD	产前	-	-	-	核型分析、多态性分析	-	[142]
父源	1例,核型为45,der(14;15)(q10;q10)pat	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[143]
父源	1例,出生体重4100g,无喂养困难和肌张力低下;9月发现运动延迟,11个月爬12个月坐;19个月诊断为中枢性肌肉紧张症,无法站立、走路、说话;35个月开始走路,步态宽,无癫痫,脑电图异常,大笑,核型为45,XY,der(15;15)(q10;q10),父母核型正常	产后	-	-	-	核型分析、单体型分析	-	[144]
父源	1例,发育延迟,小头畸形。核型为45,XY,der(15;15)(q10;q10)	产后	-	-	-	核型、FISH、甲基化分析、单倍型分析	-	[145]
父源	2例,未找到原文,被引3次。核型为45,der(15;15)(q10;q10)pat,遗传方式未明	产后	-	-	-	-	-	[146]
父源	1例,父32岁,母29岁,出生体重3200g。易怒,运动延迟,19个月走路。4岁发育迟缓,共济失调,急躁的动作和言语缺失。有良好的社交能力,但表现出一些自闭症的行为了。微笑嘴巴、下巴突出、吐舌、无癫痫、色素沉着、核型为45,XY,der(15;15)(q10;q10),父母核型正常	产后	-	-	-	核型、FISH、甲基化分析、单倍型分析	-	[147]

续表

UPD来源	表型或产前超声发现	产前/产后病例	结局/预后	嵌合/嵌合比例	嵌合/嵌合部位	检测方法	总体发生率	引文
父源	1例,父33岁,母30岁;出生时3780g,头围37cm;发育延迟,12个月独坐,2岁8个月走路,语音严重障碍;球形鼻、巨口、上唇薄、宽颈、大手、近视、前额突出、频繁流涎、大笑、皮肤病变;核型为45,XY,der(15;15)(q10;q10)	产后	—	—	—	核型、甲基化分析、FISH、单倍型分析	—	[148]
父源	1例,女,睡眠障碍、注意力缺陷、流涎、牙缝间距大、经常大笑、易怒;无婴儿期喂养困难,无共济失调,无癫痫,无胃食管反流;核型为45,XY,der(15;15)(q10;q10),新发	产后	—	—	—	核型、单倍型分析	—	[149]
父源	1例,出生3150g,身高50cm,头围37cm,精神运动发育严重落后,2岁走路,语音障碍,快乐性格,无癫痫;4岁半19.7kg,身高110cm,头围51.2cm,大嘴,常吐舌和流涎,运动亢进,肌张力低;核型为45,XX,t(6;15)(p25.3;q11.1)pat,遗传自父亲	产后	—	—	—	核型、单倍型分析	—	[150]
父源	1例,肌张力低下,发育延迟,性格开朗,共济失调,严重智力障碍,语音障碍,癫痫发作且难控制,脑电图异常,步态宽;核型为45,XY,t(8;15)(p23.3;q11)pat,遗传自父亲	产后	—	—	—	核型、单倍型分析	—	[151]
父源	1例,出生后3.47kg,发育迟缓;6个月坐,24个月走,语音障碍,高热惊厥,躁动,攻击性行为,过度活跃,注意力缺陷,快乐行为,频繁笑;sSMC ^f 为dup(15)(q11),父母核型正常	产后	—	—	—	核型、FISH、多态性分析	—	[152,153]

注:—未提及;^a 单核苷酸多态性微阵列(single nucleotide polymorphism array, SNP-array);^b 甲基化特异性聚合酶链反应(methylation specific polymerase chain reaction, MS-PCR);^c 自闭症谱系障碍(autism spectrum disorder, ASD);^d 限制性片段长度多态性(restriction fragment length polymorphism, RFLP);^e 全外显子组测序(whole exome sequencing, WES);^f 额外小标记染色体(small supernumerary marker chromosomes, sSMC)。

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扩展性无创产前筛查的临床应用

邬玲仟

(中南大学医学遗传学研究中心,湖南 长沙 410078)

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来自中南大学的邬玲仟教授给我们带来了“扩展性无创产前筛查的临床应用”。邬教授首先介绍了传统无创产前检测(non-invasive prenatal testing, NIPT)范围的局限性,然后指出,通过提升测序数据量,优化数据分析算法,可将传统 NIPT 检测范围扩展至染色体微缺失微重复等综合征,且国际产前诊断协会(International Society for Prenatal Diagnosis, ISPD)及美国医学遗传学和基因组学会(American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics, ACMG)已明确指出:NIPT 可以针对已研究清楚的染色体微缺失微重复综合征进行检测。之后,邬教授为我们展示了高达 30 万人的 NIPT Plus 数据。从 30 万人检测数据的阳性率、灵敏度、特异性、阳性预测值(positive predictive value, PPV)、阴性预测值(negative predictive value, NPV)等多个方面可以看出,NIPT Plus 对常见微缺失/微重复综合征(microdeletion and microduplication syndromes, MMS)检测的 PPV 和灵敏度都达到了国际领先水平。邬教授建议将 NIPT Plus 结合超声检查作为一线产前筛查手段,作为妊娠期致病性拷贝数变异(copy number variation, CNV)导致的胎儿染色体疾病常规筛查的新标准。但应该明确,NIPT Plus 仅可作为筛查手段,并不能排除假阴性及假阳性的风险,其适用人群是低风险或临界风险,超声结构异常者建议直接进行产前诊断。