

· 论 著 ·

遗传性对称性色素异常症家系中 ADAR1 基因的遗传分析

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摘 要:目的 研究一个遗传性对称性色素异常症家系的致病基因。方法 采用聚合酶链反应(PCR)后酶切测序的方法鉴定 ADAR1 基因是否存在变异。结果 在先证者及其 2 个患病的儿子中同时检测到了 ADAR1 基因在编码区发现变异 C. 1105insA 杂合改变,导致其编码的蛋白提前终止 T369fsX374。结论 ADAR 基因 T369fsX 变异导致了遗传性对称性色素异常症的发生。

关键词:突变;ADAR1 基因;遗传性对称性色素异常症
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Screen of mutation of ADAR1 in a Chinese pedigree with dyschromatosis symmetrica hereditaria

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Abstract: Objective The aim of this study was to screen the mutation of ADAR1 in a Chinese pedigree with dyschromatosis symmetrica hereditaria. **Methods** ADAR1 gene was direct sequenced after polymerase chain reaction. **Results** This pedigree contains 9 members including 3 affected members. Sequencing results showed that all the 3 affected members carried an insert mutation at the coding region 1105 of ADAR1 gene,while other 6 normal members did not find this variation. **Conclusion** The study identified a mutation c. 1105insA as the causitive gene of this DSH pedigree.

Key words: mutation;ADAR1 gene;dyschromatosis symmetrica hereditaris

遗传性对称性色素异常症(DSH,MIM # 127400)是一种较为少见的常染色体显性遗传性皮肤病,外显率高。该病起于婴幼儿期,青春期明显,以后缓慢发展,持续终身。损害为针头至黄豆大、间杂以色素减退的斑点,呈网状状,对称地散布于四肢末端手足背^[1]。2003 年 Miyamura 等^[2]在日本 DSH 家系研究中首次报道了 ADAR1 基因的杂合突变可以导致 DSH 的发生。文献[3-8]在中国大陆和中国台湾人群中发现 22 例新的 ADAR1 突变,进一步证实了 ADAR1 基因不仅在日本人群 DSH 患者中起着致病作用,在其他人群中也一样。ADAR1 蛋白催化双链 RNA 脱苷成次黄嘌呤核苷^[9]。ADAR1 基因广泛表达^[10-11],但在皮肤组织中的表达情况尚未见报道,其在 DSH 中的致病分子机制也尚未阐明。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料 从本院皮肤科收集到 DSH 家系一个(图 1),家系成员共 9 人,其中患者 3 人。其遗传方式符合常染色体显性遗传。本研究遵循赫尔辛基宣言,在家系所有成员均知情同意的情况下,抽取家系中 3 例患者和 6 名正常者外周血 8~10 mL。

1.2 方法

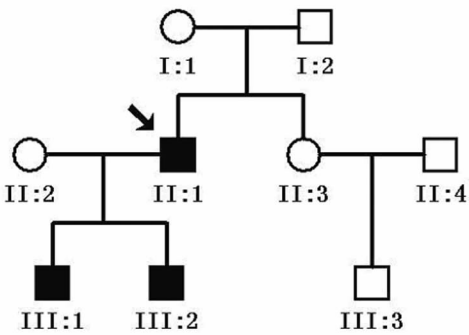
1.2.1 家系成员皮肤科检测 皮肤科医生对该家系所有成员进行检查及诊断。

1.2.2 基因组 DNA 的提取 取外周血 8~10 mL,采用苯酚氯仿法分步提取基因组 DNA。经紫外分光光度计和质量分数 0.6%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测样本 DNA 纯度和浓度后于一 20 ℃冰箱中保存备用。

1.3 ADAR 基因的突变筛查

1.3.1 聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction,PCR) 使

用由加拿大生物研究所提供的 primer3 在线软件(<http://www-genome.wi.mit.edu/cgi-bin/primer/primer3.cgi/>)设计了覆盖 FRMD7 基因 15 个外显子的引物共 17 对(表 1)。



□:正常男性;○:正常女性;■:患病男性;↘:先证者。

图 1 DSH 患者家系图

1.3.2 PCR 反应体系及条件 使用扩增效率高、特异性强的 Hot Star Taq 酶扩增所有引物,采用 Touchdown 程序进行扩增。总反应体系 10 μL:10'Buffer 1 μL,Q-Buffer 2 μL,MgCl₂ 0.5 μL,dNTPs(10 mM)0.2 μL,Hot Star Taq 酶(5 U/mL)0.05 μL,Primers(50 ng/mL)0.3 μL,DNA 模板(50 ng/mL),加 ddH₂O 至 10 μL。反应条件采用 2 相循环,首先 94 ℃预变性 12 min,第 1 相循环时,95 ℃变性 3 min,起始退火温度 63 ℃ 1 min,以后每个循环减少 0.5 ℃,72 ℃延伸 30 s,共 15 个循环。目的是使每对引物扩增时都达到最佳退火温度,都能扩增出目的产物。第 2 相循环 94 ℃变性 30 s,56 ℃退火 1 min,

72 ℃ 延伸 1 min 50 s,16 个循环,最后 72 ℃ 延伸 10 min。

1.3.3 酶切后直接测序 取 2 μL PCR 反应产物,在 6% 聚丙烯酰胺凝胶上 300 V 电泳 40 min,银染检测 PCR 产物。检测完后,对扩增特异性好的 PCR 产物用虾碱性磷酸酶和核酸外切酶处理,37 ℃ 酶切 60 min,80 ℃ 15 min 灭活虾碱性磷酸酶和核酸外切酶,处理完后的产物用 3100 基因分析仪测序。

表 1 ADAR 基因引物		
外显子	引物名称	序列
Exon1	ADAR-1F	5'-CACTTCCAGTGC GGAGTAGC-3'
	ADAR-1R	5'-CACTGCAACACAAAGCCTGT-3'
Exon2	ADAR-2FA	5'-AATTGCCTCTCAGCCCTTC-3'
	ADAR-2RA	5'-GGTGTTCCTGCCTCTTTCTG-3'
	ADAR-2FB	5'-TCTACCAAGATCAGGAACAAAGG-3'
	ADAR-2RB	5'-TGCATCCTCTCTCGCTTC-3'
	ADAR-2FC	5'-GCCGAGATCAAGGAGAAAATC-3'
Exon3	ADAR-2RC	5'-CTGCTCACAAATCAGCCAAG-3'
	ADAR-3F	5'-CAGAAAATTCCAGGTTGAAGG-3'
Exon4	ADAR-3R	5'-AGGGAAGAGTG GGAAGCTGA-3'
	ADAR-4F	5'-TGACAGGTGGTGGGAATAAAG-3'
Exon5	ADAR-4R	5'-TGAGGAGGCAAGGAAGAAAA-3'
	ADAR-5F	5'-CAGAGGTGATGTGTTCAAGGA-3'
Exon6	ADAR-5R	5'-CAGGAAATGTTGAGGGAGTCA-3'
	ADAR-6F	5'-GGTAGGGCGTTTTCTACTCA-3'
Exon7	ADAR-6R	5'-AAAGCACACCCTTGTTTTCC-3'
	ADAR-7F	5'-GGCCACATCTTCAGCAAAAC-3'
Exon8	ADAR-7R	5'-CGTGTGAGTCATCTTTCTCTCT-3'
	ADAR-8F	5'-AAGGAAAAGATGACTCACACGA-3'
Exon9	ADAR-8R	5'-TCTCCCTGCCTTGGACTTAC-3'
	ADAR-9F	5'-TGAGGCTGTTTCTGCCTTG-3'
Exon10	ADAR-9R	5'-CGTCTGTCTGAGGGGGATT-3'
	ADAR-10F	5'-TGCAACATTGAGACTTTTCCTT-3'
Exon11	ADAR-10R	5'-CAGTGGAGTGTGGCTTATTGT-3'
	ADAR-11F	5'-GGCCTTAGAAAACATCCCTTG-3'
Exon12	ADAR-11R	5'-AGCAGCCTGTAGAGACTTGG-3'
	ADAR-12F	5'-TGAATGAATGTAGCCTGTGG-3'
Exon13	ADAR-12R	5'-AAAACACCTGGCAATAAAGCA-3'
	ADAR-13F	5'-GTACCTCCAAAATCCCCACA-3'
Exon14	ADAR-13R	5'-ATGTTCCCTTGCCCCACA-3'
	ADAR-14F	5'-ACCCACACTTCCTCTCTCC-3'
Exon15	ADAR-14R	5'-TTCACCTGGGACCTGTAAGATAA-3'
	ADAR-15F	5'-TGGATGGGTAAGGAGACAGG-3'
Exon15	ADAR-15R	5'-TGTGATGAGGAATGCTACGA-3'

2 结 果

2.1 临床检查 该家系先证者大儿子 2 岁发病,双手、足呈对称分布点状色素沉着及色素减退斑,左前臂约 4 cm×3 cm 大小咖啡色斑,双面颊、黄豆大小褪色斑。3 例患者症状相似。

2.2 测序结果 用 DNASTAR 软件中的 SeqMan 程序与参照序列进行比对分析。在先证者 ADAR1 基因 2 号外显子编码区发现变异 C. 1105insA(图 2),插入碱基 A 后导致了移码,其编码的蛋白提前终止 T369fsX374。随后在先证者 2 个儿子的 DNA 中也检测到了该变异。家系中其他正常者未检测到该变异。

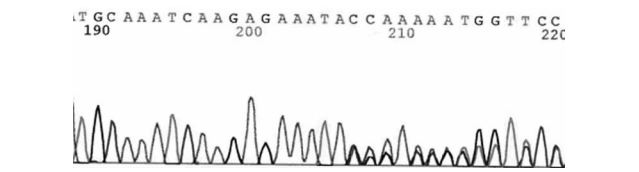


图 2 测序结果

3 讨 论

迄今为止,已经在日本、中国大陆及中国台湾人群中报道了 52 个不同的 ADAR1 突变^[6,12-13]。其中 35 个突变(67%)位于 ADAR1 蛋白脱氨酶结构域,脱氨酶结构域由编码的 886 位至 1 221 位氨基酸组成,占此蛋白全长的 27%,提示脱氨酶结构域是一个突变热点区域。据报道,人类 ADAR1 蛋白包含 2 种形式:一种是 IFN 诱导的全长 150 kD 的蛋白;另一种是 N-端截短的全长 110 kD 的蛋白。2 种不同的蛋白是由 2 个不同的启动子形成的^[14]。由甲硫氨酸编码起始密码子全长为 1 226 个氨基酸的产物称 hADAR1-p150,而由第 296 位密码子作为 ATG 起始翻译的全长 931 个氨基酸的蛋白质为 hADAR1-p110。本研究报道的突变 C. 1105insA 于 2007 年首先在日本人群中报道^[15],插入碱基 A 后导致了移码,其编码的蛋白提前在第 374 位终止。该突变并未位于突变热点区域。其突变会使 2 种蛋白产物 hADAR1-p150 和 hADAR1-p110 都提前终止,产生无功能的截短蛋白,从而不能发挥其将双链 RNA 脱苷催化生成次黄嘌呤核苷的功能。

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