

风湿病治疗药物的药物基因组学研究及进展*

童强 徐霞 蔡青[△]

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摘要 风湿病的传统治疗以激素和甲氨蝶呤为代表的改善病情药物为主,随着分子水平研究的深入,以肿瘤坏死因子 α 阻断剂为代表的多种靶向生物制剂进入临床。药物的选择性治疗必须依靠基因组及药物遗传学的研究,对不同患者疗效及药物毒副作用作个体化的分析,从而正确的选择药物。本文就风湿病的传统的甲氨蝶呤和 TNF- α 阻断剂在药物基因组学预测药物的疗效及副作用等进行综述。

关键词 风湿病;单核基因多态性;甲氨蝶呤;TNF- α 阻断剂

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Progress of Pharmacogenomics on Rheumatic Drugs Treatment*

TONG Qiang, XU Xia, CAI Qing[△]

(Department of Rheumatology, Second Military Medical University, Changhai Hospital, Shanghai, 200433, China)

ABSTRACT: Methotrexate and glucocorticoid as the representative of improving condition-based drugs used in traditional treatment of rheumatism, with study of the molecular level depth, the tumor necrosis factor α blockers as the representative of a variety of targeted biological agents come into the clinic. The selective drug treatment must rely on pharmacogenetics, analysing different patients outcomes and drug toxicity for individual to choose the right medicine. We reviewed the traditional methotrexate and TNF- α blockers in pharmacogenomics predict drug efficacy and adverse effects in rheumatism.

Key words: Rheumatism; SNPs; Methotrexate; TNF- α blockers

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随着人类基因组学、分子生物学和生物信息学的发展,发现很多疾病的药物治疗的效果存在个体差异,大部分与个体基因多态性相关。药物基因组学是基于基因组学理论,研究遗传因素对药物反应影响的一门科学。近年随着不同个体间药物代谢动力学(Pharmacokinetics)和药物效应动力学(Pharmacodynamics)差异的分子遗传机制研究不断深入,药物作用的基因靶位点序列揭示,单核基因多态性(SNPs)的差异性影响着个体化药物应用。SNPs主要是指在基因组水平上由单个核苷酸的变异引起的DNA序列多态性,在人群中的频率大于1%,是人类可遗传变异中最常见的一种,占有已知多态性的90%以上^[1]。SNPs在人类基因组中广泛存在,2001年国际SNPs研究组织与国际人类基因组测序组织共同报道了人类基因组中142万个SNPs,大约有105个SNPs分子标记将被用于基因功能及疾病相关性的关联研究^[2,3]。SNPs的研究有助于解释不同群体和个体对疾病,特别是对免疫系统疾病的易感性以及对各类药物的敏感性。此外,SNPs还可用于定位致病基因、分析疾病的关联性、从分子遗传机制阐明疾病发生并指导个体化治疗^[4,5]。本文就药物基因组学指导个体化药物方面,通过风湿性疾病中的传统药物甲氨蝶呤(Methotrexate, MTX)联用当前应用较为广泛的TNF- α 阻断剂生物制剂的选择性用药进行简要综述。

1 风湿病常用治疗药物的药物基因组学

1.1 甲氨蝶呤(MTX)

甲氨蝶呤目前仍然是治疗类风湿性关节炎(RA)药物的金标准^[6]。然而据研究报道,约30%的患者因为其副作用在治疗一年内停药^[7]。MTX发挥药理作用的关键酶是抑制甲基四氢叶酸的合成酶,从而减少甲基四氢叶酸还原酶(methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, MTHFR)的活性^[8,9]。MTHFR的基因多态性可能与MTX的疗效和副作用相关。MTHFR基因定位于1p36.3^[10]上,且发现MTX的副作用可能和C677T/T和A1298C/C单核基因多态性相关^[11]。近年来对于C677T/T和A1298C/C单核基因多态性是否和MTX的疗效及副作用真正相关做了更深入的研究,研究结果不尽一致^[12]。以上结果除研究方法的不同之外,最主要的原因可能是由于样本量不够。U-rano等^[13]通过对106例RA患者分析发现MTHFR基因型中677C>T和1298A>C,677T/T和1298A/A基因型更容易发生副作用。Berkun等发现^[14]RA患者中1298C/C纯合子基因型比正常人群频率更高,携带此种基因型的RA患者发生MTX相关的副作用更少,但基因型677C>T和1298A>C的结果并没有得到证实。Weisman等^[15]研究显示1298A/A和677C/C应用MTX能获得更好的疗效,只有1298C/C与其副作用有关。Kumagai等^[16]研究表明在日本人群的RA患者中MTHFR基因型中677C/C和1298A/A纯合子基因型并没有和MTX的副作用直

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作者简介:童强(1985-),男,硕士,医师,主要研究方向:内科学及风湿免疫性疾病。Tel:13564273487 E-mail: tongqiang13@hotmail.com

[△]通讯作者:蔡青 E-mail: xaiqing@medmail.com.cn

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接相关。Van 等^[17]分析了 263 例予以 MTX 治疗 RA 患者发现, 停用药物的风险率与 MTHFR677C/C 基因型相关, 尤其与胃肠道反应、脱发、肝功能异常等副作用相关。

1.2 TNF- α 阻断剂

尽管当前对于 RA 及其免疫性疾病发病机制研究不明, 但肿瘤坏死因子(TNF- α)在免疫性疾病中的致炎作用已经得到了充分的证实。TNF- α 作用机制包括刺激并产生其他炎症因子, 增加粘附分子的表达, 和共刺激 T 细胞活化分子共同表达产生 B 细胞的自身抗体^[18-20]。针对治疗 RA 的 TNF- α 的靶向治疗, 当前在临床上应用较多的制剂: 益赛普(重组人型肿瘤坏死因子受体-抗体融合蛋白, 上海中信国建药业股份有限公司)、依那西普(etanercept, Enbrel, 美国辉瑞)、英夫利昔单抗(infliximab, Remicade, 美国强生)和阿达木单抗(adalimumab, Humira, 美国雅培)。依那西普是重组人肿瘤坏死因子受体与人 IgG1Fc 段融合物, 中和循环中可溶的 TNF- α 和 TNF- β 。英夫利昔单抗是一种肿瘤坏死因子人鼠嵌合式单克隆抗体, 其作用机制主要是与可溶性及细胞膜上的 TNF α 结合, 发挥抗炎作用。阿达木单抗是一种全人源化的重组 TNF α 单克隆抗体, 它主要与可溶性 TNF- α 结合, 拮抗 TNF- α 对表面含 TNF 受体 p55 和 p75 细胞的发挥作用。近年来以上三种生物制剂在风湿病领域应用的极为广泛并且收到了良好的疗效^[21], 但也同时存在未知的副作用如应用生物制剂潜在的感染及肿瘤风险^[22], 另外有研究称英夫利昔单抗和阿达木单抗在 RA 和克罗恩病失效率分别达到 40-60 %、25-40 %^[23-26]。由于 TNF α 阻断剂对于个体化治疗的疗效预测并不确定, 而其高昂的药价给疗效不好的患者带来了沉重的医疗负担^[27,28]。目前研究发现了关于生物制剂和 TNFa 位点的基因多态性的联系, 一些候选基因的单核基因多态性可以预测接受生物制剂的患者的药物疗效 / 或不良反应。Mugnier 等^[29]在法国的一项研究表明 RA 携带 TNFa -308G/G 比 TNFa -308A/A 基因型对英夫利昔单抗疗效更好。Padyukov 等^[30]研究显示 23 名 RA 带有 TNFa-308G/G 和白介素 10 -1087G/G 基因型的患者应用依那西普治疗时, 根据 RA 改善 20 %指数(ACR20)和 28 个关节疾病活动评分(DAS28), 22 例对其治疗效果显著; 而另一些合并有白介素 1 的受体抗体(IL1RN)和转化生长因子- β 1(TGF β 1)基因型的疗效较差。Kang 等^[31]研究了 70 例韩国人类风湿性关节炎的患者对于依那西普药效显著的基因型, 发现具有 TNFa 启动子区域的 -857 C/T SNP 位点的患者有显著疗效。大多数患者分型为 T 等位基因组(96 %), 其次是 C/C 组(79 %), 据 ACR20 和 ACR70 的评分, T/T 基因型组比 C/C 基因型组更有效, 预测带有 T/T 基因型的人群应用依那西普更有效。Louis^[32]等报道应用英夫利昔单抗治疗克罗恩病带有 TNFa-308 A/G 基因型患者的疗效无显著差异。Mascheretti^[33]等研究也证实同前报道, 但在小样本组中进一步发现带有 TNFR-2 +587 基因型的患者疗效较差。Fonseca^[34]等证实了类风湿性关节炎患者 TNFa SNP -308 A/G 基因型中, TNFa G/G 基因型的疗效更好(P=0.0086)。Marotte^[35,36]等对于同样基因型的研究却发现二种基因型的患者对于英夫利昔单抗药物的疗效反应无差异。以上研究结果差异可能是由于后者的样本量(198 例)更大, 得到的数据和结论可能更真实可靠。

Cuchacovich 等^[37]研究 81 例 RA 患者携带 TNF-308(A/G,G/G)基因型应用阿达木单抗的疗效反应, 根据 DAS28 评分结果发现 TNF-308(G/G)比 TNF-308(A/G)基因型患者获得更好的疗效(8 周, p=0.039; 24 周, p=0.043)。Seitz 等^[38]研究三种生物制剂(Etanercept, Infliximab, Adalimumab)对于 TNF-308 多态性的药物反应, 分别治疗三种不同的风湿性疾病: RA(54 例), 银屑病关节炎(10 例), 强直性脊柱炎(22 例)。其中 63 例应用 Infliximab, 10 例应用 Adalimumab, 13 例应用依那西普。药物治疗 24 周后, 类风湿性关节炎和银屑病关节炎疗效评定采用 DAS28 评分, 强直性脊柱炎采用国际通用的强直性脊柱炎活动性指数(BASDAI)评分。研究结果发现 3 例 RA 携带 A/A 基因型和 2 例 AS 携带 A/G 的患者治疗无效, RA, PsA 患者 G/G 基因型比 A/G 疗效更好(P<0.005), AS 患者中 A/G 和 G/G 基因型的 BASDAI 评分分别是 1.21 和 3.3(P<0.005), 表明 AS 中 G/G 基因型患者能获得更好的疗效。这项研究进一步证实了在 RA、AS 及 PsA 中携带了 TNF-308G/G 基因型的患者能获得更好的疗效。Guis 等^[39]通过对 86 例 RA 患者应用依那西普药物经过 6 个月的随访也发现, TNFa -308 G/G 比 G/A 和 A/A 基因型患者病情能获得更好的缓解。

2 小结

药物基因组学的研究从分子基因水平为免疫抑制剂导向个体化药物治疗提供了一种新的思路和方法。通过检测基因型, 预测药物的有效性或副作用, 为患者制定出最佳治疗方案, 以期降低费用, 提高疗效, 减少不良反应。随着临床上靶向治疗的普及化, 越来越多的患者能够获得更好的疗效, 但在选择各类生物制剂的时面临着经济和预期疗效的双重挑战, 如何将现阶段适用于所有患者的标准治疗方案转变为更有效的针对单个患者的个体化用药是我们临床医生更应该考虑的事情。在风湿性疾病治疗领域, 生物制剂的出现彻底改变了传统治疗模式, 减少了传统药物的副作用, 以其高效、迅速的疗效被广大医生和患者所接受, 然而昂贵的价格, 未知的副作用及个体化的疗效的不确定性给我们带来了非常大的困扰。我们相信随着药物基因组学在免疫性疾病研究的深入, 发现更多的基因多态性及药物作用的靶位点, 探寻出与疗效最相关的基因位点, 依靠药物基因组学的研究为临床医生提供更确切的治疗方案。因此, 仍需要有大规模的研究样本来提供真实可靠的数据, 由于人群和种族的不同导致的基因差异性分布, 所以我们中国更需要有自己的数据和药物基因的靶向位点来预测用药以及尽量避免副作用, 仍然需要更大样本的研究来证实其与临床的实质联系。

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