

CLCN7 基因突变致 II 型常染色体显性遗传性骨硬化症 1 例报告并文献复习

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[摘要] 目的 对 1 例 II 型常染色体显性遗传性骨硬化症(autosomal dominant osteopetrosis disease type II, ADO II)患者的 *CLCN7* 基因的突变位点进行分析,以提高临床上对该病的认识。方法 收集 1 例 ADO II 患者的临床资料,并采集该患者及其妻子和女儿的外周静脉血,应用 PCR 方法扩增 *CLCN7* 基因的外显子,将扩增出的 PCR 产物纯化测序筛选突变位点。结果 患者左下后牙区肿痛,抗炎治疗效果不佳。入院后全麻下行左下颌骨骨髓炎刮治术并死骨摘除术,术中将左下颌骨病变区肉芽组织及死骨送检,病理诊断示(下颌骨骨髓)慢性化脓性炎伴肉芽组织增生、下颌骨死骨形成。基因检测显示该例患者 *CLCN7* 基因第 24 外显子错义突变,即 p.Arg743Trp 突变。术后给予补液、抗感染治疗,出院时患者一般情况良好,左下颌区无肿痛,口内切口无渗血,愈合良好。结论 *CLCN7* 基因 p.Arg743Trp 错义突变可导致 ADO II。可为本地区 ADO II 人群今后在基因层面的诊断和治疗提供参考依据。

[关键词] 骨硬化症;基因检测;*CLCN7* 基因;突变;病例报告

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MUTATION IN THE *CLCN7* GENE CAUSING AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT OSTEOPETROSIS TYPE II: A CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW LIU Xueting, WANG Shuangyi (Department of Stomatology, Zhenjiang Fourth People's Hospital, Zhenjiang 212008, China)

[ABSTRACT] **Objective** To analyze the mutation in the *CLCN7* gene in a patient with autosomal dominant osteopetrosis type II (ADO II), and to improve clinical understanding of the disease. **Methods** The clinical data of a patient with ADO II were collected, and the peripheral blood samples of the patient and his wife and daughter were collected. The exons in the *CLCN7* gene were amplified using polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The products from the PCR amplification were purified, sequenced, and screened for mutation sites. **Results** The patient's lower left posterior tooth region was swollen and painful, and the effect of anti-inflammatory treatment was not satisfactory. After admission, a curettage surgery for the left mandibular osteomyelitis combined with dead bone removal was performed under general anesthesia. During the surgery, the granulation tissue and dead bones in the left mandible diseased area were submitted for examination. The pathological diagnosis showed (mandibular bone marrow) chronic suppurative inflammation with granulation tissue proliferation and dead bone formation in the mandible. Gene testing revealed a missense mutation in exon 24 of the *CLCN7* gene, namely the p.Arg743Trp mutation. After surgery, fluid infusion and anti-infective treatment were given. Upon discharge, the patient had a good general condition, with no swelling or pain in the left mandibular area; the incisions in the mouth healed well, and showing no bleeding. **Conclusion** The missense mutation of p.Arg743Trp in the *CLCN7* gene can lead to ADO II. This study can provide reference for genetic diagnosis and treatment of ADO II in the local population in the future.

[KEY WORDS] Osteopetrosis; Genetic testing; *CLCN7* gene; Mutation; Case reports

骨硬化症又称石骨症,是一种以骨吸收障碍、骨密度异常增高为特点的遗传性骨骼疾病^[1],临床上以骨骼广泛硬化为特征。该病遗传方式包括常染色体隐性遗传、常染色体显性遗传(ADO)及 X 染色体遗传^[2],其中 ADO 有 ADO I、ADO II 以及 ADO III 3 种亚型。ADO II 最为常见的病因是 *CLCN7* 基因突变^[3],该基因杂合突变可引起部分破骨细胞氯离子通道功能的缺陷,从而使骨吸收酸性微环境受损,

影响骨的吸收能力,导致骨形成和骨吸收不平衡,引起骨硬化症^[4-8]。本研究通过对 1 例 ADO II 患者及其家庭成员的临床特点及遗传特点进行分析,并以 *CLCN7* 作为候选基因进行基因检测,以提高对该病认识,为骨硬化症的分类、诊断和治疗提供依据。

1 临床资料

患者,男,80 岁,因左下后牙区肿痛 3 个月就诊于青岛大学附属医院口腔颌面外科。入院情况:咀嚼及张口时左下后牙区疼痛,无发热。于外院应用青霉素和头孢类抗生素治疗 20 d,局部疼痛及肿胀

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情况缓解不明显。18 年前曾出现左下肢骨折。口内检查:上颌牙列缺失,下颌 34~37 区下颌骨下缘略膨隆,压痛,下唇无麻木感。36 残根,35、37 中龋,无叩痛,38 牙槽窝空虚、质硬,无肉芽,可探及骨质。口腔曲面断层示上下颌骨高密度影,左下颌骨体部见骨质破坏,病变周围界限清晰,有死骨形成。全身 X 线检查显示颅骨、胸骨、肋骨、髌骨骨质密度增高,骨髓腔狭小,腰椎呈“夹心蛋糕状”。初步诊断:左下颌骨中央性颌骨骨髓炎并死骨形成。全麻下行左下颌骨骨髓炎刮治术并死骨摘除术,术中将下颌骨骨髓炎肉芽肿及死骨送检,病理诊断示(下颌骨骨髓)慢性化脓性炎伴肉芽组织增生、(下颌骨)部分坏死骨组织。术后给予补液、抗感染治疗。出院时患者一般情况良好,左下颌区无肿痛,口内切口无渗血,愈合良好。

通过详细询问患者及其亲属得知:患者已过世的父亲在中年时曾有过肢体骨折,老年时因颌面部间隙感染而死亡,推测其可能也患有骨硬化症;患者妹妹也曾因颌骨骨髓炎就诊于我院口腔科,全身 X 线检查示颅骨、胸骨、肋骨骨质密度增高,确诊为骨硬化症;患者儿子健康,43 岁时骨盆 X 线显示髌骨密度增高,未出现过骨折、骨髓炎等症状;患者第三代出现的 1 例骨硬化症患者,在 18 岁时因意外致左下肢骨折,经骨折复位内固定后恢复良好,X 线检查确诊为骨硬化症。患者及其部分家属具有典型的 ADO II 影像学改变,根据家系遗传特点及临床症状分析,符合 ADO II 型骨硬化症^[9]。

本研究遵守医学研究的伦理和知情同意原则,采集该患者及其妻子和女儿的外周静脉血,并采用 PCR 方法扩增 *CLCN7* 基因的外显子,将扩增出的 PCR 产物纯化测序筛选突变位点(由上海天昊遗传分析中心完成基因检测)。该患者 *CLCN7* 基因外显子的纯化测序分析结果显示,*CLCN7* 的 24 号外显子处发生了核苷酸突变(杂合突变),突变位点为 p.Arg743Trp,即编码 *CLCN7* 蛋白序列的 743 号氨基酸突变,精氨酸(Arg)突变为色氨酸(Trp)。见图 1。2 名亲属中未发现该突变。

2 讨 论

ADO II 患者典型 X 线表现为椎体上下缘密度增高,呈现“夹心蛋糕”状。四肢干骺端呈“酒瓶征”;髌骨呈“骨中骨”^[10]。临床表现多样,包括长骨骨折、骨关节炎、骨髓炎等。其中颌骨骨髓炎是骨硬化症患者常见的并发症之一。牙源性感染如龋病、牙

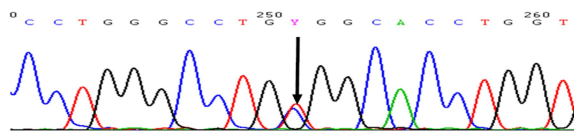


图 1 患者基因检测结果

周炎等容易导致颌骨感染。颌骨骨质硬化、骨髓腔消失均会导致骨硬化症患者骨骼本体血供欠佳,颌骨抗感染能力差,在牙源性感染基础上易并发颌骨骨髓炎^[11]。既往报道显示,很多骨硬化症患者因颌骨骨髓炎首诊于口腔科,该例患者及其妹妹均因颌骨骨髓炎就诊于口腔科,后被确诊为骨硬化症。

CLCN7 是 ADO II 主要致病基因,位于人类染色体 16p13.3,由 25 个外显子构成。目前所有报道中的 ADO II 病例都与 *CLCN7* 基因突变有关,其中大约 70% 的 ADO II 患者是由 *CLCN7* 基因的杂合错义突变引起的^[12-14]。因此本研究以 *CLCN7* 作为候选基因,对该家族部分成员进行基因检测。既往研究结果发现 *CLCN7* 基因突变位点包括 G215R、L213F、P249L、R286W、DL688、R767W 等^[10,15]。热点突变位点则为 R286W(42%)、G215R(31%)、R767W(19%)^[16]。本研究中发现的患者经基因检测发现,编码 *CLCN7* 蛋白序列的 743 号氨基酸发生突变,精氨酸突变为色氨酸,属于 *CLCN7* 第 24 外显子的错义突变,该突变为已知突变。WANG 等^[17]曾于 2012 年报道过同样位点突变的患者,为 31 岁女性,临床表现为背痛,X 线检查示腰椎呈典型的“夹心蛋糕”状,髌骨及颅底密度增高。

目前该疾病无有效治疗药物,只能对症治疗。此类家系患者主要临床症状为颌骨骨髓炎和骨折,临床上可以通过对家系成员进行口腔卫生宣教、牙齿定期检查等方式预防颌骨骨髓炎发生,避免剧烈运动以预防骨折发生。虽然 ADO II 多为 *CLCN7* 杂合子错义突变,患者的临床表型不如纯合子患者严重,但是可以在青年或晚年时期出现骨折、颌骨感染、神经压迫综合征等症状,严重影响着患者的生活质量^[18]。ADO II 表型有着显著的异质性以及地域特点,因此在本研究当中发现的 *CLCN7* 突变位点 p.Arg743Trp 可为本地区骨硬化症人群今后在基因层面的诊断和治疗提供参考依据。

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